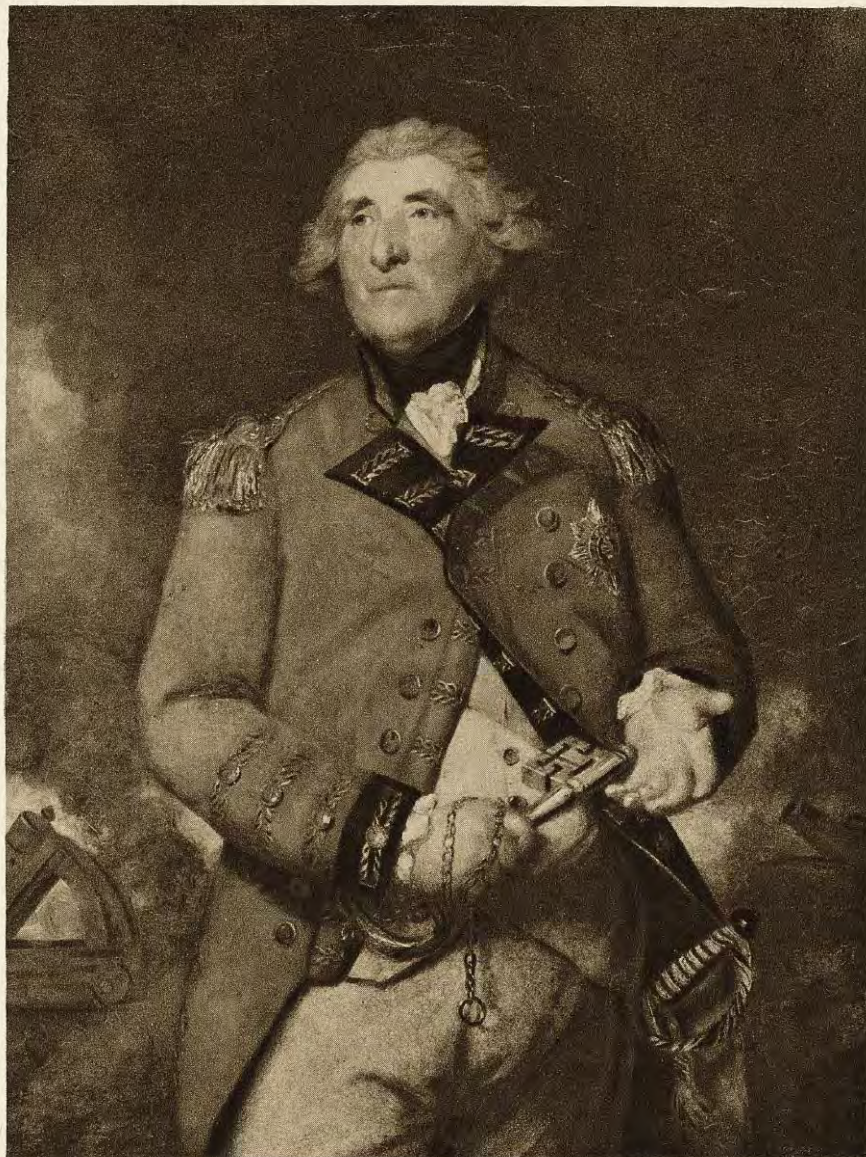


XVTH (THE KING'S) HUSSARS

1759 to 1913



Lord Heathfield
(George Augustus Eliott.)

*From the portrait in the
National Gallery, London.*

XVTH (THE KING'S) HUSSARS

1759 to 1913



BY
COLONEL H. C. WYLLY, C.B.

LONDON
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INTRODUCTION

I HAVE been asked to write an Introduction to this History of our Regiment, and consider that my first duty is to thank, in the name of all ranks, past and present, of the 15th (The King's) Hussars those who have so generously given their assistance in the preparation of this Record; those connected with the Regiment who have kindly lent diaries, letters, and manuscripts; and others who have been approached by the History Committee and who have afforded most valuable information.

Our special thanks are due to Colonel H. W. Hodgson, C.V.O., as President of the History Committee, for labour extending over two years, to Mr. Arthur Gordon, C.M.G., of Ellon, Mrs. Thackwell, Mrs. Wyndham Slade, Mr. Basil Philips, Captain Sir Henry Floyd, Lady FitzWygram, and the Rev. Prebendary P. J. Wodehouse; also to Mr. Hastings Irwin, who has most generously placed his expert knowledge at our disposal in the preparation of a special chapter on Standards, uniforms, etc.; to Lieutenant F. A. Nicolson for his contribution on sport; to Major Wylly, the Librarian of the Royal United Service Institution, and to Mr. Cary, Parliamentary and Reference Librarian at the War Office, for much valuable help in research; to Mr. John Murray for the kind loan of blocks; to the *Cavalry Journal* for similar assistance; and to Mr. R. Dane for preparing the record of officers' services.

Then last, but by no means least, to Colonel H. C. Wylly, C.B., and Mr. H. F. Le Bas, late of the 15th Hussars—the former for the admirable manner in which he has compiled the History of the Regiment, and the latter for the generous way in which he has helped us by publishing the History through the Caxton Publishing Company.

All that now remains for me as Colonel of the Regiment is to commend to all ranks this Record, which recounts year by year,

and, in some cases, from day to day, the events of the last century and a half, during which, whether as "Eliott's Light Horse," as "the First Light Dragoons," or as "the 15th (The King's) Hussars," our predecessors and we have tried to make and maintain a good name; and this book is now offered to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Fifteenth as a memorial of past deeds and as an incentive for the future.

Geo Luck
General
Colonel 15th The King's Hussars

LANDFORD, SOUTH WILTS.

December 1913.

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CHAPTER I

THE RAISING OF THE REGIMENT

MARCH 1759 TO JUNE 1760

WHEN, in the year 1759, the Regiment, now known and numbered as the 15th (The King's) Hussars, first came into existence, England had been continuously at war, nearly all the world over, for close upon twenty tempestuous years. 1759

There had been a brief breathing-space in 1748, during which the strength of the British Army was reduced, in spite of the fact that the aspect of foreign affairs continued to be threatening, and that there was constant bickering between the rival trading companies of England and France in India, and between the settlers of the two nations in North America. In 1755 war seemed inevitable, although not as yet formally declared, but as a preliminary and precautionary measure some additional regiments of infantry were added to the establishment of the Army in England.

On May 18, 1756, Britain declared war upon France, and so entered upon that struggle which is known to history as "the Seven Years' War," but which, so far as the share of English soldiers in it is concerned, endured for no more than six years; but among the results of this war were that the fleets and the armies of Britain drove the French from India and from Canada, and that she emerged from it as the first naval Power of the world; while Prussia, by virtue of her alliance with England, was securely set upon the way to become one of the great nations of Europe.

During the greater part of the time that the Seven Years' War lasted, the sole ally of Frederick the Great of Prussia was King George the Second, while among his opponents were the rulers and the armed forces of France, Austria, Russia, Saxony, Sweden, and Bavaria, all of whom were, during the second year of the war, ranged against him. Both England and Prussia suffered reverses in the earlier stages of the struggle—reverses which to the former at least were disastrous, and in some cases even more shameful than disastrous, we losing Minorca, while in 1757 Frederick was badly beaten at Kolin. Later in that year, however, the King of Prussia defeated the French and Austrians at Rossbach and the Austrians again at Leuthen; and while in India the British won the battle of Plassey, we suffered defeat in America, and on the continent of

1759 Europe King George's Hanoverian troops, under the Duke of Cumberland, were overthrown at Hastenbeck. Under the guidance of Pitt, however, Britain rapidly gained the upper hand in the struggle with France, until "never in the whole course of her history had come to England such a year of triumph as 1759. Opening with the capture of Goree in January, its later months had brought one unbroken tale of success, of Madras saved and Musilapatam taken in India, of Quebec captured in Canada, of Minden won in Germany, of one French fleet worsted by Boscawen off the Portuguese coast, of another defeated by Hawke in the romantic action of Quiberon Bay."¹ Well might Horace Walpole write to George Montague on October 21 of this year, "our bells are worn threadbare ringing for victories."

It was in this year of great happenings, known to contemporary and to latter-day historians as the *Annus Mirabilis*, that the regiment called "Eliott's Light Horse" came into existence.

The strengthening and the maintenance of so far-flung a battle line as England had now deployed, naturally demanded a substantial increase in the establishment of the British Army. This was fixed at eighty-five thousand men, although for the moment no more than two new regiments were raised, one of these being a complete corps of light dragoons. Generally speaking, the cavalry of our Army had not, up to this period, included any light horse as part of the regular and permanent establishment. At the beginning of 1756 a light troop, consisting of three officers, one quartermaster, and 63 men, was added to the eleven regiments of dragoons on the British establishment—the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Dragoon Guards and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 10th, and 11th Dragoons—and both men and horses were specially equipped for the work now expected of all cavalry, but which was then entrusted chiefly to irregular horse formed upon the model of the Austrian Hussars. "The arms of these light troops," we are told, "were a sort of carbine with the bar and sliding ring, with a bayonet but no sling . . . the belts tanned leather, the bridles and bits small and light, as were the saddles . . . they carried no side pouches, like the dragoons, but in lieu of it a swivel, which played up and down their shoulder belt, to which the carbine was sprung or fastened, and hung with the muzzle downwards during exercise, as they fired on horseback as well as on foot, contrary to the horse in general, except the Hussars in foreign service. They also used their pistols, but at first they only had one each man, as

¹ Fortescue, *History of the British Army*, vol. ii. p. 508.

they carried in their right holster either an ax, hedging bill or spade ; instead of hats they wore a cap, or helmet, made of strong black jacket leather, with bars down the sides, and a brass bar at top ; the front red, ornamented with brass work, with the cypher and crown and number of the regiment to which they belonged, with a tuft of horse-hair on the back of their front—half red and the other half the colour of the facing of the regiment.”¹ 1759

The heavy British cavalry of the days of Marlborough had won for themselves so high a reputation upon every occasion when they had been employed in the field, that no alteration in their composition had been considered necessary, and such bodies of light cavalry, as had in the past occasionally been organized or called together for particular service, were neither permanently retained nor temporarily revived. During the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745 the Duke of Kingston had raised in Nottingham, entirely at his own expense, a regiment of light horse modelled on the Hussars of the Continental Armies ; the men were mounted upon light, active horses, and were armed with pistols, swords, “very sharp and slightly inclined to curve,” while short carbines, “or bullet guns,” were attached to their sides by a movable swivel. The usefulness of such a corps as this was proved in the campaign in Scotland under the Duke of Cumberland ; the regiment distinguished itself on several occasions and particularly at Culloden, when, as Captain Hinde tells us, it broke into the rebel army and “pursued the scattered remains of it upwards of three miles from the field of battle with a prodigious slaughter,” several of the light horse killing fifteen or sixteen rebels each man, and three butchers of Nottingham slaying fourteen apiece. After the Highland campaign was over, the Duke of Kingston’s regiment was ordered to be disbanded, when a large number of the men—Hinde says, all excepting eight—transferred their services to a regiment of light dragoons raised by the Duke of Cumberland. This was mounted on active horses, from 14·2 to 15 hands ; the men were from 5ft. 8in. to 5ft. 9in. in height ; and while their equipment was upon a new and less cumbersome design than that hitherto in use, they retained the cocked hat of heavy dragoon pattern. This regiment served in the Netherlands with the Army commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, but was brought home when the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle put an end to the War of the Austrian Succession, and was finally disbanded in 1749. Then, as has already been stated,

¹ Hinde’s *Discipline of the Light Horse*, pp. 7 and 8. Curiously enough, the copy quoted from was presented to the Library of the Royal United Service Institution by “Major Sir G. Temple, Bt., late 15th Hussars.”

1759 a light troop, specially mounted, armed, equipped, and trained, was added in 1756 to certain selected regiments of British cavalry; and at last, four years later, when it was decided that the permanent establishment should be increased by a complete regiment of light dragoons, the honour of raising this special corps was confided to Colonel George Augustus Eliott, an officer who had fought and been wounded at Dettingen and Fontenoy, who had brought his old cavalry regiment to a high state of efficiency, and who had commanded a cavalry brigade, composed of the light troops from nine dragoon regiments, in the expedition which had been despatched in the previous year to the French coast near St. Malo, under Charles, Duke of Marlborough.

The first public intimation of the intention to raise the regiment seems to be contained in the *London Evening Post*, dated March 10, 1759, where it is stated, "We hear that the Regiment of Light Armed Cavalry will be raised with the utmost expedition and that George Augustus Elliot [*sic*] Esq., Lieut.-Colonel to the Second Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, will have the command of it." This is followed three days later, on March 13, by the announcement, "We hear that the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke is to be Lieut.-Colonel of Colonel Ellison's [*sic*] Regiment of Light Horse to be raised forthwith."

Later again, on March 15, the same paper says, "We hear that the Prussian Hussar officer and three privates, that are here, are come over in order to discipline a regiment of Light Horse going to be raised."

March 17,
1759

The actual Warrant directing the creation of the regiment is dated March 17, 1759, and runs as follows:

GEORGE R.

Order for Raising a Regiment of Light Dragoons under the Command of Col. Eliott.

WHEREAS We have thought fit to order a Regiment of Light Dragoons to be forthwith raised under your command which is to consist of Six Troops of Three Sergeants, Three Corporals, Two Drummers, One Hautboy, and Sixty Private Men, in each Troop, besides Commissioned Officers.

These are to authorise you by Beat of Drum or otherwise to raise so many Volunteers in any country or part of Our Kingdom of Great Britain as shall be wanted to complete the Said Regiment to the above mentioned Numbers.

And all Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Constables and other Our Civil Officers whom it may concern are hereby required to be Assisting unto you in providing Quarters, impressing Carriages, and otherwise as there shall be occasion. Given at Our Court at St. James's this 17th Day of March 1759, in the Thirty Second Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
BARRINGTON.

To Our Trusty and Well Beloved George Augustus Eliott, Esq., Col. of Our Fifteenth Regt. of Light Dragoons, or to the Officer appointed to raise Men for Our Said Regt.

The *London Gazette* of March 17 contains the following: "The King has been pleased to appoint George Augustus Eliott, Esq., to be Colonel of a regiment of Light Cavalry to be forthwith raised, and the Right Honourable Henry, Earl of Pembroke, to be Lieutenant-Colonel to the same regiment."

The following are the names and dates of appointment of the other officers who received commissions in the new regiment:

Major William Erskine . . .	March 20, 1759
Captain George Ainslie . . .	„ 20, 1759
Captain David Dundas . . .	„ 31, 1759
Captain Frederick Evelyn . . .	„ 22, 1759
Captain-Lieutenant Charles Mawhood .	„ 20, 1759
Lieutenant Francis Price . . .	„ 20, 1759
Lieutenant John Tonym . . .	„ 20, 1759
Lieutenant Martin Basil . . .	„ 22, 1759
Lieutenant William Brooks . . .	„ 23, 1759
Lieutenant Charles Wilson Lyon . .	May 1, 1759
Cornet Edward Hamilton . . .	March 20, 1759
Cornet George Nangle . . .	„ 21, 1759
Cornet John Griffith . . .	„ 22, 1759
Cornet Henry Baillie . . .	„ 23, 1759
Cornet John, Lord Hinchinbroke . .	„ 14, 1759
Cornet George Parkyns . . .	May 1, 1759
Adjutant, William Child . . .	March 20, 1759
Chaplain, William Gordon . . .	„ 20, 1759
Surgeon, Gilbert Elliott . . .	„ 20, 1759

1759

The majority of these appointments of subordinate officers are recorded in the *Public Advertiser* of April 12, under "15th or Light Regiment of Dragoons," when we find all those appointed to be majors and captains are described as "Esquires" and the subalterns as "Gents."; the surgeon, it is noticed, is also an "Esquire." There does not, however, appear to have been any hard-and-fast rule as to the granting of these honorary titles, since in the same paper, under dates of May 23 and June 25, we find both Lyon and Parkyns mentioned as "Esquires"; the editor, however, permits himself the luxury of further describing the latter officer as "brother to Sir Thomas Parkyns, Bart."

In these early notices of appointments the regiment is more than once described as "the Regiment of Light Armed Cavalry."

The description of the uniform laid down for "Colonel Elliott's Regiment of Light Dragoons" is to be found in an old Book of Clothing Warrants and Letters to the Clothing Board preserved at the War Office, and is addressed by the Adjutant-General to "William Fauquier, Esq.," the Secretary of the Clothing Board. It was apparently the business of this official, or of the Board which he represented, to inspect all clothing provided by colonels for their regiments in order to see that it agreed in all details with the sealed patterns and orders.

The letter is as follows :

LONDON, April 26, 1759.

April 26,
1759

Sir,—I am ordered by His Excellency Field Marshal Lord Ligonier to acquaint the General Officers of the Clothing Board that his Lordship has approved of the clothing of Colonel Eliott's Regiment of Light Dragoons, as to the shape and make, being suitable to the kind of service for which the Regiment is intended, viz. a short coat lapelled and turned up with dark green, white Lining and white waistcoat with a green collar ; broad white buttons and button holes ; two white shoulder straps, two pairs of white linen breeches ; jockey boots and spurs ; the Cloak with a green Cape and lined with white ; the Saddle of tann'd leather, shaped after the old Hunting stock ; instead of Housing and Caps, a green Saddle Cloth after the Hungarian manner, laced with white lace and a red stripe, the King's Cypher and Crown embroidered on the fore part and the Device of the Regiment (L.D.) on a red ground within a wreath of Roses and Thistles on the back part ; instead of a Hat, a Copper Cap enamell'd with black, brass Crest with white and red Hair ; the front turned up, with the King's Cypher and Crown painted or enamelled on it,

a flap rolled up behind, in order to cover the neck on occasion ; a tann'd leather Cartouch box instead of Pouch ; tanned leather shoulder belt with a running Spring Swivel, and a tann'd leather Sword Belt. 1759

I am therefore to beg you will be pleased to inform the Generals with these particulars, and to direct an Entry to be made in your books of the above particulars.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

ROBT. NAPIER, Adj.-General.

To William Fauquier, Esq.

At the end of this chapter will be found other orders or warrants issued in connection with the raising of the regiment. Some of these, it will be noticed, are dated the following year, but they all take effect from the date on which the corps came into existence :

These are :

1. A warrant for making assignments of the Off-Reckonings of the 15th (or Light) Regiment of Dragoons.
2. A warrant regulating the pay and allowances of all ranks.
3. A warrant for deductions.
4. Regulations for subsistence.
5. A warrant for deducting subsistence.

The formation of the new regiment appears to have attracted a considerable amount of public interest. Acton, Knightsbridge, and Hampton Court, as well as other places in the immediate neighbourhood of London, were chosen as the rendezvous of the several troops ; and many respectable young men evinced great readiness to enrol themselves under the standards of Eliott's Light Horse, the recruiting of which was greatly facilitated by the circumstance that a large number of journeymen tailors were at the time out of employ, and a numerous body of clothiers had come to London to petition Parliament for relief from certain grievances ; many of these were enlisted by Colonel Eliott near Hampton Court. When in July of this year the regiment was moved to and was stationed at St. Albans, it only required 78 men to complete its establishment.

A newspaper of the year 1825¹ contains, under the heading "Longevity," a paragraph which is of interest as concerning the

¹ See *Military Extracts*, vol. vi. p. 510, R.U.S.I. Library.

1759 early recruitment of the regiment. "There is living at Winslow, Buckinghamshire, a man whose name is William Ovitts. *He was the second* person to be enlisted into Elliott's Light Dragoons, raised in 1785 [*sic*], and is now and has been for a considerable time the sole survivor of that regiment as originally formed. This man is known to have been an excellent and brave soldier while he served in that regiment, from which he received his discharge about thirty years since. In the battle of Freyburgh, near the conclusion of the Seven Years' War, when the then Hereditary Prince of Brunswick was attempted to be carried off the field a prisoner by two French dragoons and a foot-soldier, Ovitts, single-handed, galloped after them, killed the three French soldiers, and rescued the Prince. In this gallant exploit he was badly wounded: the Prince took him to his quarters, had him carefully attended till his wounds were healed, gave him a purse of 100 guineas, and recommended him for promotion; the latter he modestly declined on account of his education and habits being such as were not suited to any rank above that of a private soldier. This man, now above ninety years of age, with those infirmities and wants which are usually attendant upon so advanced a period of life, is obliged to take refuge in and submit to the privations of a parish workhouse."

One is glad to hear that old Ovitts, who lived some years longer, was rescued from the workhouse, for in the diary of Colonel Thackwell for June 8, 1827, we read that at Winslow, near Aylesbury, "I saw poor old William Ovitts, aged *eighty-six*, a veteran soldier who was in the King's Hussars and behaved nobly at the battle of Emsdorff. He seems decrepit, but has all his faculties, and would rejoice much in fighting his battles over again, with the garrulity of old age. The Duke of Cumberland allows him £7 per annum, no pension having been granted him . . . but he seems poor, although well clothed. He lodges with one Mr. Jennings, a saddler."

"One of the first recruits who enlisted in the gallant corps was a lad only seventeen years of age, named Philip Astley,¹ the son of a respectable tradesman at Newcastle-under-Lyne. This youth soon distinguished himself in the regiment by his great activity and excellence in horsemanship; and by a peculiar power he exercised in training and subduing horses and other animals. Nor was he less noted for his presence of mind and intrepidity in action. By his spirited activity on the occasion of the upsetting of a boat, he saved a number of men and horses from being drowned, for which service he was

¹ See an article under "Astley's" in *Once a Week* of December 27, 1862.

promoted and rewarded in front of the whole regiment. At Emsdorff he captured a royal standard of France with his own hands; and on a subsequent occasion, when in command of four men only, he charged a considerable body of Hussars, and rescued the Prince of Brunswick, then lying wounded within the enemy's lines. After serving nearly eight years, and attaining the rank of Sergeant-Major . . . Astley applied for his discharge, and on account of his distinguished services, it was at once granted. Moreover, General Elliott, learning that he intended to 'better himself' by exhibiting feats of horsemanship, presented him with a magnificent white charger. . . . Astley received his discharge at Derby in 1766, and he exhibited in the country for about two years. . . . He then set up what he termed a Riding-School—merely a piece of ground enclosed by a slight paling, near a pathway that led through fields from Blackfriars to Westminster Bridge, on the Surrey side of the river. The terminus of the South-Western Railway now nearly, if not exactly, covers the spot." About 1770 he was able to open a new and covered house, so far as the seating part of it was concerned, and in 1780 he entirely roofed it in, remodelled it, and called it "The Royal Grove." Later on he took his entertainment over to Dublin, and afterwards to Paris, erecting a circus in the Faubourg du Temple, for long known as Franconi's. In 1793, war having broken out with France, he accompanied the Duke of York to the seat of war, though in what particular capacity is not known. His old regiment, the 15th Light Dragoons, was in the same army, and Astley gave the men a large supply of needles, thread, buttons, twine, leather—everything in fact required for mending clothes and shoes. He also employed the whole of the female establishment at "The Royal Grove" in making flannel waistcoats, of which he gave one to every man in the Fifteenth—a shilling was sewn up in a corner of each garment. In 1794 he came home again, to find "The Royal Grove" had been burnt to the ground, but he rebuilt it on a larger scale and named it "The Amphitheatre of Arts." At the Peace of Amiens in 1803 he went back to Paris, but was detained in France when war again broke out. However, he escaped to England, and enjoyed for many years a very successful career—erecting in all, it is said, no fewer than nineteen theatres. He eventually died in his own house in the Faubourg du Temple in Paris, aged seventy-two.

Astley published two books on horsemanship and schooling, one entitled *The Modern Riding Master*, the other *A System of Equestrian Education*, and also, *A descriptive and Historical Account of the Places now the seat of war in the Low Countries*. He was, it appears, at one

1759 time of his life employed by the Earl of Pembroke in his riding-school at Pembroke House, Whitehall.¹

But perhaps the most remarkable of the recruits enlisted by and for the 15th Light Dragoons—not quite at this period, but within twenty years of the raising of the regiment—was a woman! The *Manchester Herald*² of December 1814 has a long account, headed “The Manchester Heroine,” of a middle-aged woman who had shortly before applied for relief at the churchwarden’s office, and who, on being questioned, turned out to have been a second Hannah Snell. She was the daughter of one William Roberts, a bricklayer, and while still quite a child she had been in the habit of wearing boy’s clothes, the more conveniently to help her father in his trade. At the age of fourteen this girl enlisted as William Roberts in the 15th Light Dragoons, and evinced such peculiar aptitude for a soldier’s life that she was dismissed her drills in two months’ time, and was pronounced by the riding-master to be the best rider in her squad of recruits. She continued to serve in the regiment for twenty-one years, reaching the rank of sergeant, her sex remaining the whole time a secret.

At the end of this time she, being still unwilling to accept her discharge, was transferred to the 37th Foot, then—in 1800—at St. Vincent in the West Indies. Here she had a very severe attack of yellow fever, and being, as she feared, at the point of death, she disclosed her sex to the wife of a sergeant. In May 1801 she married a sergeant named Taylor in the 37th, and by him had three children. She followed this regiment for several years, and was eventually captured with her husband by the French, and remained with him two years in a French prison, being released in July 1814 at the Peace. Her husband died the very day of his disembarkation in England. In concluding this extraordinary account, the *Manchester Herald* stated that the woman’s story was corroborated by her parents, who were still alive. While serving, “William Roberts” had been twice wounded, once by a sabre cut on the head, and once by a musket shot in the leg. The newspaper finally stated that, either as William Roberts or as Mrs. Taylor, she “had served in the East and West Indies, in Flanders, Spain, France, and Italy, and had marched from the Red Sea through Egypt.” In December 1814 this remarkable woman was living in Lee Street, Newton Lane, Manchester, and had submitted an application for a pension and for arrears of her husband’s pay while in prison.

¹ See *Cavalry Journal*, vol. iv. p. 272.

² See *Military Extracts*, vol. v. p. 34, R.U.S.I. Library.

Hannah Snell, her prototype, received what was for those days the very handsome pension of £30 a year, but she had been *twelve* times wounded. 1759

From St. Albans some troops of the regiment were moved in July down into Kent to assist the Civil authorities, and in October the regiment was removed to Brentford, Hounslow, and the neighbourhood, being reviewed by His Majesty King George II.—not very long before his death—on Hounslow Heath. From here, the 15th Light Dragoons returned to their former quarters. In December 1759—but very little more than nine months from the date of the warrant ordering its creation—the regiment was up to its establishment, numbering 442 of all ranks, including 22 officers, 6 quarter-masters, and 24 “warrant and contingent men.”

It was now stationed at Warminster, Dorchester, Blandford, Fisherton, and Wilton.

From December 25 an augmentation of one cornet, one sergeant, one corporal, and 43 private men per troop was sanctioned in the following letter :

WAR OFFICE, *January 26, 1760.*

Sir,—The King having been pleased to order the Regiment of Light Dragoons under your command to be augmented with one cornet, one sergeant, one corporal, and 43 private men each troop, I am to acquaint you that the additional cornet to each troop should receive his commission on providing twenty men and paying into the agent's hand money enough to buy as many horses. Levy money will be allowed you for the sergeant, corporal and 23 men, at the rate of £3 per man and £12 for every horse ; and as a further addition to the recruiting fund, the establishment of the augmentation will take place from December 25 last. That no time, however, may be lost, it is His Majesty's pleasure that you do endeavour to raise immediately the whole of the augmentation, as the cornets when found will be ordered to repay you the expense you have been at in raising their twenty men, and I have ordered an advance of £1,000 to be issued to your agent on this account. In case a cornet should not be found on the terms above mentioned, you will be allowed levy money for the whole augmentation, at the rate of £15 for each man and horse. 1760

I am, Sir, etc., etc.,

BARRINGTON.

To Colonel G. A. Eliott.

No difficulty whatever seems to have been experienced in finding the additional number of men now called for, and the complement of

1760 the regiment was 718 of all ranks by June 1760, when it was moved to Kingston, Hounslow, and the neighbourhood.

Mr. Fortescue has told us¹ the details of "the story of triumph" with which King George the Second met his Parliament for the last time in his life; and that his great Minister, Pitt, did not fail to turn it to good account. "It was ordered that Ferdinand's army should be augmented from Great Britain, Brunswick, and Hesse alike. The full number of national troops voted for the British establishment exceeded 100,000 men; the embodied militia augmented this total by 20,000, and the German troops in the pay of England by 55,000 more; while another 12,000 men at home and abroad, who were borne on the Irish Establishment, raised it to close on 190,000 men. Before the campaign of 1760 was opened, the infantry of the British Line had increased to 96 regiments; England contributing one new corps, Wales one, Scotland five, and Ireland four, all of which were disbanded at the close of the war. To these were added later in the year six new regiments of Light Dragoons. . . .

"In January 1760 it was decided to send three more regiments of British cavalry to Germany; and a few weeks later the number was increased to five. In May a further reinforcement of six battalions and two regiments of Highlanders was promised, and in June two additional regiments of cavalry, making up a total of close on 10,000 men."

In July 1758 the army under Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, then at Coesfeld, had been reinforced by 6,000 British troops, 2,000 of which were cavalry. These comprised six infantry battalions, to which a seventh was later added, and six cavalry regiments—the Blues, 1st and 3rd Dragoon Guards, 2nd, 6th, and 10th Dragoons.

The force now ordered, in May 1760, to join Duke Ferdinand's army consisted of the 2nd, 6th, and 7th Dragoon Guards, the 1st, 7th, and 11th Dragoons, and the 15th Light Dragoons (Elliott's), with six more regiments of foot.

The greater part of these reinforcements, and at any rate the whole of the infantry, reached Duke Ferdinand at Fritzlar about the middle of June, but the 7th Dragoon Guards² and the 15th Light Dragoons did not leave England until that month had well begun;

¹ Fortescue, *The History of the British Army*, vol. ii. pp. 508 and 510.

² In *The History of the British Army*, vol. ii. note to p. 510, it is stated that this was the 7th Dragoons, but from the Rutland MSS., vol. ii. pp. 215 and 216, it seems clear that it was "Honeywood's Regiment of Horse," i.e. the 7th Dragoon Guards, that embarked with Elliott's. . . .

but even then not more than fifteen months had passed since the raising of this regiment, before it was called into the field to give abundant proof of the fine spirit which had been breathed into all ranks of the corps.¹ 1760

In a publication² of the period we read that "This day Major-General Eliott, the Earl of Pembroke, and several other officers set out for Germany, their Regiment of Light Horse being ordered thither." The date of Eliott's promotion to the rank of Major-General is June 26, 1759, and he would appear to have preceded his regiment to Germany, if we may accept the date of his departure as given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, he having been nominated to command a cavalry brigade composed of Honeywood's and Eliott's regiments. According to the same authority, the Earl of Pembroke also went on in advance, though, if he did so, he must have met his regiment again on or shortly after disembarkation, for he wrote to the Earl of Charlemont on July 28: "The Duke sent for me from off the march to leave the regiment and come to him at camp, and as soon as I came to him was so good as to order me to act as Major-General, and to give me the command of a brigade of cavalry, consisting of the Scots Greys, Cope's [7th Dragoons], and 'Ancram's' [11th Dragoons]." ³

Of the "several other officers" of the regiment mentioned in the *Gentleman's Magazine* as setting out for Germany on May 12, one *may* have been Captain Ainslie, of the 15th Light Dragoons, who had obtained an appointment on the personal staff of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick.⁴

It appears therefore to be tolerably clear that when, on June 10, June 10, 1760⁵ the 15th Light Dragoons embarked at Gravesend for their first campaign, and headed the long procession of the gallant soldiers of that corps who, during the next century and a half, in divers lands and under strange skies, were to fight and die for the cause of

¹ The 15th appears to have been sent in response to Granby's reiterated requests for some light cavalry. See Rutland MSS. vol. ii. p. 213—letters of May 20 and 23 to Lord Ligonier.

² The *Gentleman's Magazine*, May 12, 1760.

³ See Charlemont MSS., vol. i. p. 253.

⁴ According to the *Newcastle Papers*, Granby applied in June for permission for Captain Ainslie to serve on the Prince's Staff, as he "often had English troops under him, and an English-speaking staff officer was a necessity." This is corroborated in a letter, dated June 15, from the Duke of Newcastle to Lord Granby (Rutland MSS., vol. ii. p. 216), wherein, however, "Ainslie" is twice spelt "Annesley." This officer had already officiated in a similar capacity to the Hereditary Prince in the Bergen Expedition. See a letter in the *Newcastle Papers* from Lord Granby, dated Fritzlar, June 7, 1760.

⁵ Sailing was certainly delayed, owing to contrary winds, until at least the 13th. Holder-ness to Ferdinand, *State Papers, Foreign, Aux. Exped.* vol. xxxviii. (Record Office).

1760 England, they were commanded by Major William Erskine ; while the following were the officers who accompanied the regiment :

Major William Erskine, in command.

Captains Ainslie, Dundas, and Evelyn.

Captain-Lieutenant Basil.

Lieutenants Price, Tonym, Brooks, Hamilton, and Nangle.

Cornets Griffith, Baillie, Parkyns, Child, Miller, Thomas, Austin, Burt, Fulford, Wogan, Gould, and Floyd.¹

Chaplain, the Rev. J. Fearson.

Surgeon, Gilbert Elliott.

The Regiment landed at Bremen on the Weser on the 21st, having left behind recruiting parties in England, but apparently no depot ; and after a halt of four or five days, it marched up country to join the army under Duke Ferdinand.

¹ This officer was not only the junior, but the youngest, being then *twelve* years old !

NOTE TO CHAPTER I

GEORGE R.

Warrant for making Assignments of the Off-Reckonings of the 15th (or Light) Regiment of Dragoons under the Command of Col. Elliott.

WHEREAS We have thought fit to Order a Regiment of Light Dragoons to be forthwith raised under the Command of Col. George Augustus Elliott which is to consist of,

Six Troops of Three Sergeants, Three Corporals, Two Drummers, one Hautboy, and sixty Effective Private Men, in each Troop, besides Commissioned Officers.

And the Said Colonel having represented unto Us,

That in order to furnish the non-commissioned Officers and Private Men of Our said Regiment with swords, leather Accoutrements and Other Species of Clothing and to defray the charge thereof, It will be necessary that the Assignments of the Off-Reckonings of Our said Regiment should be carried on from the 22nd Day of June 1759, to the 21st Day of June 1761.

Which We thinking reasonable, are hereby pleased to grant.

Our Will and Pleasure therefore is that the said Colonel do forthwith proceed to make assignments of the Off-Reckonings of the Non-commissioned Officers and Private Men of Our Said Regiment from the 22nd day of June 1759 to the 21st day of June 1761, for the purpose aforesaid.

And of this Our Pleasure the General Officer Appointed by Us to have the Care and Inspection of the Clothing of Our Army as well as the Colonel Commanding,

Our Said Regiment, and all others whom it may concern, are to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

And for so doing this shall be to them and all others Concerned a Sufficient Warrant and Discharge.

Given at Our Court at Kensington this 12th

*Day of May 1759 in the Thirti Second Year of
Our Reign.*

By His Majesty's Command.
BARRINGTON.

GEORGE R.

Our Will and Pleasure is that this Establishment of Our Regiment of Light Dragoons Commanded by Major General George Augustus Elliott, do commence and take place from the 10th Day of March, 1759, and continue in force to the 24th Day of December following, both inclusive, and that no new changes be added thereunto without being first communicated to Us Our High Treasurer or Commissioners of our Treasury. For the Time being, Given at Our Court at Kensington, this 7th Day of June 1760. In the Thirty Third Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
(Signed) H. B. LEGGE.

A REGIMENT OF LIGHT DRAGOONS

Commanded by Major-General Elliott

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS

	<i>Per diem</i>			<i>For 290 days</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Colonel as Colonel, 15s.</i>						
<i>In lieu of his servants, 4s. 6d.</i>	.	0	19	6	282	15
<i>Lieut.-Colonel as Lieut.-Col.</i>	.	0	9	0	130	10
<i>Major as Major</i>	.	0	5	0	72	10
<i>Chaplain</i>	.	0	6	8	96	13
<i>Adjutant</i>	.	0	5	0	72	10
<i>Surgeon.</i>	.	0	6	0	87	0
<i>Mate</i>	.	0	3	6	50	15
		2	14	8	792	13
					4	

ONE TROOP

	Per diem			For 290 days		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Commanded by Major-General Elliott</i>						
Captain, 8s. ; and 3 horses, 3s.						
In lieu of his servants, 4s. 6d. .	0	15	6	224	15	0
Lieutenant, 4s. ; and 2 horses, 2s.						
In lieu of his servants, 3s. .	0	9	0	130	10	0
1 Cornet, 3s. ; and 2 horses, 2s.						
In lieu of his servants, 3s. .	0	8	0	116	0	0
Quartermaster, for himself and horse, 4s.						
In lieu of his servant, 1s. 6d. .	0	5	6	79	15	0
Three Sergeants, each 2s. 9d. .	0	8	3	119	12	6
Three Corporals, each 2s. 3d. .	0	6	9	97	17	6
Two Drummers, each 2s. 3d. .	0	4	6	65	5	0
Hautbois	0	2	0	29	0	0
60 Private Men, 1s. 9d. . .	5	5	0	1,522	10	0
	8	4	6	2,385	5	0
<i>Consisting of 6 Troops of 60 Private Men in each</i>						
Allowance to the Widows . .	0	2	0	29	0	0
Allowance to the Colonel for Clothing, etc.	0	2	6	36	5	0
Allowance to the Captain for Recruiting, etc.	0	2	4	33	16	8
Allowance to the Agent . . .	0	1	2	16	18	4
	8	12	6	2,501	5	0
The Pay of Five Troops more of like numbers and the like rates as the Troops above mentioned	43	2	6	12,506	5	0
	54	9	8	15,800	3	4
. Abstract of the Charges of the foregoing Establishments						
Major-General Elliott's Regiment of Light Dragoons.						
Total	54	9	8	15,800	3	4

By His Majesty's Command.

(Signed) H. B. LEGGE.

GEORGE R

Warrant for deducting twelve pence in the Pound and one Day's Pay in the Year.

WHEREAS there has been usually deducted out of the Pay of Our forces twelve pence out of every Twenty Shillings and one Day's Pay in the Year, We do therefore hereby authorise and direct you, to make the same usual Deductions of twelve pence out of every twenty shillings, and the one Day's Pay in the year, out of all payments which you shall issue pursuant to this Establishment, which said deductions are to be applied to the Use of Our Royal Hospital near Chelsea, or such other use as shall be hereafter directed by Warrant, and you are to keep a distinct Account thereof in writing to be from time to time laid before Us Our high Treasurer or Commissioners of Our Treasury, for the time being.

Given at Our Court at Kensington this 7th Day of June 1760, in the Thirty Third year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

(Signed) H. B. LEGGE.

To Our Right Trusty and Wellbeloved Councillor Henry Fox, Paymaster General of Our Guards, Garrisons and Land Forces in Great Britain, and Forces Abroad. And to the Paymaster General of Our Said Forces for the time being.

GEORGE R.

Regulations of Subsistence to be paid to every Officer and Soldier on the foregoing Establishment :

	Subsistence per diem		
To A Colonel and Captain and in lieu of his	£	s.	d.
servants	1	6	6
„ Lieut.-Colonel and Captain and in lieu of his			
servants	0	18	6
„ Major and Captain and in lieu of his			
servants	0	15	6
„ Captain and in lieu of his servants	0	11	6
„ Lieutenant and in lieu of his servants	0	7	0

	£	s.	d.
To Cornet and in lieu of his servants . . . . .	. 0	6	0
„ Quartermaster and in lieu of his servant . . . . .	. 0	4	0
„ Chaplain . . . . .	. 0	5	0
„ Adjutant . . . . .	. 0	4	6
„ Surgeon . . . . .	. 0	4	6
„ Mate . . . . .	. 0	3	0
„ Drummer . . . . .	. 0	1	9
„ Hautbois . . . . .	. 0	1	6
„ Private Men . . . . .	. 0	1	5

By His Majesty's Command.

(Signed) H. B. LEGGE.

GEORGE R.

Warrant for deducting the subsistence of Two Men per Troop from the Captains in case they do not keep them complete according to the Establishment.

OUR Will and Pleasure is that in the Debentures to be made out by you for the Pay of the Regiment of Light Dragoons upon this Establishment that when and as often as there shall appear upon the Muster Rolls of any Troop of the Said Regiment any Respit or Respits of Private Men, you do not only deduct what the Said Respits shall amount unto as usual, but you shall also deduct from each Captain who shall have any Such Respit on his Troop the Subsistence of Two Men allowed by this Establishment for Recruiting for the time or times that any such Respit shall appear as before mentioned.

It being Our intention that the Benefit of the said Allowance of Subsistence money shall be only on Conditions, and during the time that the respective Troops shall be kept compleat according to the number of effective Private Men allowed on this Establishment and not otherwise. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant.

Given at Our Court at Kensington this 7th day of June 1760 in the Thirty Third Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

(Signed) H. B. LEGGE.

To Our Right Trusty and Wellbeloved Councillor Henry Fox, Paymaster General of Our Guards, Garrisons and Land Forces Abroad, and to the Paymaster General of Our Said Forces for the time being.

CHAPTER II

THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR

JULY 1760 TO DECEMBER 1760

1760 **S**O many different enemies had taken up arms for the undoing of Frederick the Great, that he could hardly have escaped defeat and disaster had it not been for the presence, under Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, of the Allied Army, which guarded the Prussian King's right flank and fended off the French attack. This force was no mere army of observation, as had been the unfortunate body commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, but was intended for active operations in concert with King Frederick; "none the less its chief function was to cover Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, and Brunswick,"¹ and to offer such an effective protection to the inhabitants of these principalities as should prevent them from throwing in their lot with the French.

Throughout his operations Ferdinand was opposed by two French armies—the Army of the Rhine, based on Wesel and aiming at Hanover, and the Army of the Main, based on Frankfort and aiming at Hesse; individually inferior, jointly these armies were superior to that of Ferdinand. To this commander it was of particular importance to retain possession of the line of the Weser, by which he drew his supplies both from Germany and Great Britain; as also of the two fortresses of Münster and Lippstadt, the former of which menaced any French advance to the Weser, while the latter impeded the combined action of the two French armies.

The battle of Minden had been fought in August 1759, and the operations of that year were protracted until January 1760, when the opposing armies retired into winter quarters, the Allies being comfortably cantoned in Cassel, Paderborn, Münster,² and Osnabrück.

The command of the British Forces serving under Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick had undergone more than one change since the campaign had first opened. The Commander-in-Chief originally appointed was Charles, Duke of Marlborough, but on his death from fever and dysentery in October 1758, he had been succeeded by Lord George Sackville; and when, just a year later, Ferdinand, consequent on

¹ See Fortescue, *History of the British Army*, vol. ii, p. 487.

² Münster had fallen in July, but had been recaptured in November.

NOTE.—Many of the place-names mentioned in this and succeeding chapters can be found only on contemporary maps.

Sackville's conduct at and after Minden, had pressed for that officer's recall, Lieut.-Gen. the Marquis of Granby was at once appointed¹ to be Commander-in-Chief of all His Majesty's British Forces then serving in Germany under the command of Duke Ferdinand. This appointment was a wise and a very popular one; without being a great commander, Granby was a brave, a thoroughly loyal and a passably good general, while his soldiers were devoted to him—and with good reason. "My Lord Granby's generosity," says an anonymous writer who had served under him, "knows no bounds. Often have I seen his generous hand stretched out to supply the wants of the needy soldier; nor did the meanest follower of the camp go hungry from his door. His house was open equally to British and foreigners; his table was hospitality itself; and his generous open countenance gave a hearty welcome to all his guests. Hence harmony reigned through the whole army; disputes had no existence; and officers of different nations emulated the social virtues of the British chief. By such means he gained the hearts of all the army; they followed him with confidence, and fought under him from attachment."²

With the reinforcements which reached Ferdinand in the first half of the year 1760, he had an army of 70,000 men, of whom 20,000 were British soldiers,³ and both the commander, and those of his countrymen who have written contemporary accounts of the operations, seem to have been impressed with the appearance of the squadrons and battalions which England sent to Germany. Archenholtz expatiates on the "turn-out" of the infantry, and the quality of the horses upon which the cavalry were mounted. Mauvillon,⁴ who served in these campaigns as an officer of the Brunswick Engineers, bears gratifying witness to the bravery of the British troops, but implies that their alliance in the field was not an unmixed joy. They were careless in the performance of outpost duty, preferring to make up by hard fighting, when surprised or attacked, for neglect of the ordinary precautions which would have made it impossible for them to be taken at a disadvantage; they had something of a contempt for those troops beside which they fought, because, as these were largely paid by British subsidies, they looked upon them as occupying an altogether subordinate position to their own; and Mauvillon makes it very clear that Ferdinand had to exercise immense tact to employ his British auxiliaries to the best advantage and to keep

¹ *London Gazette*, August 1759.

² *Lodge's Portraits*, Cabinet Edition, vol. vii. p. 251.

³ Archenholtz, *Geschichte des siebenjährigen Krieges*, p. 392.

⁴ *Geschichte Ferdinand's*, vol. ii. pp. 370 et seq.

1760 the peace between the discordant elements of his polyglot army. Again, writing in June 1760, Ferdinand's Chief of the Staff says of the British troops then landed and moving to join the army: *Les renforts nouvellement arrivés d'Angleterre, nous joignent successivement ; on ne peut rien voir de plus beau, ni de plus leste que ces troupes.*¹

Marching from the coast to join the main army, Eliott's Light Horse reached Göttingen on July 11 or 12, only a day or two after the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, who was commanding an advanced corps, had been defeated by the French Marshal, de Broglie, at Corbach. The Prince had himself been slightly wounded, having, as was his custom, been one of the last to leave the field, and was burning for an opportunity to retrieve his fortunes.²

Marshal de Broglie, in order to cover his communications with Marburg, had left two corps in the neighbourhood of Amöneburg and Frankenau under de Glaubitz and Blaisel. The better, however, to secure this essential point, de Stainville was sent on the 14th with a further reinforcement and orders to take command of the whole of the troops who were destined to unite near Jesberg, and to act in that part of the country which extends between the Eder and the Schwalm, and which was at present occupied by the light troops usually posted on the right wing of the Allied Army—namely the Brunswick Hussars, Trimbach's corps, the Hessians, and part of the Hanoverian Chasseurs.

Duke Ferdinand had formed the design of cutting off, if possible, the corps of de Glaubitz ; if, from the enemy's vigilance or any accidental alarm, this enterprise should fail, the troops employed upon it were then to push forward towards Marburg to interrupt as far as possible the communications of the French with that place and to disquiet them in their rear. With this intention the Hereditary Prince³ left his camp at Sachsenhausen on the 14th with six battalions of foot and Lückner's Hussars. Eliott's Regiment of Light Dragoons arrived on the afternoon of this day at Nieder Schwerin, near Cassel, whence they were directed to continue their route by Nieder Melrich towards Ziegenhain. They joined the Hereditary Prince the next day, the 15th, about three in the afternoon at Lemmisfeld, whence, having halted about an hour and a half, the whole corps proceeded to Treysa, bivouacking there for the night.

¹ Westphalen, *Feldzüge des Herzogs Ferdinand*, vol. iv. p. 305.

² The account of Emsdorff which follows is almost wholly drawn from an admirable, but unfortunately uncompleted, manuscript history of the Seven Years' War in the British Museum. *Add. MSS.* 28551-3.

³ It may be well to remind readers that the Hereditary Prince Charles of Brunswick was the nephew both of Frederick the Great and of Duke Ferdinand.

At this time de Glaubitz was encamped with five battalions of foot—two battalions Royal Bavière and three battalions Anhalt—and Berchini's Hussars and Chasseurs, with his left at Emsdorff, his right extending towards Allendorf, Erxdorf being in his front. The Hussars were on the right of the encampment.

The Hereditary Prince marched at three in the morning of the 16th from Treysa, Lückner's Hussars leading, followed immediately by Elliott's Light Horse, and these again by the Foot. The cavalry debouched at Speckswinkel, where was a wood extending towards Hatzbach, and formed on the left of the first-named village to await the arrival of the infantry, which, on account of the extreme heat of the weather, and the fatiguing march they had already undergone, could not come up until one in the afternoon. It was while halted near this wood that, according to the evidence of Thomas Ryland, an old soldier of the Fifteenth who fought at Emsdorff, Major Erskine directed every man to place an oak branch in his helmet, urging the Dragoons to evince a firmness in action corresponding with the stout character of the tree from which the branches had been plucked. The whole being arrived, the infantry stripped to their waistcoats and were sent round by Hatzbach so as to attack the left flank of the enemy, who all this time remained secure in their camp; their Hussar posts, being awed by the proximity of the Hanoverian Chasseurs, were not pushed far enough forward to procure them intelligence of any real value.

A gun was now fired as a signal from the Allied right, and Elliott's Regiment, the Chasseurs, and Hussars, moved on at a gallop to attack the front of the French.

At the first appearance of our cavalry, the enemy's Hussars made off towards Kirchhain, leaving their infantry to shift for themselves, and these now began to retire through the Bergholt wood in one column in the same direction as their horse had taken. Lückner's Hussars rode straight for the enemy's camp now at their mercy, and there, as the writer of this manuscript account says, "perhaps they stayed too long"; but Elliott's Light Horse, leaving Erxdorf on their left, pursued the French Hussars towards Kirchhain, and, forming on the heights between that place and Langenstein, thereby cut off the retreat of the infantry. It was here that Major Erskine detached part of the regiment to take prisoners some straggling Hussars and Chasseurs who were endeavouring to get across the Ohm towards Amöneburg. This was accordingly done, and some sixty or seventy Hussars were here made prisoners. Lückner's troopers had not yet come up—only he himself and his aide-de-camp were present.

1760

Emsdorff,
July 16, 1760

1760

By this time the enemy's infantry were again out of the wood, and finding that their retreat towards Kirchhain, by way of Marburg, was intercepted, they inclined to the left through Langenstein with the intention apparently of crossing the Ohm at the Brückemühle and so gaining Amöneburg. The "*assembly*" being now beaten, Eliott's Light Horse were quickly collected, and the Hereditary Prince sent them an order to attack the enemy's infantry; but just at the moment the horses were so blown, being no doubt somewhat out of condition from the voyage, that it was impossible to make any immediate and effectual attack. The enemy then continued their retreat over the Klein river by the bridge of Blasdorf; but the banks of the stream were very "morassy," which made it impossible for the cavalry to get at them; and the hostile infantry soon after managed to reach the shelter of the wood lying between Blasdorf and Niederklein. Eliott's still continued in pursuit, and the Prince now coming up and having expressed his thanks to the regiment for its behaviour, put himself at its head and begged all ranks to make one more effort. Eliott's Light Horse accordingly advanced through the wood, inclining to the right, in order to try to cut off the infantry from the Brückemühle bridge. Coming out of the wood near Rödecker, the enemy were now seen marching in good order in one column in the open ground, their Grenadiers in front and rear, evidently trying to make towards Niederklein.

Eliott's Regiment formed on the enemy's right flank two deep in one line,¹ and when it had advanced within a hundred yards of the enemy the French faced about, waited, and then gave the horsemen their fire at a distance of about thirty paces.

The different squadrons attacked at the same instant—two on the centre, and one on each flank. Those on the flanks were at once successful, the horsemen going right through; those on the centre met with greater resistance, the Dragoons not penetrating until they had fired their carbines in the faces of the enemy, when here also the regiment went fairly through the line.

At this, four hundred or five hundred of the French threw down their arms and were made prisoners; but though the enemy were broken, yet the remainder of them still continued their retreat, leaving Niederklein on their left, and endeavouring to make for the wood lying between that village and Dannerode, with the purpose of reaching Hombourg.

Major Erskine now, with a part of the regiment, went through

¹ Here follows in the original manuscript—"and then composed 4 squadrons."

Niederklein to cut the enemy off from the wood, the rest of the Dragoons keeping on the enemy's right flank; and on the whole moving on to attack again, the enemy at a distance of 200 yards beat a parley, laid down their arms and surrendered to the number of 1,655. Included among the prisoners were de Glaubitz himself and the Prince of Anhalt; nine Colours were also taken, six pieces of cannon, and the enemy's camp with all their tents and baggage. The total number of prisoners captured, as given in the *London Gazette*, was 177 officers and 2,482 of other ranks. The distance from Emsdorff, where the enemy encamped, to the place where they surrendered was at least six miles. 1760

In escorting back the prisoners the infantry of the Hereditary Prince's force were met between Blasdorf and Niederklein, the heat of the weather having prevented them from getting up sooner. The prisoners were marched the same night to Treysa, and the majority of the troops employed on this duty rejoined the army on the 20th.

The loss sustained by Elliott's Light Horse was very heavy; two officers, Captain-Lieutenant Basil and Cornet Burt, were killed; the former "had given up a troop in an old regiment of heavy cavalry to get into the Fifteenth on service,"¹ but probably the desire to return to his former regiment had something to do with it. Two sergeants, 71 rank and file, and 116 horses were killed, while Cornets Parkyns and Fulford, one sergeant, and 47 rank and file were wounded. In a London paper of August 2 we read first a quotation from the *London Gazette*: "In the affair of Erxdorff Elliott's regiment signalised themselves greatly. Our trophies are nine pair of Colours, almost all of which we owe to the intrepidity of Elliott's regiment, which for its first appearance in the field has done wonders." This is followed by: "Wonders indeed! But how dearly have they purchased their complimentary honours! 79 private men, infantry and cavalry, are killed in the action—71 of them are Elliott's dragoons; 121 horses are killed—116 of them are Elliott's; two officers are killed—and both of Elliott's."²

"The tradition of charging home," writes the historian of the British Army at the close of a fine description of the action, "remained with the regiment, and doubtless remains with it to this day."³

The fact may here well be emphasised that the Fifteenth were at this time wholly mounted upon "light active horses"—14.3 to 15.1 cobs, and that according to Hinde (p. 529) the total weight carried by the troop-horse was between fifteen and sixteen stone.

¹ *British Military Journal*, vol. ii. p. 494.

² *Military Extracts*, vol. iii. p. 227, R.U.S.I. Library.

³ Fortescue, vol. ii. p. 516.

1760

The Earl of Pembroke, writing to Lord Charlemont on July 28-29 about this brilliant exploit by his regiment, says: "While the Prince was taking prisoners, and cutting to pieces a whole detached army of French in the greatest style imaginable, our regiment performed wonders there. . . . The poor little fellows suffered so much (I mean the light horse), as hardly now in a manner to exist. We had two officers killed, Basil and Burt, both, I believe, unknown to you. Little Floyd, who you have seen at my house, just past twelve years old, behaved most gallantly, which I was very glad of. I could only have wished he had not had his horse shot under him, for it was an exceeding pretty one I had lent him. By being sent for to the great army, *en qualité de monsieur le général*, I had the misfortune not to be there with, nor see, our friends make so excellent a beginning. Both officers' and men's behaviour, Erskine's, the major's who commanded them, and all's indeed prodigious. Time hence, it will never be believed that one regiment of young light dragoons . . . after having almost by itself in a manner defeated a whole little army, alone made about 1,600 prisoners of war. Those rogues of hussars" (Lückner's are meant) "ran at once for plunder into the enemy's camp, and without striking one blow, or firing a single shot, got everything, became rich, and doubtless will be soon all barons."¹

Lord Pembroke had, however, already written—on July 20—to Field-Marshal Lord Ligonier, the Commander-in-Chief, bringing Major Erskine's services to notice: "Having before," he says, "troubled your Lordship with a letter signifying the honour the Duke, Prince Ferdinand, had done me in sending for me to camp from off the march before the regiment to order me to act here as Major-General, by which I had the misfortune to miss being with the regiment which did so wonderfully, I only beg leave now to enclose part of this day's orders, hoping the very great merit of my friend Erskine will not be overlooked."²

The enclosure here referred to is the General Order published on the subject of this action by Ferdinand, and which is dated Sachsenhausen, July 20, 1760.

The following is a translation: "His Serene Highness orders it to be publicly notified to the whole army how much he is pleased and satisfied with the good conduct and valour of the corps that fought on the 16th instant, under the orders of the Hereditary Prince. The praises His Serene Highness gave of them to the Duke

¹ *The Charlemont MSS., Hist. MSS. Comm. Report XII., App. Pt. 10, p. 259.*

² *Hinde, Discipline of the Light Horse, p. 154.*

were such that nothing can be said in addition to them. His Serene Highness therefore gives his best thanks to these brave troops, and particularly to Elliott's regiment, which was allowed by every one present to have done wonders. 1760

"His Serene Highness the Prince could not enough commend to the Duke the bravery, good conduct, and good countenance with which this regiment fought.

"His Serene Highness desires much to be able to find means to acknowledge to Major Erskine principally, who was at the head of that regiment and led it on so gallantly, as well as to the officers and men, his satisfaction, and to have it in his power to do them service. He desires these gentlemen to furnish him with an opportunity of doing it and he will seize it with pleasure."

The Hereditary Prince himself had lost no time in sending news of his success to Ferdinand; in the Public Record Office there is a scrawl of half a dozen lines from the Prince to the Duke, dated the 16th, and written from the field of action, and which contains the sentence:¹ "The English have done wonders." And when on the 21st Ferdinand sent to Lord Holderness a detailed account of Emsdorff, he adds:² "Your Excellency will see that the loss falls almost entirely on Elliott's brave regiment, as also the honours of the action which are with it first of all."

Lord Granby did not omit to transmit to the home authorities his opinion of the behaviour of Elliott's Light Horse. Writing to the Duke of Newcastle from Sachsenhausen on July 19, he says:³ "I would not omit congratulating my dear Duke of Newcastle on the gallant behaviour of Elliott's Light Dragoons, to whose very spirited and intrepid attacks the Hereditary Prince attributes his having made the five battalions prisoners."

The news reached Pitt, not then yet Lord Chatham, at Berne in Switzerland, and he wrote home delightedly: "Elliott's pierced five times the French infantry (five battalions); General de Glaubitz—the Duke of Anhalt—cannon, etc., all is ours; Elliott's performed wonders!"⁴

And finally Lord Holderness was directed to write on August 5 to Ferdinand and assure him that "the King has remarked with much satisfaction that this regiment has merited eulogy by its behaviour."⁵

¹ Record Office, *State Papers, Foreign, Mil. Aux. Exped.* vol. xxxviii.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Newcastle Papers*, British Museum, vol. 32908.

⁴ Taylor, *Correspondence of the Earl of Chatham*, vol. ii. p. 54.

⁵ Record Office, *State Papers, Foreign, Mil. Aux. Exped.* vol. xxxviii.

1760

But perhaps the highest praise is given to the 15th Light Dragoons by a contemporary German historian, who writes that in the action at Emsdorff, "the Allies lost 186 men, of whom 125 belonged to the Light Cavalry Regiment (Eliott's) which had only recently been raised in England, and which had but just joined the army. The bravery with which it fought," he adds, "filled the whole of the army with amazement."¹ While an English officer, who was serving with the army in the 2nd Dragoon Guards, has recorded that "the affair of Emsdorff was not in itself of a very important nature, but was afterwards much spoken of in the army, from the extraordinary result produced by a single regiment of light horse; in which it was shown how much may be done with a small force by such an officer as Sir William Erskine. Although not personally engaged in this affair, I had the good fortune to witness the brilliant result . . . this may be said to have been far the most brilliant action in the *petite guerre* of which this campaign consisted."²

This achievement of Eliott's Light Horse made a very lasting impression upon the people of England, where it had not been forgotten, and was for long after remembered, that many of the regiment's original recruits had been tailors. Charles Lamb recalls the fact in one of his essays,³ beginning "Valiant I know they can be"; and speaking of "the exploits of Eliott's famous troop," and suggesting that they were less moved by "that thoughtless oblivion of death with which a Frenchman jigs into battle," than by "the melancholy valour of the Spaniard . . . that deliberate valour which contemplation and sedentary habits breathe."

Then the *Weekly Journal* of August 2, 1760, has the following: "We are informed that the greater part of the corps under General Eliott, which distinguished themselves so gallantly at Emsdorff, are taylor's."

EPIGRAM ON THE FOREGOING PARAGRAPH

"Nine taylor's make a man," the proverb says,
 But this was only in more ancient days.
 In these *our times* invert the rule before ye,
 The French destroy'd, proclaim the Taylor's glory.
 His *bodkin* in his hand a sword becomes,
 His *parchment measures* head the sounding drums,

¹ Mauvillon, *Geschichte Ferdinand's*, vol. ii. p. 109.

² *Memoirs of Sir J. Campbell of Ardkinglas*, vol. i. pp. 61-62.

³ "On the Melancholy of Tailors."

His *goose* becomes a skull-cap, wrought most rare,
His *shreds* are feathers, waving in the air,
His *thimble* lengthened, to a musket turns,
His *yard* the rammer, and his courage burns,
His *needle* pricks the touch-hole, brave not rich,
He with his work makes quite a thorough stitch,
His heart unfolds, no danger can him quell,
And 'stead of *cabbage*, Frenchmen sends to Hell.
Thus nobly arm'd, deny it who can,
A *Taylor* now becomes a *complete Man*.

1760

After Emsdorff, Eliott's Light Horse remained from July 19 to 25 in cantonments in the bishopric of Paderborn, in the neighbourhood of Netzen and Naumburg ; but on the latter date they marched to Sanderhausen near Cassel, leaving one squadron with the Hereditary Prince. On the next day, the 26th, the regiment moved to Dransfeld, as part of the enemy's light troops had passed the Fulda and were extending towards the Werre. The detached squadron rejoined on the 26th at Dransfeld, between Münden and Göttingen.

Meanwhile, the Allied Army had commenced, on the night of July 24, to fall back from Sachsenhausen to Wolfshagen, and thence on the 26th to Hohenkirchen, the rearguard, under the Hereditary Prince, being composed of 25 battalions of infantry and 22 squadrons, one of these latter being furnished, as already stated, by the 15th Light Dragoons. On the 27th, at 5 p.m., the army marched in three columns from Hohenkirchen to the plains of Kalle, and encamped—the right near Schachten, and the left extending towards Wilhelmsthal, while General Sporcken was on the right again between Schachten and West Uffelen. On the 29th, however, Sporcken moved to a position near the heights of Liebenau, and Lord Granby took his place with six battalions and four squadrons.

At this time both Ferdinand and de Broglie were manœuvring for the possession of Cassel, de Broglie being always numerically so much the stronger that he was able invariably to outflank the Allies. On July 30 the French Army advanced so close that Ferdinand could no longer maintain his position without accepting battle, and he therefore decided to pass the Dymel and try to cut off an isolated French corps under de Muy. The result of this movement was the battle of Warburg, fought on July 31, and in which the British cavalry, led by the Marquis of Granby, effectively wiped out the reproach of inaction which, undeservedly, had been levelled at this arm after Minden. Eliott's Regiment does not appear to have been

1760 engaged at Warburg¹—indeed, after the losses sustained at Emsdorff, it is hardly likely that the Fifteenth would so soon have been fit again to take the field, but both General Eliott and the Earl of Pembroke were present with the second line of British cavalry of the right wing.

It would seem that towards the end of July Eliott's Light Horse were sent into cantonments to refit and remount themselves—a matter in regard to which Ferdinand had already expressed some anxiety immediately after Emsdorff.

Writing to Lord Holderness² on July 21, he said: "It will be very advantageous to the service of His Majesty if he could be pleased to have this brave regiment recruited and remounted as promptly as possible," and to effect this purpose Eliott's was removed to the vicinity of Hanover. In a letter from Colonel Clavering to Lord Holderness, dated Hanover, August 4, we read: "Eliott's Regiment is come in this neighbourhood in order to recover from the damage sustained on the 16th."³ Again, Duke Ferdinand mentions, when writing to General Lückner on August 6 from Warburg, that "Eliott's Regiment is lying in quarters near Hanover, but is not yet in a condition to serve";⁴ while in another account⁵ it is stated that "Eliott's Regiment had been thrown back into cantonments at Oldendorf near Hameln ever since August 7, whence they were ordered to march on the 19th to join General Lückner at Hardeggen on the 21st; on the 22nd Lückner called in his outposts and joined General Wangenheim at Uslar."

At this time the Allied Army was covering a front of fifty miles; the French forces were between Mariendorf and Hohenkirchen, the head-quarters at Immenhausen.

Duke Ferdinand had drawn up on the 10th a plan for attacking the French Army on September 15, but this scheme was rendered abortive by the retirement of de Broglie from Immenhausen to the neighbourhood of Cassel, where a new position was taken up between that town and Weissenstein. Had the projected attack been carried out, Wangenheim was to have advanced with Eliott's Light Horse, two regiments of Hessian cavalry, and five infantry

¹ The MS. Records state that the regiment "was in the right wing of the cavalry under General Mostyn at the battle of Warburg." The compiler of this History can find nowhere any justification for this statement in any of the many authorities consulted. "Eliott's" is not mentioned in the *Warburg Gazette* or in the casualty returns.

² Record Office, *State Papers, Foreign, Mil. Aux. Expeditions*, vol. xxxviii.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Westphalen, *Feldzüge des Herzogs Ferdinand*, vol. iv. p. 384.

⁵ British Museum, *Add. MSS.* 28551.

battalions on Gottsburen, crossing the Weser at Herstelle and the Dymel at Helmershausen, and reaching his destination at 2 a.m. on the 15th. In the battle which was expected to ensue, Wangenheim was to have attacked any troops he found between Mariendorf and Immenhausen, sending round his mounted men by Holtzhausen to fall upon the French in rear.¹ At this period Wangenheim seems to have had nine squadrons of cavalry at his disposal, viz. three of Elliott's, and two each of the regiments Grothaus, Hodenberg, and Heyse. 1760

On September 14 and 15 General Wangenheim moved from Uslar to Löwenhagen, where he was in communication with the troops under General Gilse by means of a bridge thrown over the Weser at Vaake. This movement caused the French in the immediate front to fall back, and de Broglie now resolved to make an attempt to surprise and cut off Wangenheim's small force. He therefore demonstrated against the right of the Allied position, while he strongly reinforced Prince Xavier (de Luzace) up to a total of 36 squadrons, 36 battalions of infantry, and 41 guns—from 25,000 to 30,000 men. Wangenheim had now but nine heavy guns, and some Chasseurs and Hussars under General Lückner, besides the troops already mentioned.

The French advanced against Wangenheim's position at Löwen- Sept. 17, 1760
hagen in four columns, commanded respectively by the Marquis Voyer, Prince Xavier, Count d'Espies, and Prince Condé; and about 3 p.m. the French reached the heights about Dransfeld, from whence Wangenheim's camp was plainly visible. Xavier's column now prepared to attack in the centre with two others on either side, but the fourth column, that under Condé, appears to have been delayed in its advance by the state of the ground. In the official account² the fact is not emphasised, but there seems small doubt that Wangenheim was very nearly surprised, for Lückner, badly served by his Chasseurs and Hussars, had reported in the morning that all was quiet. The advance of the French was unnoticed until between 2 and 3 p.m., and Wangenheim had hardly time to draw up his small force—his left on Löwenhagen and his right extending along the wood on the heights behind Ellershausen—before the French cavalry had arrived within 2,000 paces of him. Tents had, however, been struck, and Major Erskine had been sent out to the front with a hundred of his Light Dragoons to observe the enemy. These being, however, in overpowering

¹ For full details of the scheme see Westphalen, vol. iv. pp. 443 *et seq.*

² See Westphalen, vol. iv. pp. 451-452.

1760 strength, General Wangenheim commenced preparations for retreat, in which he was assisted by the wooded character of the country. He sent one of his battalions to the rear to hold a defile on the Uslar road, while with others he occupied a wood to the north of Ellershausen; and under cover of the fire of these he retired his heavy guns and cavalry to the pontoon bridge at Vaake. The infantry and battalion guns made a particularly fine resistance, holding the French at bay until 7 o'clock in the evening, when, the guns and train having passed over the Weser, the battalions fell back in good order and also crossed, the infantry breaking down the bridge behind them. By this time the rearguard duties had been taken up by one squadron each from Elliott's and the Hessian Chasseurs, and, the infantry having formed on the western bank of the river, the cavalry passed by a ford. Some of the pontoons could not be saved, and four guns, the touch-holes of which had run from the heavy fire kept up from them, and which were therefore useless, fell into the hands of the enemy. The action was continued across the river until midnight, when Wangenheim finally drew off, reaching Uslar again on the 21st.

The loss on the side of the Allies in this affair has been variously stated. One account¹ gives it as 92 only; Granby, in a letter² to Newcastle, dated September 26, writes that Wangenheim's loss was 198, that of the enemy 800; Westphalen³ estimates the Allied casualties at 150 killed, wounded, and prisoners; but it would appear that the correct numbers were 92 killed and 158 wounded and missing, while the French casualties are variously stated as anything between 800 and 1,250.

Elliott's Light Horse joined Granby's Reserve at Hoff Geismar on September 22, having been replaced in Wangenheim's corps by Weltheim's regiment of cavalry. Two days later—on the 24th—Lord Granby marched with his Reserve from Hoff Geismar in two columns, passed the Dymel, and encamped between Warburg and the Diesenberg, replacing the troops which had marched to Westphalia with the Hereditary Prince. At this time Granby's Reserve contained 11 squadrons of cavalry, viz. three of Elliott's, three of Bland's (1st Dragoon Guards), two of Howard's (3rd Dragoon Guards), and three squadrons of the Blues. Of his Reserve Lord Granby had already written home: ⁴—"Finer troops I believe never

¹ British Museum, *Add. MSS.* 28551.

² *Newcastle Papers*, vol. 32912.

³ *Feldzüge des Herzogs Ferdinand*, vol. iv. p. 452.

⁴ *Newcastle Papers*, vol. 32912.

were seen ; I should be very happy to receive a visit from the enemy at the head of them." 1760

Elliott's did not take part in any of the other operations of the campaign,¹ but their Colonel, General Elliott, was one of the many British officers wounded at the battle of Kloster Kampen. The Regiment remained for the greater part of the early half of the winter near Warburg, except that about the end of October the Regiment was detached towards Fürstenberg² in order to safeguard the cantonments of the British troops against any possible surprise ; on November 19 also two squadrons of Elliott's, with two squadrons of Prussian and two of Brunswick Hussars, and three infantry battalions, were placed under command of General Breitenbach, and occupied the villages of Wormeln, Wettesingen, and Thalheim. This portion of the Regiment must, however, have been almost immediately withdrawn, for there is no mention of it having taken part in an attack made by Breitenbach upon the enemy in his front on the evening of November 28, and in which affair Breitenbach, though successful, incurred considerable loss. On December 26 the quarters of the Reserve under Lord Granby were changed to Corvey and Höxter on the Weser, Granby's head-quarters being in the palace of the Prince-Bishop of Corvey. The three squadrons of Elliott's Light Horse were at Ovenhusen and Lutmarsch, and the cavalry with the Reserve now consisted of 13 squadrons, two of Mostyn's Regiment (5th Dragoons) having been added. The head-quarters of the officer commanding the cavalry (Honeywood) were at Höxter.³

In this month Ferdinand's head-quarters were in Uslar ; General Kielmannsegge was on the right at Lindau, drawing his supplies from Brunswick ; General Wangenheim was between the Leine and Weser rivers, stretching from Eimbeck and Nordheim to Beverungen, his own head-quarters being in Moringen and his force being supplied from Hanover ; while the troops under General Sporcken were about Warburg and were victualled from Paderborn.⁴

This part of the winter, though quiet enough so far as the share of Elliott's in any military operations was concerned, proved to be very unhealthy. Colonel Pierson, who had originally been sent

¹ Fortescue, vol. ii. pp. 523 *et seq.*, has a very circumstantial account of the Fifteenth at the battle of Kloster Kampen, October 16, 1760 ; but after going very carefully into the matter and consulting all available authorities, the writer of this History believes Fortescue to be wholly incorrect, and that "Elliott's" was not one of the only three British cavalry regiments there engaged. The mistake has been pointed out to Mr. Fortescue.

² Westphalen, vol. iv. p. 502.

³ *Add. MSS.* 28551.

⁴ Westphalen, vol. iv. p. 531.

1760 out to Germany to take over the charge of the British Commissariat Department, wrote home about this time: "It is very melancholy to see how fast our men die here; there is a contagious fever that carries the stoutest men off in two or three days." And Lord Granby, who had already reported the serious sickness from which his infantrymen were suffering, was afterwards obliged to add that "of late the cavalry have begun to fall down with inflammatory disorders."¹

But reinforcements and drafts were hard to get, seeing that England was then waging war all the world over. In August 1760 the Duke of Newcastle sent Granby the extraordinarily worded piece of information that there were "only 22,220 effectives in England, Guards, garrisons, invalids all included;"² and later in the same month old Lord Ligonier, the Commander-in-Chief, wrote to Granby in much the same strain: "We have no more than two regiments of cavalry, and those full of old men, who, though they may serve a year or two longer here at home, are by no means fit for a campaign in Germany. The rest are boys hardly able to manage their horses."³ From these statements small hope was to be drawn by Granby of replacing the 4,000 men he had in hospital and of obtaining the 1,500 horses he required to remount his cavalry.

In the autumn of 1760 King George II. died, his decease being, as some allege, hastened by the report of the defeat and losses at Kloster Kampen; and upon the news reaching the camp in Germany of the demise of the last British monarch who had led an army in the field, Lord Granby gave orders that the troops should wear mourning—"the officers to cover their sword knots with black crape, to wear plain hats with crape hat bands, and a crape band on the arm. The Colours, Guidons, Standards, Banners, kettledrums, etc. etc., to be draped also with black crape."⁴

¹ *Rutland MSS.*, vol. ii. p. 240, *Hist. MSS. Comm. 12th Report*, App. pt. 4.

² *Newcastle Papers*, vol. 32910.

³ *Rutland MSS.*, vol. ii. p. 356.

⁴ *Lord Granby's General Order Book*, Brit. Museum, *Add. MSS.* 28855

CHAPTER III

THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR CONTINUED

JANUARY 1761 TO DECEMBER 1761

IN the last chapter mention was made of the quarters occupied 1761
by the Allied troops under Duke Ferdinand during the greater part of the winter of 1760-61, while "as to the French, the protracted operations of the campaign had so exhausted the country of Lower Hesse, that Marshal de Broglie, after leaving strong garrisons in Cassel and Göttingen, could only place an inconsiderable portion of his army in it; the rest he quartered in a very extended manner on the frontiers of Saxony, Upper Hesse, Fulda, and on the Maine and Rhine. In this situation the armies remained for two months, and the French were employed with great industry in forming and collecting magazines for future operations. But Duke Ferdinand, who foresaw the great advantages which their present position gave them in opening the campaign, and who was in hopes that they were not immoveably fixed in their new establishments, felt the necessity of using every effort to dislodge them; and notwithstanding the shattered state of his troops, who had so long kept the field, secretly prepared and arranged everything needful for the attempt."¹

His army—or certainly the British portion of it, cavalry and infantry—may with truth be described as "shattered." A few details have already been given of the extent to which some arms of the service were reduced, of the losses both in men and horses which had been experienced; for indeed, as Lord Granby wrote:² "a German campaign was not like a Flanders one—one battle, tranquillity for the rest of the campaign, with great plenty of all sorts of wine, etc." The three regiments of cavalry which fought at Kloster Kampen could on that day only produce 420 mounted men among them; the Inniskillings and 10th Dragoons kept the field during December 1760 at a strength of 115 men *per regiment*;³ Duke Ferdinand, writing on March 30, 1761, to the Marquis of Bute, declared that "eight battalions which should amount to nearly 7,000 men do not make up 700 altogether;"⁴ and later on,

¹ Dundas, *Outline of the British Campaigns in Germany*, pp. 234 and 235.

² *Newcastle Papers*, January 22, 1761.

³ British Museum, *Add. MSS.* 28855.

⁴ *State Papers, Foreign, Mil. Aux. Exped.*, vol. xl.

1761 in June of the same year, Granby was obliged to admit that "the army is not as healthy as I could wish, we having, as I am informed, 12,000 sick."¹ Further, the efficiency of the Allied Army can hardly have been raised by the number of officers who proceeded home on leave in December, and as to which the Duke of Newcastle permitted himself some freedom of remark: "A great number of English officers are come home," he writes to Granby. "There seems to be so many that I should think there were not enough left to command their corps." And again: "I am amazed your Lordship gave leave to so many gentlemen to come over here. It is incredible what mischief they have done by their imprudent discourses"²—a foretaste of a matter in regard to which Wellington was to make frequent complaint during the Peninsular War.

During this year the French Government put forward great efforts to end the war by the employment of an overpowering force. Ferdinand—even after the arrival of a small Prussian contingent—could not put many more than 90,000 men in the field, while the French armies were raised to a strength of 160,000 men, the value of this force being, however, seriously discounted by the fact that it was divided into two independent armies, and that the larger was commanded by Soubise, the less-experienced and competent leader.

At the commencement of the year, de Broglie busied himself with making several incursions into the quarters of the Allies upon the River Leine, but these were of but minor importance and served only to keep the outposts on the alert. In return, Ferdinand determined to effect an irruption into the quarters of the French before the winter had passed, meaning to invest and hoping to reduce Cassel, and failing this to cause the enemy to fall back, abandon or burn their magazines, and so delay their taking the field. Accordingly on February 10, 1761, he issued his orders: the Right, under the Hereditary Prince, was to attack Fritzlar; the Centre, which he himself commanded, with him being Lord Granby, was to march into Cassel and assail the French posts on the Fulda; while the Left, under General Sporcken, was to act against such French troops as were in the valley of the Werre. The Centre force under Ferdinand was divided into four columns, Elliott's Light Horse being in No. 2 Column under the Prince of Anhalt, and forming part of a cavalry brigade composed of the 1st (two squadrons) and 3rd Dragoon Guards (two squadrons), under Colonel Harvey of the Inniskillings; but, actually, Elliott's was placed in the advance guard, which was

¹ *Newcastle Papers*, vol. 32925. Paderborn, June 16, 1761.

² *Ibid.*, vol. 32917. Letters of January 8 and 31, 1761.

commanded by Lord Granby in person, and which was composed of all the cavalry and infantry picquets (viz. 50 men per battalion and 20 per squadron), Elliott's Light Horse, the British Foot Guards, Baur's Hessians, and the Chasseurs of Linsingen and Stockhausen.¹ 1761

"To-morrow," writes Granby on February 11 to Holderness,² "we are to attack the Durenberg with the picquets of the army, General Elliott's Regiment of Light Dragoons, and a considerable body of Chasseurs, the whole amounting to about 4,000 men and which the Duke has put under my command."

The advance commenced on the 11th in deep snow, the main body of the army following on the 12th and being cantoned this day with its right towards Wolfshagen and left near Wilhelmsthal, the head-quarters being at Zierenberg. On the 13th Granby with the vanguard moved on to Metz and Kirchberg, his cavalry to Gudensberg, from which the enemy retired, the *castle* of Gudensberg surrendering, after being cannonaded, on the 15th. Next day Fritzlar surrendered to the Hereditary Prince, and already the result of the whole movement was that the French cordon was driven in from Gotha to Waldeck. On the 17th Granby was at Feltzberg; Elliott's, still with the advance-guard, crossed the Eder between Nieder Melrich and Utershausen; and on the 21st Lord Granby wrote to Holderness:³ "The advance-guard lately under my command marched this morning under that of Major-General Malsberg from hence to Griebenau, excepting the British Foot Guards, the artillery, and Elliott's Light Dragoons; with these I have His Serene Highness's orders to blockade the citadel of Ziegenhain, which I do to-morrow." On the 24th Granby was at Allendorf, the siege of Ziegenhain having been handed over to General Schlüter, and at Kirchhain on the same day he effected a junction with and assumed command of the troops under General Oheimb, the combined force under Granby now numbering 17 squadrons and 15 battalions, besides other details. This corps now advanced towards Marburg, and on February 25 two squadrons of Elliott's, with some guns and one battalion of infantry, were at Langenstein. By March 2 the main Allied Army was stationed on the heights of Homburg, its right being at Niederklein, and about the same time Granby's command moved to and was cantoned at or near Schroke.

During these operations the Allies were badly off for supplies—

¹ Westphalen, vol. v. p. 57.

² Record Office, *State Papers, Foreign, Mil. Aux. Exped.*, vol. xli.

³ *Ibid.*

1761 the failure of the British Commissariat is a favourite topic of correspondence in the letters written at this period ; early in March a thaw seems to have set in, the roads could hardly be any longer thus described, and the losses in horseflesh were appalling ; the British troops were so scattered among the different corps that the commissaries professed themselves unable to find individual units ; and, but for the magazines and stores captured from the French, Duke Ferdinand's army would have been in bad case indeed.

Lord Granby passed the River Lahn below Marburg and pushed on to Lohre, the three squadrons of Elliott's being on March 11 at Frohnhausen patrolling along the Lahn towards Giessen ; while the Hessian Hussars examined the country in the direction of Wetzlar. Granby now received orders to attempt early on the 14th to beat up the enemy's quarters at Garbenstein, and for that purpose General Scheiter's corps was directed to move along the heights of Hermannstein, the Hessian Hussars and 300 other cavalry to Darla, while 50 of Elliott's and 200 Hessian Guards took post at the Weiderberg near Krossdorf. But the French now advancing in great force, Granby received the Duke's commands to repass the Lahn, an operation which was effected on the 16th.

The Fifteenth appear, however, to have held their position on the further bank for another twenty-four hours. On the 17th the morning was foggy, and the patrols, coming in soon after daybreak, had reported all clear ; but shortly afterwards the vedettes announced the approach of a large body of French cavalry. Major Erskine ordered the 15th Light Dragoons to turn out as quietly as possible, and galloping forward himself with the picquet of 50 men, he threw out half of these as skirmishers, keeping the remainder extended in reserve. His skirmishers checked the enemy ; the mist concealed the weakness of his force ; and while the French were deploying and making dispositions for attack with their numerous squadrons, the rest of Elliott's had formed. The surgeon led the baggage rapidly to the rear and the Regiment retired with but trifling loss, crossing the Lahn the same day at Neumühle.

On the 19th Elliott's Light Horse were posted at Salheim with a detachment of infantry, falling back from there on the 21st to the neighbourhood of Amöneburg.

Duke Ferdinand had by now forced the French to retire from Cassel nearly to Frankfort, and while maintaining his position on the Ohm with his main body, was so manœuvring with his advanced troops beyond that river as to hold off the French and enable him to prosecute the siege of Cassel and Ziegenhain.

While these events had been transpiring, an Englishman of the name of Thorn, serving as a volunteer with Elliott's Light Horse, had been distinguishing himself at the siege of Ziegenhain, although it is not clear how he came to be there, unless he had been left behind in some capacity when the Regiment had been relieved from blockade duty before that place about February 24.¹ Thorn's services seem to have been very highly thought of, for the incident is twice mentioned in Westphalen,² once by Major Bauer in a report to Duke Ferdinand, and again by Ferdinand himself in a letter to Lord Granby. It appears that Thorn volunteered to try to create "alarm and despondency" in the garrison of Ziegenhain, against the citadel of which place the trenches had been considerably advanced. He was given 15 volunteers by Bauer, and entering the ditch, was able to get as far as the covered way, where he met and killed three of the sentries and then disposed his small party under cover. The enemy, fearing that an assault was about to be made, manned the walls, upon which the besiegers opened at once a heavy fire, while Thorn moved his 15 men from place to place, keeping up a continual fire of musketry from different positions and encouraging the enemy still further in the belief that they were about to be heavily attacked. The garrison kept up their fire until daylight—long after Thorn had drawn off his party, of whom only one was slightly wounded. The 15 privates received a grant of money; the nature of Thorn's reward is not chronicled.

On March 21 the Hereditary Prince suffered defeat from the French; the siege of Ziegenhain had to be raised owing to the want of gun ammunition; and the advance of the French, who had united near Bergen, caused the Allies to begin to fall back from the line of the Ohm on the 23rd.

Lord Granby himself retreated in two columns on the 26th, and that night Elliott's Light Horse, with two battalions of the British Guards and the Bückeburg Cuirassiers, were at Frankenau. The retirement was continued early on the 27th, the light troops being posted that night at Wellen and Königshagen, and on the 29th Granby fell back in two columns to the heights of Mondenscheid, Elliott's Regiment with 50 infantry bivouacking at Luttersheim; on the 31st Granby's force marched to the neighbourhood of Wrexen and Rohden. The siege of Cassel was now raised.

¹ 150 cavalry from Granby's force were detached with the besieging party, but as three squadrons of Elliott's were with Granby it does not seem that any large body of that regiment was employed in the siege.

² Westphalen, vol. v. pp. 139 and 165.

1761

Thus ended the expedition into Hesse. The troops then went into quarters and enjoyed nearly three months' rest before the campaign reopened, in the bishopric of Paderborn, with outposts along the Dymel; the three squadrons of Elliott's were at Lude and Holtzhausen.

Lord Granby now went home, arriving in London on April 14, but he left England again on June 1, rejoining the army in time for the renewal of the campaign.

During the early part of the year negotiations for peace had been in progress, but these had come to nothing, and "the prospects of the dawning campaign were still less assuring than those surrounding the close of the last."¹ Happily, however, for the Allies, Duke Ferdinand occupied a central position ready to attack whichever of the two French armies offered him the best chance of success, while the commanders of these were disinclined, owing to jealousy, to work together in unison, and Soubise advanced some ten days before his colleague was ready.

On June 13 Soubise crossed the Rhine at Wesel and, marching by Dortmund, arrived on the 23rd at a place called Unna, where he entrenched himself. These movements had not passed unobserved by Ferdinand, who was hoping for an opportunity to attack Soubise, whose capacity was not rated very highly, before he could be joined by de Broglie. On June 13 the Duke wrote from Neuhaus to General Conway, who had been commanding the British forces during the absence of Lord Granby: "It appears to me that the movements of Prince Soubise are not yet sufficiently developed to be judged of with any precision. I am thus of opinion that it will be enough to push forward a detachment of sufficient strength closely to observe any movements the enemy may make between the Roer and Lippe rivers. For this purpose Your Excellency will be so good as to cause to march to Hamm, the first thing on the morning of the 15th, the four battalions of Sandford's brigade and Elliott's Regiment under the command of Lieut.-General Howard. He will camp behind the Ase river."² At this time the Fifteenth appear to have been encamped or cantoned at Soest, about midway between the Ase and Saltzbach rivers, and seem while there to have formed part of a cavalry brigade of eight squadrons with the regiments of Rusch and Malachowsky Hussars.

By now Granby had returned from England to his command and was on this day at Paderborn.

¹ Manners, *Life of the Marquis of Granby*, p. 208.

² Westphalen, vol. v. p. 386.

On June 15 General Howard wrote to Duke Ferdinand reporting the arrival of his troops at Hamm, that he had occupied certain villages with his infantry and had established a cavalry post of a subaltern and 30 men of Elliott's at a place called Neuhaus, midway between Hamm and Soest, and where was the only bridge remaining over the Ase river. 1761

On the 22nd the outposts of the Hereditary Prince about Luynen, Kamen, and Unna were driven in with some loss by the advance of the French, and General Howard, who was present at Kamen when the picquets were attacked, sent a report to Prince Ferdinand stating that he had placed a strong post of Elliott's, with an infantry support, near Hamm to patrol frequently towards Luynen.

Meanwhile Ferdinand had, on the 20th, issued his orders for the movement he projected against Soubise, and on the 21st the Allied Army left Paderborn, proceeding westward by Geseke and Soest, a force being left under Sporcken, to watch de Broglie. On the 24th Granby was detached from the camp at Soest with two infantry brigades, Mansburg's regiment and Harvey's cavalry brigade—Elliott's,¹ the Scots Greys, Ancram's, and Mostyn's—and marched to Wippinghausen to occupy the heights of Haarstrang, where he was joined on the 26th by the troops with Howard.

On the afternoon of the 27th Lord Granby's corps, forming the vanguard of the Allied Army, marched to the heights above the village of Rhüne in order to cover the formation of the main army, which marched at midnight; Granby's advance guard was composed of Elliott's Light Horse, and of the cavalry and infantry picquets under Colonel Harvey. Outposts were thrown out from Rhüne to the villages of Ovenhausen and Bremen. With his advance guard Granby was to have attacked a strong French post in the village of Nehem, but on the advance of the Allied Army this place was evacuated by the enemy.

The advance was resumed on June 29 at 4 a.m., Granby's column being led by two squadrons of the Prussian Black Hussars, three squadrons of Elliott's, and the infantry picquets—Colonel Harvey still commanding the advanced troops; the French fell back on their entrenched camp near Unna and Strickerode, the Allies sitting down in front of and being separated from their enemies only by a deep ravine, and Ferdinand now employed every art to provoke an engagement, but without success.

¹ The only authority who gives Elliott's as accompanying this force is the MS. *History of the War* in the British Museum, *Add. MSS.* 28551-3; but if the regiment did not actually leave Soest with Granby, it certainly joined him two days later.

1761

The corps under Granby occupied Ostburen.

The situation of the Allies now became somewhat critical. De Broglie had by this left Cassel, and, having forced Sporcken to retreat towards the main army, was hastening to join Soubise, the Allies being thus threatened with being crushed between the two French armies. It was impossible that Ferdinand could maintain his present position—move he must; de Broglie was within five marches, and there was no time to be lost. Soubise could not be attacked either in front or in flank, but he might be manœuvred out of his position before de Broglie had effected his junction with him; Ferdinand determined therefore on a bold stroke, and made a forced march of thirty hours round the left flank of Soubise by way of Kamen, placing himself in rear of the French commander at Dortmund and cutting his communications.

The march commenced at 11 p.m. on the night of July 1—a tremendous rain-storm making this night march more than usually trying, and rendering the roads almost impassable. The duties of the rear-guard—the post of danger and honour on this occasion—were entrusted to Granby's corps, to which Beckwith's brigade of infantry had now been added, and the rear was brought up by three squadrons each of Elliott's and Rusch's regiments, two squadrons of the Malachowsky Hussars, a 6-pounder, and the infantry and cavalry picquets. The march was so delayed by the weather that the sun was up before the rear-guard was able to move off. Happily, however, Soubise was satisfied that Ferdinand was merely retreating, and made no attempt to harass his retirement.

No sooner was the Allied Army out of sight than it turned to the west, heading to march round the left flank of Soubise's position.

"There never was a bolder or more masterly stroke attempted by any general—to march round so numerous an army through the strongest country, and at so small a distance that the left column, the corps which I commanded,¹ was during the whole march within two or three miles of their camp, and by thus gaining the rear of their left flank to force them to quit their strong position or risk his attack—is a manœuvre that must amaze every one."²

"The 4th, at one in the morning," wrote Granby,³ "we marched to attack" (the rear of) "their army; my particular destination was to have forced their right, the Hereditary Prince their left; but they

¹ Granby's corps from being the rear-guard became the flank-guard on the army turning west.

² *Rutland MSS.*, vol. ii. p. 254. Granby to Newcastle, July 6, 1761.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 253. Granby to Bute, July 6, 1761.

prevented H.S.H.'s intention by a night march. We came up, however, time enough to cannonade them in their retreat, and took up their ground. Yesterday H.S.H. again resolved to bring them to an action; and accordingly detached the Hereditary Prince on their left; and the two battalions, Grenadiers and Highlanders, with Elliott's and all the Hussars on their right. The army then moved down in six columns, mine making the seventh, on the left. In this order we halted, and for some time cannonaded each other, till H.S.H., finding them so strongly posted in Maréchal Turenne's famous camp, thought it imprudent and impracticable to persist, and accordingly we returned to our ground, where we have remained ever since under arms." 1761

About the time that the army marched towards the enemy, Beckwith's brigade, with Elliott's Light Horse and the Prussian Hussars, were ordered to occupy the heights of Hausberg and Budberg, fronting the village of Buderich, and directly on the enemy's right flank. These sent a detachment of 50 men of the *volontaires de Clermont* to take possession of a small copse lying between them and the heights above-mentioned. A party of 20 men of Elliott's, under Sergeant Hopkinson, with some of the Hussars, was ordered to attack this body of the enemy, but Sergeant Hopkinson and his Dragoons out-galloped the Prussians and arrived at the wood into which the French had retired across a small ravine which bordered it. Elliott's, however, were not to be stopped, leaped the ditch, receiving the fire of the enemy, and took the officer and most of his men prisoners before the arrival on the scene of the Hussars, who had entered the wood by another way. Granby, who tells this story with much pride to Lord Bute,¹ adds: "The prisoners say that they can't sufficiently extol their behaviour; not a man taken by Elliott's was plundered, and, as a striking instance of their humanity and generosity, one of the French officers having presented and snapt his piece at a sergeant of Elliott's who had called to him to surrender, the Dragoon, instead of cutting him down, as would in general have been the case, only seized him by the arm and made him prisoner. Elliott's had three men wounded, one of whom is since dead."

In Beckwith's report to Lord Granby he states that the party of Frenchmen was composed of a captain, one or two officers, and 45 men, of whom all were taken prisoners, "except a dozen, which were killed and differently wounded."²

¹ Record Office, *State Papers, Foreign, Mil. Aux. Exped.*, vol. xli. Granby to Bute, dated Hemern, July 6. There is also a full account of this affair, giving the name of the sergeant, in *Add. MSS.* 28552 at the British Museum.

² Westphalen, vol. v. p. 534.

1761

On July 7 Colonel Beckwith's brigade, Eliott's Light Dragoons, and the squadrons of German Hussars, were relieved by troops from the Hereditary Prince's corps and rejoined Granby, Eliott's being posted, with Campbell's Highlanders and the Hussars, at the village of Scheidingen; and Eliott's and the Hussars are mentioned as having followed General Howard's force and Lord Frederick Cavendish's brigade, which encamped on the 8th by the village of Marck, about half a league in front of the town of Hamm.¹

This movement of these two cavalry regiments seems to have been consequent on a request for more mounted men, addressed by General Howard to Duke Ferdinand, who, although noting on Howard's letter, "je ne puis lui accorder que les Eliotts," appears in the end to have sent both corps,² but Eliott's do not seem to have marched from Scheidingen for Marck before the 9th.

Soubise now again fell back to Soest, where he was joined by de Broglie, the Allies following him to Hilbeck and forming along the line of the Saltzbach, a small river which runs into the Ase, which in its turn falls into the Lippe. With the arrival of de Broglie the French evinced considerably enhanced activity, and in an affair at Oestinghausen, in front of General Howard's position, de Broglie himself went very near to being captured. Some of Eliott's seem to have been present, for Howard mentions having sent out Major Erskine with a strong patrol in the direction of Denkersen and Bergsen.

On the 11th Ferdinand's head-quarters were at Hohenover, and from here he issued orders for the following day, when the Allied Army moved off, Granby leading and encamping at Kirchdenkersen with his left towards Vellinghausen on the road to Hamm; the main army was between Hilbeck and Hohenover; the Hereditary Prince was on the right. The position of Eliott's Light Dragoons on the 12th is definitely stated by General Howard as being, with the Hussars, between Granby's and Howard's corps—Howard himself being then on the extreme left of the line.³

During the next two days de Broglie continued to make constant attacks upon one portion or other of the Allied positions; the out-posts were continually engaged; and Ferdinand, while he knew well that he was about to be attacked, was uncertain whether the blow would fall upon his right or left flank. The position occupied by the Allied Army in the ensuing battle of Vellinghausen was as

¹ *State Papers, Foreign, Mil. Aux. Exped.*, vol. xli. Boyd to Bute, Hohenover, July 11, 1761.

² Westphalen, vol. v. p. 550.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. v. p. 584.

follows: ¹ "The left rested on the Lippe, the line then passed across a heath, thence over rising ground to Kirchdenkern, on the Ase river, impassable except by the bridges. Vellinghausen, where was the head-quarters, lay in the front at the foot of the height already mentioned, but which, like all others in that neighbourhood, was no more than a gently rising ground. Beyond the Ase the right flank extended along similar heights in rear of Werlé and Hemern, where a rather morass-like pasture provided a very weak defence. In front of this portion of the army there flowed a stream, on which, at the foot of the rising ground, was the village of Scheidingen." 1761

An English officer, who took part in the battle as aide-de-camp to General Mostyn, has thus described the nature of the ground: ² "The country in the neighbourhood of Vellinghausen, where the Allied Army was encamped, though capable of being traversed by infantry, and not absolutely impervious even to cavalry, was extremely close and covered with thick wood." The weather at this time was very hot, but all the troops, and particularly those under Granby, were busily employed during the two days before the battle in strengthening the position, erecting field works, and putting down *abatis*; while Granby caused trees to be felled to block the road to Hamm, upon which he was to fall back if necessary.

Fortescue ³ gives a very complete list of the British units engaged on the 15th and 16th, but does not specifically mention the 15th Light Dragoons, although they are probably included in the "eight foreign squadrons" spoken of by him as being under Granby's command. There can be, however, no question but that the Fifteenth were present in the action, although in common with the rest of the British cavalry they suffered no casualties. Westphalen, ⁴ in the disposition of battle drawn up by him, gives the position of the regiment as follows: "The cavalry regiment of Elliott's Dragoons (3 squadrons), and the Prussian Hussars, Rusch (3 squadrons) and Malachowsky (2 squadrons), under Major Jeanneret, to the left of Vellinghausen in two lines"; Granby writing the day after the battle mentions "Elliott's Regiment" as being in the corps under his command; ⁵ and in the history of the war ⁶ published in 1764

Vellinghausen,
July 15 and 16,
1761

¹ Mauvillon, vol. ii. p. 173.

² *Memoirs of Sir James Campbell*, vol. i. p. 81.

³ *History of the British Army*, vol. ii. p. 536.

⁴ Westphalen, vol. v. p. 598.

⁵ *State Papers, Foreign, Mil. Aux. Exped.*, vol. xli. Granby to Bute, Kirchdenkern, July 17, 1761.

⁶ *The Operations of the Allied Army under H.S.H. Prince Ferdinand*, by an officer who served with the British forces.

1761 there is a plan of the battle with a key on p. 216 denoting the position of no fewer than 112 of the different corps engaged. Elliott's Light Dragoons are shown on this plan as being immediately in rear of the village of Vellinghausen, to the west of the hill called the Dünckerberg, having Harvey's cavalry brigade on their right and part of Wutgenau's corps on their left. In the account of the action of the 15th, Westphalen again¹ mentions the position occupied by Elliott's Light Horse.

The battle, in which the regiment was not very actively engaged, may thus be briefly described. It is said that Soubise and de Broglie had agreed to attack on the 16th, but that the latter, having driven in our outposts, was encouraged to make a real but premature attack, the brunt of which he had to bear without material assistance from his colleague. About 4 p.m. on the 15th, then, de Broglie, advancing in three columns, made a very fierce attack upon Granby's camp, which was unquestionably surprised, and, driving in the German light troops, moved upon Vellinghausen. The French cannon shot were falling in Granby's camp almost before his men were out of their tents, but, as a German historian remarks approvingly: "so kam doch dabei niemand aus der Fassung."² The light troops, rallied and supported, repulsed the intruders; Ferdinand hurried up troops from his right to prolong Granby's left, sorely pressed and in imminent danger of being turned; and Granby's whole division battled, as the same writer remarks, "with indescribable bravery." The attack actually ceased about sunset, but desultory firing continued for some hours later, and the picquets and patrols tussled throughout the midsummer night, during which Ferdinand and his subordinates were hard at work moving up troops and strengthening weak places in the line, in readiness for the renewal of the action on the morrow.

De Broglie attacked Wutgenau, on Granby's left, soon after dawn on the 16th, opening a tremendous fire from a small wooded eminence the French had held all night and which was just outside Granby's lines. It was in the capture of this hill by the Grenadiers, Highlanders, and Hanoverians that most of the British casualties were experienced. Meanwhile Soubise had made a somewhat half-hearted attack upon the front of the Hereditary Prince, but he desisted when, upon the capture of the wooded hill and the arrival on the left of reinforcements under Sporcken, de Broglie drew off; and by 11 a.m. on the 16th the battle of Vellinghausen or Kirchdenkern was over.

¹ Westphalen, vol. v. p. 620.

² Mauvillon, vol. ii. p. 177.

"I can never," wrote Granby, ever a most appreciative commander, "sufficiently commend the zeal, activity, and steady bravery of the troops ; they not only showed the greatest spirit and resolution in action, but also the greatest patience and firmness during a very long and severe cannonade."¹

The total loss of the French was about 6,000, that of the Allies did not exceed 1,600 ; for the capture of some of the prisoners, Elliott's Light Dragoons appear, judging from the following,² to have been responsible : "When the enemy had finally begun to retire, it was observed that one of their divisions, consisting of several thousand men, was so situated in a bend of the river as to be totally cut off from the retreating army by the advance of the corps of the Marquis of Granby. To spare unnecessary effusion of blood, his lordship sent Sir William Erskine to represent to the Count de Bellesunce,³ the commander of the French division, that escape was impossible and opposition vain, and to require the division to lay down their arms. In a mission which required the union of courage, delicacy, and prudence, a fitter emissary could not have been selected than Sir William Erskine, whose conduct was never deficient in these estimable qualities. The French general agreed to an unconditional surrender, and the entire division became prisoners of war."

The satisfaction of King George was expressed⁴ to Lord Granby "from your very able conduct and gallant behaviour of which all our accounts are full, and from the signal bravery and spirit of the officers and troops whom you commanded, and to whom your lordship does so much justice in your relation."

After the action the French fell back—de Broglie to Erwitte and Soubise to Soest ; Duke Ferdinand's head-quarters moved to Hohenover.

On July 20 Elliott's Regiment and Trimbach's corps were sent to take the place of the Black Hussars at Hulstrup ; during this month the Regiment received a draft of recruits and remounts from England.

Duke Ferdinand and Lord Granby now followed de Broglie's retreat by way of Geseke, Buren, Haren, and Paderborn, while the Hereditary Prince pursued Soubise. Granby and his corps were always in the van and gave de Broglie no rest. Writing on August

¹ *State Papers, Foreign, Mil. Aux. Exped.* vol. xli. Granby to Bute, Kirchdenkern, July 17, 1761.

² *Memoirs of Sir James Campbell*, vol. i. pp. 90 and 91.

³ Belsunce is probably meant, or rather the *regiment* Belsunce.

⁴ *Rutland MSS.* vol. ii. p. 255. Bute to Granby, July 24, 1761.

1761 21 to Lord Ligonier, Granby tells¹ of all that has happened since the battle: "The enemy," he says, "are all now on the other side of the Weser; they have one camp by Bevern, and another by Holtzmünden, with the right of their main army opposite the palace of Corvey and their left at Fürstenberg, where M. de Broglie has his head-quarters. While H.S.H. lay at Buren he detached Generals Wutgenau and Wangenheim to turn the left of a corps of the enemy, which lay at Stadtbergen, at the same time ordering General Waldegrave to march with part of my corps, consisting of Beckwith's Brigade, the two battalions of Mansburg, with likewise the picquets of Lord W. Cavendish and General Sandford, with Elliott's regiment and the picquets of General Douglas and Colonel Harvey's brigade of cavalry, to cross the Dymel in order to attack the right of that corps. But the enemy . . . had time to strike their tents and retire.

"During this I marched with the rest of my corps to the heights above the convent of Dalem, in order to prevent a large corps of the enemy . . . from turning General Waldegrave's left flank. . . . The Duke, finding from their situation that he could not easily turn their left, marched the 15th from Buren camp . . . and took possession of the heights between Blomberg and Horn, my corps, then consisting of Beckwith's brigade, the three battalions of Brunswick Grenadiers, Harvey's brigade, Elliott's and the five squadrons of Prussian Hussars, making always the advanced guard. . . .

"Early the next morning the enemy attacked the town of Horn. . . . I marched to have supported the place, but the enemy retired immediately on seeing my corps advance. . . . In the morning of the 18th I received H.S.H.'s orders to follow them, which I did, and came up with their rear-guard with the picquets of my corps, Elliott's and the Hussars. The picquets of Beckwith's brigade, which had been ordered to push some infantry from a village, having executed their orders with the utmost spirit, unluckily pursued several hundred yards into an open field in which the whole rear-guard of the enemy, consisting of about 10,000 men and 10 pieces of cannon, were formed within 500 paces of them, who on seeing that their number consisted but of 200 men, attacked them with four squadrons. . . . The whole must have been entirely demolished had it not been for the gallant behaviour of Elliott's Regiment, who charged the cavalry with the utmost spirit, and by that means saved them. Lieutenant Nangle of that regiment, who had been

¹ *Rutland MSS.*, vol. ii. pp. 258 and 259.

detached round the left flank of the village by Major Erskine, with 60 men charged the enemy four several times.¹ 1761

"On the 18th, at night, the army encamped on the heights of Neenheim. My corps encamped on the heights of Altenberg about a league in their front"—but the Fifteenth appear to have bivouacked in some fields near Holtzhausen.

It seems that on this day a large portion of de Broglie's army passed the Weser—having previously fortified Höxter—by some pontoon bridges which had there been constructed, and encamped near Fürstenberg, Lord Granby with the vanguard greatly harassing the enemy's rear, while "Eliott's dragoons and the black hussars took a considerable quantity of baggage."²

The story of this affair as told by Hinde (*Discipline of the Light Horse*, p. 156) is that "a lieutenant and thirty men of Eliott's attacked a convoy, far superior in numbers to themselves, who were escorting a number of waggons laden with military stores and provisions to the French army; when they took three hundred waggons even in sight of the French army, and brought away thirty waggons, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the convoy to prevent it."

Two French corps having been left on the Allies' side of the river, Ferdinand and Granby proceeded to attack them respectively on the right and left, but the French retired across the Weser, Granby only just getting up in time to cannonade their rear. He then prepared to bombard Höxter, but the garrison quitted it and passed over the Weser.

During the last days of July and the early part of August, Eliott's Light Horse seem to have been constantly transferred from one command to another—wherever apparently their special qualities as light troops could most usefully be applied; thus we learn from Westphalen³ that on July 27 they were to push forward with the Prussian Hussars and the Highlanders from Erwitte to Geseke as part of Granby's advance-guard; on the 29th this party has been strengthened by the addition of two brigades of Chasseurs and is to advance to Wrexen; a "State," dated July 31, shows Eliott's as included in the light troops commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Friedrichs, the Highlanders having by now been transferred elsewhere; on August 4 the Regiment appears in Colonel Harvey's brigade with

¹ This story is also told in a letter from Boyd to Lord Bute, dated Reilenkirchen, August 18, 1761, *State Papers, Foreign, Mil. Aux. Exped.* vol. xli.

² *Operations of the Allied Army*, p. 228.

³ Westphalen, vol. v. pp. 678, 682, 687, 693, 753.

1761 the Greys, Mostyn's, and Ancram's regiments ; while on the 21st it is back again with the two regiments of Prussian Hussars.

On August 24 Elliott's Light Dragoons marched with Granby to Bockholtz, *en route* to the Dymel, Duke Ferdinand having decided to return towards Cassel to cut de Broglie's communications with that place, leaving a force behind at Höxter under General Sporcken. Granby was now commanding the rear-guard, composed of Elliott's Light Dragoons, the Prussian Hussars, Beckwith's brigade, and some other details. On the 29th Elliott's, with two battalions of Grenadiers, were detached to march to and defend the heights of Hohenkirchen, where there appears to have been a considerable skirmish.

Westphalen gives¹ a "State" of the British cavalry and infantry for the month of September, from which it appears that the average strength per squadron at that time was 141 men and 132 horses. Of Elliott's the actual strength of all ranks was 642, of whom 109 were sick, one was a prisoner of war, while 12 officers and 106 of other ranks were on command, leaving 424 effectives with the Regiment. During September one man was killed in action, one deserted, and four were discharged. The number of horses fit for service was 442, and 106 were required to complete.

The rest of this year's campaign consisted mainly of manœuvre ; Soubise, having sent a substantial force to de Broglie, was himself unable to attempt anything important against an active enemy, and was held effectually in check by the Hereditary Prince. De Broglie, having failed in an endeavour to besiege Hameln, tried so to dispose his army as to cover his communications with the Upper Rhine and hold such posts as he already occupied ; while Ferdinand from his central position on the Dymel kept the French in constant alarm. In October, de Broglie made a last advance towards Hanover, but was repulsed at Brunswick and Wolfenbüttel ; and in November Ferdinand crossed the Weser at Hameln, marched to Eimbeck and forced de Broglie back upon Göttingen.

When, on the night of September 17, Ferdinand again advanced across the Dymel to attack de Stainville at Immenhausen—an attack which the Frenchman avoided by retreating—the Fifteenth were in the third column under the Marquis of Granby and General Waldegrave. On this occasion it is recorded that the French "retreated with precipitation, but not without losing a great many men, as they were closely pursued by Elliott's dragoons and the Hussars."²

¹ Westphalen, vol. v. p. 795.

² *Operations of the Allied Army*, p. 232.

Eliott's had been so uniformly successful in their encounters with the enemy since their arrival in Germany, that one cannot grudge the French the mention of their one small success against that Regiment. On the night of October 2-3 some of Soubise's irregulars overran East Friesland, and penetrated as far as Bremen in a strength of about 400 men of all arms with some guns. They appear to have surprised a picquet of 50 men of Eliott's, mainly invalids, at a post called Brenckum, but were eventually driven back with loss, being followed up also by some of the patrols furnished by Eliott's Regiment.¹ 1761

Almost on the same day the Regiment itself, with Fraser's Chasseurs, was stationed at a wood to the north of Nieder-Listingen watching the passage of the river at Ober-Meissen, consequent on a threatened French attack upon the line of the Weser. Three days later, on October 5, Ferdinand wrote to Granby from his camp at Brüne, directing that Eliott's dragoons and Beckwith's brigade of infantry should be ready to march at 6 p.m. that day, as lightly equipped as possible and leaving their camp standing, to Ehlen, detaching thence one squadron of Eliott's and some infantry to Hoff, to patrol towards Elgershausen, and another 50 mounted men with a few infantry to Durenberg. The object of this movement was to watch the enemy about Kratzenberg and Cassel, while the Hereditary Prince made an attack upon their camp between Mertenhagen and Balhorn. The party was to be ready to at once fall back when ordered.²

On October 11 the Allied Army moved from its camp at a place called Volkemissen to Borlinghausen; Eliott's marched with the rear-guard, and on arrival at Borlinghausen occupied, with Fraser's Chasseurs, the extreme left flank. A long winter campaign now seemed inevitable, and the Allied Army marched to Ohr on the Wesel; and while here the Fifteenth were detached, on November 3, under a General Scheele, to march in company with four infantry battalions by Bisperode to Neuhaus, there to camp, some infantry and a hundred dragoons of Eliott's being pushed on to Harderode. Immediately prior to this date, the regiment again appears in Harvey's brigade with the Greys, Ancram's, and Mostyn's.

On the 4th General Scheele was ordered to march his small command from Neuhaus to Halle, there to join General Conway, and,

¹ Westphalen, vol. v. pp. 928 and 948.

² *Ibid.*, vol. v. pp. 988, 995, 996.

³ The details in the above two paragraphs are in Westphalen, vol. v. pp. 1026, 1070, 1074.

1761 having arrived on the 5th, Scheele's Jägers, with Elliott's Regiment, at once took over the duties of advance guard. The object of these movements was to cut off a French corps under General Chabo, but an avenue of escape being left open, owing to one of the columns not getting up in time, Chabo escaped.

The winter was now coming on fast and the weather was growing very severe.

The armies accordingly separated into winter quarters, each of the opponents retaining much of the country with which he had begun the campaign. The Allied Head-quarters were established at Eimbeck, those of Granby being south of that place at Saltzderhelden, but later these were changed respectively to Hildesheim and Osnabrück, the troops being quartered for the most part in Münster, Osnabrück, Paderborn, Lippstadt, Eimbeck, Hameln, and Hildesheim.

Lord Granby now went home, but from Saltzderhelden he forwarded returns of strengths; about this time, moreover, he appears to have received a communication from some friend in England asking for the succession to a troop then vacant in Elliott's Light Horse. His reply does as much honour to himself as to the Fifteenth: "That Regiment," he wrote, "has behaved so gallantly that I cannot think of recommending out of it."¹

The returns sent to England by Lord Granby are dated November 1 and include all the British corps, cavalry and infantry, under his command in Germany. Curiously enough, that which gives the total strength of the Fifteenth is headed "1st Light Dragoons," while that giving the names of the officers not then with the corps is headed "Elliott's."

"1st Light Dragoons. Present 1 major, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 5 cornets, 1 adjutant, 1 surgeon, 2 mates, 6 quartermasters, 24 sergeants, 12 drummers, and 521 men fit for duty; 15 sick present, 38 sick in hospital—Total, 574. Horses fit, 421; sick, 33—Total, 454.

"Wanting to complete, 44 rank and file and 200 horses. Since last return was submitted, 1 man dead, 6 deserted, 94 horses dead.

"N.B.—63 of the horses returned as 'dead' are shott [*sic*] for glanders, and 18 are killed or taken by the enemy.

"*Elliott's*. Colonels Elliott and Pembroke commanding brigades.

Captain Dundas, A.D.C. to General Elliott.²

Captain Evelyn, in England (Cavalry Brigade Major).³

¹ Rutland MSS., vol. ii. p. 266. Granby to Townshend, November 24, 1761.

² Dated July 16, 1760.

³ Dated August 19, 1760.

Lieuts. Griffith, Miller, Thomas, and Vasserot sick in 1761
England.

Cornet Gould sick at Bremen.

Cornets Elliott,¹ Barber,² and Floyd³ not yet joined the
Regiment.

Chaplain Fearn absent with leave."⁴

¹ Son of the General ; appointed cornet May 20, 1761.

² Appointed cornet July 15, 1761.

³ After Emsdorff, Floyd, then only 12 years of age, was given two years' leave to complete his education.

⁴ This return will be found at the end of vol. xli. *State Papers, Foreign, Mil. Aux. Exped.* in the Record Office.

CHAPTER IV

THE END OF THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR

JANUARY 1762 TO MARCH 1763

1762 **T**HE winter of 1761 passed quietly, and nothing of any real consequence was attempted by either army until the middle of April 1762. Both the French and the Allies were occupied in recuperation and in filling up the gaps which the war had made in their ranks; while the French were further engaged in the recall of one commander and in the selection of another by whom to replace him, for in February 1762 de Broglie was disgraced and sent into exile, his post being taken by Marshal D'Estrées, who in 1757 had defeated the Hanoverian army under the Duke of Cumberland at Hastenbeck.

The opportunity may well therefore here be taken of explaining how Elliott's Light Dragoons had fared during the previous twelve months as regards casualties of all kinds, and of examining into what was being done during the first half of the year 1762, to replace losses in men and horses preparatory to the opening of the new campaign.

In the Public Record Office there is a return by Duke Ferdinand giving the casualties in the Allied Army under his command, from January 1 to December 31, 1761, and in this we find the following about Elliott's Light Horse: during that twelvemonth 8 privates had been killed in action, 1 officer and 67 men had died of disease, 12 had died of wounds, 18 had deserted, 6 had been discharged owing to wounds, and 35 from other causes—making a total of 147 casualties.

On January 1, 1762, the establishment of the Regiment appears to have been 689 of all ranks; against this there were: wanting to complete 60, staff 3, servants and other employ 28, on command 32, and sick 52, in hospital and in quarters, leaving effective for service 514 of all ranks with 380 horses.

On April 1 there were fit for duty 473 men and 353 horses.

On June 1 the actual strength was 488 men and 467 horses.

On September 1 there were fit for duty 8 officers, 370 other ranks, and 370 horses; while the return for October 1 gives the actual number of effectives as 464 men and 423 horses, the Regiment having lost in the preceding month three men by death and

three by desertion, while it had been necessary to destroy eight 1762 horses.

On March 19 the Marquis of Bute, who had succeeded the Duke of Newcastle as First Lord of the Treasury, wrote to General Conway, then temporarily commanding the British Forces in Germany, *vice* Lord Granby on leave in England, forwarding lists of the drafts in men and remounts then embarking, or preparing for embarkation, in replacement of the casualties of the last campaign; and among these we find that for Elliott's there were 50 men from the 3rd and 4th Dragoons embarking at Gravesend, and 30 from Lieut.-Colonel Hale's Regiment embarking at Newcastle. The grand total of numbers sent to Germany in April and June is given by Lord Bute as 3,076 men and 1,752 horses—not at first sight perhaps a very appreciable reinforcement, but not inconsiderable when we remember the enormous extent of England's battle front at this particular period.¹

Some of these drafts for Elliott's Regiment are thus referred to in the following correspondence. 1. A letter dated War Office, March 18, 1762, from Charles Townsend to the officer commanding the Earl of Albemarle's Regiment of Dragoons at Staines, ordering him to send a draft of 25 men from the light troop to recruit Elliott's, and 24 men from the remaining troops to recruit Bland's—"to be sound and able-bodied men of a proper size"; the draft for Elliott's to be sent to St. Albans, and "there to be delivered over to the officer commanding recruits for Major-General Elliott's Regiment." 2. A letter dated War Office, April 13, 1762, wherein it is stated that "the 15th Light Dragoons having been recruited by a draft of 24 men from the 4th Dragoons, the agent of which regiment was ordered to receive £5 for each of the said men."²

The 80 men mentioned in Lord Bute's return did not, however, represent the sum total of the drafts sent to Elliott's Regiment during the early part of this, the last, campaign of the Seven Years' War; and on June 3, 1762, the following appear to have been ordered to embark:

In the *Britannia*, 1 sergeant, 10 rank and file, and 30 horses.

In the *William*, 1 captain, 10 rank and file, and 34 horses.

In the *Amity's Increase*, 1 subaltern, 12 rank and file, and 40 horses.

¹ All these returns will be found at the Public Record Office in *State Papers, Foreign, Mil. Aux. Exped.*, vols. xlvi. and xlvii.

² These letters are in the Record Office, but I have mislaid the reference.—H.W.

1762

In the *John and Francis*, 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 12 rank and file, and 38 horses.

In the *Success*, 2 subalterns, 12 rank and file, and 32 horses.

It will be noticed that this makes a total of 8 officers, 1 sergeant, 56 rank and file, and 174 horses; but another return, dated June 5, puts the number of officers at nine and makes no mention of the sergeant; while it further appears from a memorandum by a General Douglas, bearing the date of June 8, that in the end 26 horses had to be left behind in England for want of transport. Whether these followed later is not stated—probably *not*, judging from the “State” of October 1 already quoted.

On May 11 the Allied Army began to move from its winter quarters in order to occupy cantonments in the counties of Ravensburg and Lippe, remaining there until June 4; on June 5 Duke Ferdinand removed his head-quarters to Corvey; and on the 8th he brought up Granby's Reserve, in which were the three squadrons of Elliott's, to Brakel. At this time Elliott's Light Horse were in brigade with two squadrons of the Inniskillings under Colonel Harvey, but on June 23 the Blues appear to have taken the place of the Inniskillings.¹ By this date also Lord Granby had arrived in Germany from leave in England, and was once more in command of the British Forces. On June 19, however, the three squadrons of Elliott's, with four battalions of German infantry, had been detached under Major-General von Rheetz to Neuhaus and Sande to watch the neighbourhood of Büren and Stadtbergen.²

The French grand army in two columns, under de Castries and de Stainville, was moving northwards towards the Dymel, opposed by Ferdinand and Granby; a French corps under Xavier about Göttingen, east of the Weser, was being observed by Lückner near Eimbeck; while the Hereditary Prince was about Münster ready to deal with the French Reserve on the lower Rhine under Condé.

The object which Ferdinand had in view during the coming campaign was to cut off the main French army in the Cassel district from its communications with Frankfort, and to effect the fall of Cassel, Göttingen, and Ziegenhain.

On June 19 Granby's Reserve moved to Pickelsheim, and on the day following to Warburg, and by the 21st at latest Elliott's Regiment must have rejoined him, for on that day Granby was ordered to

¹ British Museum. *Add. MSS.* 28552.

² Westphalen, vol. vi. p. 90.

send his light troops—Hussars and Chasseurs—across the Dymel, pushing forward, if possible, as far as Wolfshagen; and the Fifteenth, with Beckwith's brigade, took post on the heights of Welda, in order to be at hand either to support the advanced troops or to cover their retirement. The enemy, however, it was who fell back, and Granby's troops repassed the Dymel on the 22nd, having effected their object of beating up the enemy's quarters to the north-west of Cassel and having secured the *débouchés* of the Dymel. 1762

At 2 a.m. on the 24th Granby again crossed the Dymel—in two columns—Eliott's being in the first or right column with Beckwith's brigade and Baur's Hessians, to move by Brune and Ober Elsing on Zierenberg, which place, if found to be occupied, was to be attacked. The two columns effected their junction and occupied the Durenberg, a very high hill overlooking the enemy's position, and of which the French had neglected to take possession.

The French under D'Estrées and Soubise had moved forward on the 22nd to Grebenstein in front of Wilhelmsthal—a confined position in which Duke Ferdinand determined to attack them, and to which end he had made careful dispositions. The corps under Sporcken and Lückner were to move against the enemy's right; Granby, making a long detour, against their left; while the main army under Ferdinand in person was to attack their centre. These various bodies did not, however, act punctually in combination; the advance of the main body was very slow, one column altogether mistook its direction, two of the allied bodies fired upon one another, and but for Granby, the French, who retired in good time, would have effected their withdrawal with comparatively small loss. They had struck their tents and got most of their baggage away to the rear, when the appearance, sudden and dramatic, of Granby on their left rear showed the French how dire was their peril; and they must have been completely routed had not de Stainville thrown himself across Granby's path with some regiments composing the very flower of the French infantry.

"We arrived upon the heights of Fürstenwald," wrote the British commander,¹ "in the rear of their left flank just as the Duke began to cannonade them. The French Marshals did not choose to risk a battle, but immediately retired, leaving a strong rear-guard, consisting of *les Grenadiers de France*, *les Grenadiers Royaux*, and some other battalions. Upon perceiving this I marched with my corps to Wilhelmsthal, by which means I cut off their rear-guard. Upon finding this they several times attempted to force their way through, Wilhelmsthal, June 24, 1762

1762 but were repulsed into a wood with loss. Many were made prisoners and some few surrendered."

Amongst the prisoners taken were 58 officers of the *Grenadiers de France*, 38 of the Royal Grenadiers and 22 of the Regiment of Aquitaine.¹ But for a time Granby's position was very critical owing to the belated arrival of the allied centre; the fighting was severe and hand to hand, the guns of the British reserve being taken and recaptured,² but the bulk of the loss was sustained by the British infantry. The Blues and Elliott's Light Dragoons were the only two British cavalry regiments engaged in the battle, and their casualties were fairly equal. The Fifteenth had two men killed and three wounded, while two horses were killed, eleven wounded, and one was missing. It may perhaps be assumed that these two regiments were well forward in the pursuit, for Soubise and D'Estrées were hunted up to the very gates of Cassel, which they reached with a loss of 6,000 of all ranks, one standard, six colours, and the whole of the baggage and equipages of their army.

Duke Ferdinand's head-quarters were now transferred to Wilhelmsthal, while Lord Granby established his at the Durenberg, but on the 26th the Fifteenth, with Beckwith's brigade, were posted at the Temple of Hercules near the Cascade at Wilhelmshöhe; on the 28th, however, two infantry brigades with some cavalry were ordered up to this position, and Elliott's Regiment and Beckwith's troops were directed to move on to Hoff, being there joined by four guns and Elliott's furnishing a picquet of 50 men at Elgershausen.³

Ferdinand, having now received information that some brigades of the enemy's infantry and cavalry had been assembled near Homberg under General Rochambeau, with a view to covering the French communications with Frankfort, determined to try to dislodge them from the position they had taken up. For this purpose Lord Frederick Cavendish was sent with a force from Lohn to Felzberg, and Lord Granby moved with another on Fritzlar; the former party was to march towards Homberg so as to cut off the enemy from Melsungen and Fulda, while Granby was to prevent their retreat upon Ziegenhain. What followed may be left to Lord Granby to describe :⁴

"I marched on the 30th at night from Durenberg to Fritzlar

¹ Norman, *Battle Honours of the British Army*, p. 34.

² Westphalen, vol. vi. p. 127.

³ These movements are all detailed in Westphalen, vol. vi. pp. 161 *et seq.*

⁴ *Rutland MSS.*, vol. ii. pp. 270 and 271, letter dated Niedenstein, July 6.

with the Blues, Elliott's, Sprengel's, and Weltheim's. There I found the two battalions of Grenadiers and two battalions of Highlanders. From that point I was to proceed to dislodge Monsieur de Rochambeau's corps at Homberg by attacking his left, while Lord Frederick Cavendish, with four battalions of Chasseurs and Riedesel's and Bauer's Hussars, from the point of Felzberg, was to attack his right. When we came near he struck his tents and advanced a little to meet us. But when he discovered Lord Frederick's column he began his retreat. Our cavalry pressed to engage him; Elliott's led—leaving the village of Kottsdorff on the right—through the enclosures and charged most gallantly, but Colonel Harvey, seeing the enemy prepared for them, and that unless the Regiment was instantly sustained it was undone, followed with rapidity through the village with the Blues, past a rivulet that, with the narrowness of the streets and the proximity of the enemy to them, impeded their forming; but as no time was to be lost, charged them with only six or seven men in front. This had the best effect; their *déroute* was complete had not their infantry lined a little hollow way, which at the same time that it saved their cavalry, prevented ours advancing. Thus they continued a very long time, charging and manœuvring with such a continuance as did them an honour never to be forgot; and during this time Elliott's were extremely useful to the Blues, though their ammunition was totally expended. Our infantry by this got forward, and, sustained by the cavalry, followed the enemy at least a league and a half, as did Lord Frederick's column, though it could not arrive time enough to attack them with us.

Affair near
Homberg
July 1, 1762

"I can never sufficiently commend the gallantry and good conduct of the Blues and Elliott's, nor enough express the obligations I have to Colonel Harvey, Colonel Erskine,¹ Major Forbes and Major Ainslie, as well as the rest of the officers. Neither would I be thought to omit the praise justly due to the infantry, who showed the same spirit and readiness they have ever done.²

"It was now time to think of the execution of my further instructions, which were to push on with the whole corps, except the Hanoverian Chasseurs and Hussars, to Melsungen. I found it occupied by the enemy, but it was too late at night and the troops were too much fatigued to attack it that night, and in the night I received H.S.H.'s orders to return to Fritzlar."

¹ Erskine had been appointed Lieut.-Colonel on January 25, this promotion being published in Granby's orders of February 26: see *MS. Orders* in the R.U.S.I. Library.

² The whole of the 15th Light Dragoons was present in this affair, except the picquet of 50 men which apparently had been left at Elgershausen.

1762

In regard to this affair near Homberg a rumour seems to have been current in the camp of the Allied Army that Elliott's Regiment had been "saved from destruction" by the intervention of the German Hussars. Lord Granby, however, lost no time in acquainting Duke Ferdinand with the real facts of the case, and closed his report on the action, written on July 6, by stating that Elliott's Light Dragoons had nobody to thank but the Blues for any assistance afforded them on July 1, inasmuch as the German Hussars did not come into touch with the enemy at all until they were retreating, and *after* the Blues and Elliott's had made their attack—indeed as the French were actually falling back before the advance of the Allied Infantry.¹

This affair seems to have made some noise, and the behaviour of our cavalry was, as it deserved, highly praised: thus Westphalen, writing on July 2 to the Duke, says, "*les Eliotts . . . se sont extrêmement bien battu,*" and on the same day the Prince in a letter to Lückner said, "*die Eliotts haben dabey sehr brav gethan.*"

Of the action *The London Gazette* states that "the situation of the two regiments was at this time very critical; but the mutual support which they gave each other—Elliott's Dragoons by their continual skirmishing with the enemy, and the Blues by their manœuvres in squadrons and by their steady countenance—kept the enemy at bay till the infantry came up."

Lord Granby closed the letter already quoted by saying: "On the 4th instant I moved to Lohn" (on his way to Niedenstein), "where Lord Frederick now is with his three battalions of Chasseurs and Elliott's. Last night with the Blues, Sprengel's and Weltheim's and the Grenadiers and Highlanders, I joined General Wangenheim with three Hanoverian battalions. . . . General Cæsar with the Guards, and Lord Pembroke with Bland's, are at Hoff, and General Waldegrave with a brigade of British infantry at the Hercules. H.S.H.'s head-quarters are still at Wilhelmsthal, on the heights of which General Conway is with the right of the Army."

On July 9 Cavendish moved with his force from Lohn to Nieder Vorschütz, there to form a support to Veltheim, who, with some Hanoverian Chasseurs, had been ordered to endeavour to clear the country between the Eder and the Fulda. The following day, however, the Fifteenth seem to have been withdrawn from Lord Frederick's command, and were apparently lent to the small force, which, under General Conway, on the 10th invested and on the 11th obtained possession of the castle of Waldeck. The Regiment

¹ Westphalen, vol. vi. p. 188.

thereafter returned to Lord Frederick Cavendish, now occupying Bergheim and Welle with his three infantry battalions, and his whole command then marched, at noon on the 13th, to the high ground about Wildungen to join General Lückner, who had now under him six infantry battalions and fifteen squadrons of cavalry. With this force it had been intended that Lückner should make an attack upon a body of French posted in the neighbourhood of Felzberg, but the enemy there were found to be so greatly superior in numbers that Lückner halted near Homberg.

About this time the main French Army was on the heights of Lutternburg and Landwehrshagen; other forces were near Göttingen, at the Kratzenburg, and between Melsungen and Homberg; while a reinforcement was marching up from the Rhine.

Between July 19 and 22 Lückner's force seems to have been about Treysa and Neukirchen; on the 23rd that General was directed to march on Hirschfeld to try to possess himself of that place, but in the event of it appearing to be occupied in strength, he was to fall back upon Fulda, which place he actually occupied with his troops on the afternoon of the 26th.

On July 30 some remounts for Elliott's reached Granby's Reserve, and remained there while the Regiment was detached.

Lückner marched on the 31st from Fulda to Wetter, and was on August 1 at Alsfeld, where he again received instructions to march upon and attack Hirschfeld, pushing his light troops across the river Fulda. These operations were all undertaken as a part of the general attack which Duke Ferdinand was then elaborating upon the French, but the position they had taken up was so strong that they could not be induced to relinquish it, nor could any material impression be made upon them while it was held by them. On the 10th, therefore, Lückner marched back to Alsfeld, and here, near Homberg in Hesse, he seems to have been attached to the force commanded by the Hereditary Prince, to whom he brought an accession of strength of four battalions of chasseurs under Lord Frederick Cavendish, and eleven squadrons of cavalry, composed of Elliott's and the Alt-Bremer, Esdorff and Lückner Regiments, under General Bremer.

On August 13 the French began to fall back; on the 16th Münden and Göttingen were evacuated; and on the 17th, leaving a force to hold Cassel, the whole French Army retired between the Fulda and Werre rivers, reaching the neighbourhood of Frankfort about the 28th.

The Hereditary Prince had received reinforcements on the 21st,

1762 and that day advanced against the force under Prince Condé, in the hope of preventing his junction with the main French army. Condé was encamped at Grünberg and held Stangerode, while other places were occupied by Generals Levi and Wurmser. The Prince dislodged Levi on the 22nd without much difficulty, capturing his camp and 500 prisoners; the next day he moved on Grünberg to attack Condé, who fell back, but took up so strong a position that the success of any attack upon him seemed very doubtful, and, as the main French Army was drawing near, the Hereditary Prince retreated to Grünberg.

On the arrival of our army at Schotten on the 28th the Prince advanced once more, and on the 29th was at Wolfersheim, near Friedberg, from whence Condé had again retired for the purpose of effecting a junction with the French marshals, who were believed to be at Bergen. On the 30th the Hereditary Prince sent on Lückner—whose corps seems to have been composed of the cavalry regiments of Elliott, Alt-Bremer, Esdorff, and Lückner, with the Chasseurs of Frazer, Rall, Quernheim, and Hartwig—to occupy the commanding heights of Johannesberg, near Nauheim, while he himself marched to Assenheim; but on receiving a report that Condé was advancing upon Johannesberg, he altered his route in order to come to Lückner's assistance. The Prince had at this time no reason to imagine that Condé had been reinforced, although it appeared afterwards that the main French army was at hand to support him.

Johannesberg
August 30,
1762

The Allied infantry attacked with the greatest bravery, and in a short time had driven the French from the heights into the plain below. But having been very considerably reinforced, the French in their turn advanced to the attack and obliged the Allies to fall back across the Wetter. The retreat was covered by the cavalry—or more probably by only three out of the four regiments with Lückner, as the Lückner Regiment seems to have sustained no casualties—and the Hereditary Prince, who, as was usual with him on such occasions, remained with the rearmost of his retiring troops, was very severely wounded in the hip; some of Elliott's Light Horse, among whom Astley and Ovitts¹ were conspicuous, rallied to his assistance, cut down the French Hussars by whom the fallen Prince was surrounded, and thus permitted of his being brought away safely.

The Prince had been many times previously wounded during the Seven Years' War, but this last wound brought his career for the present to a close.

¹ See chap. i. pp. 8 and 9 of this history.

His force retreated towards the Allied Army, Ferdinand sending off twenty squadrons of British cavalry and some infantry to his assistance; but this defeat had unfortunate results, since it permitted the junction of all the French forces and the re-establishment of their communications with Frankfort, changing the whole aspect of affairs, obliging Ferdinand to fall back, recross the Ohm, and raise the siege of Marburg. 1762

The losses in Lückner's corps alone amounted to 14 killed, 80 wounded, and 300 men taken prisoners; the casualties in his cavalry totalled 4 killed, 20 wounded, and 185 taken prisoners, while 209 horses were lost. Elliott's Light Horse had 1 non-commissioned officer and 3 men killed, 2 officers, 1 non-commissioned officer, and 11 privates wounded, 2 officers and 40 men made prisoners, and 48 horses lost or missing.¹ One of the officers of the Fifteenth who was wounded was Major Ainslie, who was attacked by three French Hussars, and who is reported as having "the upper table of his skull cut off by a sabre stroke."

A cavalry standard was captured by the enemy, but it was that of a regiment of Hanoverian cavalry.

After this action Lückner's troops encamped on the heights of Langstein, but on September 6 he was ordered to repass the Wetter at Nieder Bessingen with his force and establish himself about Burckardfeld and Hatterode, pushing his light troops as far forward as possible in the direction of Giessen. On the 18th he was operating about Wartzebach, where he had been sent to get in the rear of the enemy's left, a movement which, combined with the operations of other portions of the Allied Army, forced the enemy to pass the Lahne with great precipitation, their rear being all the time severely cannonaded.

On the 26th Lückner was at Elshoff, where he left the bulk of his troops; and taking with him Elliott's Light Dragoons and a regiment of German cavalry, he made a reconnaissance to Frankenberg by way of Hallenberg to see what Conflans's corps was doing, an operation of which Ferdinand did not approve.

For some considerable time past the English Ministers, and particularly the Marquis of Bute, had been intent upon making an end of the war. On September 14 Lord Granby was informed by the Duke of Newcastle that "we talk here of nothing but peace"²; and

¹ For details of this action see Dundas's *Outline*, p. 257; Hinde's *Discipline of the Light Horse*, pp. 161-64; and Westphalen, vol. vi. pp. 559-65, on the last page of which the casualties are recorded.

² *Rutland MSS.*, vol. ii. p. 274

1762 there can be small doubt that, as the historian of the British Army states, "knowledge of this fact had latterly made English commanders negligent and British troops backward in the field."¹

Even so distinguished a regiment as Elliott's Dragoons had not been able to escape wholly scatheless from the general but passing epidemic of partial deterioration. On October 6 we find Lückner complaining to Duke Ferdinand of the desertions in Elliott's Regiment, six men having gone off a few days previously with their horses—an evil which the Duke proposes to check by bringing the Regiment back into Granby's Reserve to serve with its countrymen again.² And then on the 8th Lückner brings forward the graver charge that in an expedition he had that day made to Berleburg, with two squadrons of Elliott's and some infantry against the enemy's light troops, some of Elliott's had failed to follow him when called upon.³

It does not, however, appear that these few and isolated cases of questionable behaviour inclined Duke Ferdinand to withdraw from immediate contact with the enemy so gallant and so useful a corps as Elliott's had on all previous occasions proved themselves to be; and Conflans's force being very active, Cavendish's troops were sent against it with other columns. Elliott's Light Dragoons went with him, Cavendish being ordered to march on the 14th to Bodenfeld, and on the day following to Winterberg, whence on the 19th Cavendish reported the capture by the French of a patrol of Elliott's Light Dragoons.

On October 19 Westphalen made out and submitted to Duke Ferdinand suggestions for the winter quarters which the army should occupy, and it was arranged that Granby's Reserve should be composed of 8 British and 10 Hanoverian infantry battalions, 9 British and 8 Hanoverian squadrons—Elliott's being included among the English cavalry—and that this Reserve should be disposed in the country about Rittberg, Gutersloh, Ladbergen, Greven Münster, Lüdinghausen, Werne, Horneburg, Unna, Hamm, and Lippstadt, throwing out an outpost line from Dulmen to Nehem, passing through Dortmund. On the 24th Cavendish was ordered, carriage with infinite difficulty having been procured, to bring three of his battalions and Elliott's Regiment into winter quarters at Hamm, where these seem to have finally settled down about November 10.

The Preliminaries of Peace had been signed on November 3 at

¹ Fortescue, *History of the British Army*, vol. ii. p. 566.

² Westphalen, vol. vi. pp. 832 and 833.

³ *Ibid.* vol. vi p. 849.

Fontainebleau, and on the 15th a suspension of hostilities was agreed upon between Duke Ferdinand on the one side and the Marshals D'Estrées and Soubise on the other. 1762

Westphalen gives a "State" of the effective strength of the whole of the Allied Army on December 1, and by this Eliott's Light Dragoons appear to have on that date been at a strength of 689 of all ranks—very much stronger than any other regiment of British cavalry in Germany, Bland's following with 535, the majority of the others averaging barely 350 of all ranks.¹

In the *Life of the Marquis of Granby* it is stated that "according to the last return, *on paper*, the 15th Light Dragoons (Eliott's) numbered 718," but the source of this information is not given.²

Almost immediately after hostilities were suspended, Lord Granby became very ill with typhus fever and lay for weeks between life and death at Warburg, but recovering, he started for England by slow stages on January 13, 1763, addressing the following farewell order to his troops from Münster on the 21st:³

"Lord Granby has hoped to have it in his power to have seen and taken leave of the troops before their embarkation for England; but a severe illness having detained him at Warburg, and his present state of health obliging him to take another route, he could not leave this country without this public testimony of his entire approbation of their conduct since he has had the honour of commanding them.

"These sentiments naturally call for his utmost acknowledgments. He therefore returns his warmest thanks to the Generals, Officers and Private men composing the whole British corps for the bravery, zeal, discipline and good conduct he has constantly experienced from every individual; and his most particular and personal thanks are due to them for their ready obedience, upon all occasions, to such orders as his station obliged him to give.

"His best endeavours have always been directed to their good, by every means in his power; and he has the satisfaction to think he has some reason to flatter himself of their being convinced, if not of the efficacy, at least of the sincerity of his intentions, if he may judge by the noble return their behaviour has made him; a behaviour that, while it fills him with gratitude, endeared them to their King and Country, and has covered them with glory and honour.

"Highly sensible of their merit, he shall continue, while he lives, to

¹ Westphalen, vol. vi. p. 1091.

² Manners, *Life of the Marquis of Granby*, p. 260.

³ *Ibid.* p. 276, and also in the *MS. Orders* in the R.U.S.I. Library.

1762 *look upon it as much his duty as it will for ever be his inclination to give them every possible proof of his affection and esteem, which he should be happy to make as apparent as their valour has been, and will be, conspicuous and exemplary to after ages."*

Shortly before this Duke Ferdinand had also taken his leave of the troops he had commanded so long and with so much honour, and his farewell order, written from Neuhaus, was published by General Conway to the British troops serving in Germany, under date of Münster, December 28, 1762:

"The following declaration of His Serene Highness Duke Ferdinand to the Army having been received by General Conway, he takes the first opportunity of communicating it to the British Forces:

'His Serene Highness desires the troops may be acquainted that having after his arrival at Neuhaus demanded His Majesty's permission to leave the Army, as he could be of no further use with it in the present situation, he had received His Majesty's commission for that purpose, accompanied with the most gracious declaration of his approbation and thanks for the services performed by His Serene Highness during his command of the Army.

'His Serene Highness declares to the Army that he shall always preserve the most flattering remembrance of having fought successfully at the head of those brave troops which composed it, for the publick liberty and for the honour of his own and their country. That this remembrance will not cease but with his life and will never fail to recall to him the obligations which he has to the Generals and other officers who by their valour and experience have assisted and enabled him at the same time to serve his country and make a suitable return for the confidence with which His Majesty has been pleased to honour him. He therefore returns them his thanks for the same, and to the Army in general for the obedience they have constantly shown during the time he has commanded them.'"¹

Mr. Fortescue has recorded ² a very noble and a very just appreciation of this great soldier, great leader, and great gentleman: "He combined patience, tact, and self-control with a genial and hearty courtesy; he had the faculty of selecting good men for his instruments, and above all he worked without fear or favour in noble singleness of purpose for the common cause. Of his merits as a General his campaigns speak sufficiently. British troops may feel

¹ This farewell order is in the *MS. Orders* in the R.U.S.I. Library.

² *History of the British Army*, vol. ii. p. 568.

proud to have served under so able a soldier and so great and gallant a man in the campaigns which they fought in Germany for the conquest of their own empire." Ferdinand was, says Mr. Fortescue truly enough, "the greatest commander who led British troops to victory in Europe between Marlborough and Wellington." 1762

George III. insisted, in spite of difficulties raised by the Dutch authorities, that the British troops should march homewards through Holland and embark at Wilhelmstadt;¹ but it was not until January 25 that the first detachment of the first division of the army left their winter quarters and set out upon their march to the sea, their journey being lightened by an allowance of twopence per man per diem, which the representations of Lord Granby had succeeded in obtaining for the men. Their route lay through the provinces of Guelderland, Nimeguen, and Breda. 1763

The bulk of the army had still, however, the winter to get through. On December 3 the Fifteenth occupied quarters at Emsdetten, Inisen, Nordwhole, and Neukirchen;² on December 14 the Regiment was in cantonments at Balders, Hiddingzell, and Senden, where it formed part of a cavalry brigade containing, besides Elliott's, Mostyn's, Mordaunt's, and Ancram's Regiments, under the command of Colonel Marriott, attached to the 4th Division under Major-General Sandford; on January 11, 1763, Elliott's Light Dragoons changed quarters to Ahlen and Heesen, moving back again to their old cantonments a fortnight later.

An order was now issued that all regiments should be reduced to a peace establishment of eight troops each of 37 *of all ranks*, with six field and staff officers, prior to embarkation for England, the disbanded men being provided with a free passage to England and a bounty to enable them to reach their homes on disembarkation.

The Fifteenth appear to have started on their march to the coast on February 3, on which day they were at Gescher, Varle, and Hohlwyck; the 4th they halted, being quartered next day at Sutloon, Udinck, Dudnick, and Wercke. On the 6th the Regiment reached Aallen and Brevoorde, the 7th Zellam and Hengel, halted the 8th, and on the 9th marched to Dieren, Spankeren, Ellekum, Rheden, and Steig. The 10th the Fifteenth were at Elst Elden, Bemmels, and Pressen, the 11th at Neerbosch, Heesch, Wychen, and Hettert, the

¹ Manners, *Life of the Marquis of Granby*, p. 275.

² The names of quarters, etc., here given, are taken from the *MS. Orders* in the R.U.S.I. Library, but they are probably mere villages, as few of them can be found on modern maps.

1763 12th halted, were on the 13th at Esteren near Grave, and on the 14th reached Hersviek, Dinther, and Berlicum.

After this there would seem to have been some delay in regard to the embarkation, but eventually the 15th Light Dragoons sailed for England on March 22 and 23 in seven transports as under :

Name of ship.	Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Men.	Women.	Horses.	Date.
<i>John and Ann</i> .	1	10	43	12	47	March 22
<i>Rising Sun</i> .	1	7	45	7	46	
<i>Ann's Increase</i> .	2	7	36	9	37	
<i>Isabelle and Mary</i>	3	5	44	4	43	March 23
<i>Venus</i> . . .	3	5	38	3	40	
<i>Royal George</i> .	1	5	44	4	40	
<i>Eleonore</i> . . .	2	6	357	18	0	
	13	45	607	57	253	

One surgeon also sailed in the *John and Ann*, who is not included in the above numbers.

CHAPTER V

APRIL 1763 TO APRIL 1793

IN the expectation that Elliott's Light Horse would disembark at Harwich, a route had been prepared, dated March 9; two divisions, however, landed at Yarmouth and one at Gravesend, from which places they proceeded to Hounslow, Kingston, and the neighbouring villages. "The Regiment marched over Westminster Bridge on April 5, 1763," we are told,¹ "with every man a sprig of box in his hat in token of victory, having been in almost every engagement in Germany, and always beat the enemy." Elliott's was reviewed by King George III. in Hyde Park on July 25, when the sixteen stand of Colours, taken by the Regiment at Emsdorff and in other actions, were presented to His Majesty, who was graciously pleased to appoint the commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Erskine, a Knight Banneret. "Elliott's Light Horse, the matrosses who managed the artillery with inimitable skill, and those of the Guards who served abroad in Germany, wore in their caps and hats sprigs of laurel and oak to distinguish them from the others."² On this occasion the King expressed his approbation of the gallantry of the troops that had served under Duke Ferdinand in Germany, "where their behaviour had procured them an exalted character and reflected honour on the British Nation."

The following letter, dated War Office, June 16, 1763, was received by General Elliott: "Having had the honour to lay before the King your request that the 15th Regiment of Light Dragoons under your command may for the future use trumpets instead of drums, I am to acquaint you that His Majesty has been pleased to consent thereto."³ This concession is thus referred to by Hinde: "His Majesty thought proper to forbid the use of brass side drums in the light cavalry, and in their room to introduce brass trumpets, so that each troop has a trumpet, who, when they are dismounted, form a band of music consisting of two French horns, two clarinets, and two bassoons, and also one fife to a regiment; but when mounted the trumpets only sound. They use also a bugle-horn, which is slung over the shoulders of one of the trumpeters, and is a signal to assemble the troops, in the same manner as beating to arms was

¹ *The Gentleman's Magazine*, April 5, 1761.

² *Ibid.* June 27, 1761.

³ Record Office, W.O. 4/72.

1763 formerly. It is of antique form, and is also used during the exercise as occasion requires."¹

On August 9, Elliott's Light Horse was reduced to a peace establishment of six troops, comprising 231 of all ranks, including 12 "warrant and contingent men," made up as under:

1 colonel, 1 lieut.-colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 1 capt.-lieutenant, 5 lieutenants, 6 cornets, 1 adjutant, 1 surgeon, 1 chaplain, 6 quartermasters, 12 sergeants, 12 drummers, 6 hautbois, 6 farriers, and 156 privates.

1764 Early in 1764 the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick visited England, and was met at Harwich by Lord Granby, who accompanied him up to London. "While passing through the streets to the apartments prepared for him at Somerset House, the Prince recognised among the cheering crowd a trooper of Elliott's Light Horse, to whom he kissed his hand. The astonished bystanders asked the dragoon whether the Prince knew him. 'Yes,' was the quiet reply, 'he once led me into a scrape which none but himself could have brought me out of'—probably meaning the defeat at Johannesberg."²

During this year the Regiment was quartered at Shrewsbury.

By a War Office order, dated December 5 of this year, the standard height of the Regiment was fixed at 5 ft. 5 in. to 5 ft. 7 in., the horses to be from 14'3 to 15 hands, "neither below the one nor above the other": the horses' tails were also ordered to be cut short.

1765 Having marched from Shrewsbury, the Regiment was reviewed by the King in Hyde Park on June 3, 1765, and was afterwards stationed at Hounslow on the King's duty. Brigaded with Burgoyne's Light Dragoons³—now the 16th Lancers—the Regiment was inspected by Lord Pembroke on May 6, 1766, and again by His Majesty on the 26th of the same month, when the King was so highly pleased with the appearance of these two distinguished regiments and with their continued good conduct, that, before quitting the field, he commanded that Elliott's should for the future be designated "the King's," and Burgoyne's "the Queen's." In this year Elliott's was also made Royal, as appears from an order, dated War Office, November 10, 1766, directing the following alteration in

¹ Hinde's *Discipline of the Light Horse*, pp. 206 and 207.

² See Manners, *Life of the Marquis of Granby*, p. 299, and *Walpole's Letters*, January 18, 1764.

³ When raised, Burgoyne's differed from Elliott's in that its field officers did not have troops, there being a captain for each troop; see Hinde, p. 141.

the clothing of the Regiment, viz. "the King's Regiment of Light Dragoons (Eliott's) made Royal, to wear blue facings instead of green"—and *pace* the MS. Records—"buff waistcoats and breeches instead of white, and the officers to have white waistcoats and breeches instead of red." 1766

"The four recently formed regiments of Light Horse were at the same time ordered to be numbered apart from the rest of the cavalry, the 15th becoming the 1st (King's Royal) Light Dragoons; the 16th the 2nd (Queen's) Light Dragoons; the present 17th Lancers the 3rd Light Dragoons; and the *old* 18th Hussars the 4th Light Dragoons. This arrangement was observed in the *Army Lists*, 'by authority,' published in 1767-8; but appears not to have lasted long, as in 1769 the old numbers were resumed. With the title 'King's Royal,' which was soon abbreviated to 'King's Light Dragoons,' the 15th received its present motto."¹ The authority for this statement, so far as the renumbering of the 15th and 16th Light Dragoons is concerned, is to be found in a letter from Lord Barrington to Mr. William Fauquier, Secretary of the Clothing Board, dated War Office, May 29, 1766, and which runs as follows:

"I am to acquaint you that His Majesty has been pleased to honour the Regiment of Light Dragoons, commanded by Lieut.-General Eliott, with the title of the First, or the King's Regiment of Light Dragoons, and the Regiment of Dragoons now commanded by Colonel Burgoyne, with the title of the Second, or Queen's, Regiment of Light Dragoons."

During the autumn of 1766 the Regiment was employed in different parts of the country in aid of the Civil Power, and in 1767 it was quartered at Derby. "In February, 1768," we read: "Fifteen highway robbers, all belonging to Eliott's Dragoons, were apprehended. They assigned scantiness of pay as an excuse for robbery, and addition, it is said, is to be made to it."² 1767 1768

Returning in this year for a time to the vicinity of London, the Regiment was reviewed, again in brigade with the Sixteenth, by Major-General Carpenter on May 6, and afterwards by the King on the 9th on Wimbledon Common, subsequently marching to Beverley there to be quartered.

In 1769 Eliott's was again reviewed on Wimbledon Common by the King on May 8, and towards the end of the year it was stationed on the King's duty at Hertford, Brentford, and neighbouring towns. 1769

¹ Chichester and Short, *Records and Badges of the British Army*, p. 108.

² *The Gentleman's Magazine*.

1769 At this time the Fifteenth seem to have enjoyed in a special degree the regard and countenance of the Sovereign ; the Regiment was usually stationed in the southern or midland counties, and frequently was quartered in the vicinity of the Royal residence, while for many years a detachment was near London to furnish escorts for the Royal Family. It was reviewed almost annually by His Majesty—nearly always in brigade with the Sixteenth; in 1770 the Royal inspection took place on April 16, and on the 20th of the following month Major Ainslie was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the Regiment. Later on it was stationed again at Beverley, and on December 25 of this year the establishment was raised by the addition of one sergeant, one corporal, and 20 privates to each troop.

1771 In 1771 the Fifteenth was in brigade with the Sixteenth under command of Major-General Johnson and was reviewed by His Majesty on Blackheath Common on May 23. "About 5 o'clock on the morning of May 25, the inhabitants of Streatham were aroused with the cry of 'the enemy is coming,' and on looking out of their windows perceived a body of horse posted in the churchyard, and another party attacking them, which was soon after followed by a general engagement on the Common. The fact is that the two Regiments of Horse, commanded by Generals Elliott and Burgoyne, were out at that hour, and engaged in mock skirmishes till twelve, through roads and lanes as far as Norwood. His Majesty, the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, and several general officers were present, and but very few besides, great precautions having been taken to prevent it from being generally known."¹

The Regiment afterwards marched to Hertford and the neighbourhood, leaving behind the usual parties for the Royal escort duty.

1772 On March 25, 1772, the establishment was reduced to that of 1763, and, having been inspected at Barnet on May 13 by Major-General Pitt, the Fifteenth moved to Doncaster. Early in the spring of the year following, however, it returned to Hounslow on the King's duty, and was reviewed by His Majesty on Ashford Common on May 18, afterwards marching to Newbury.

1774 In 1774 the Regiment was again brigaded with the 16th Light Dragoons at Greenwich and was reviewed by the King at Blackheath on May 9, thereafter moving to Lincoln. In the next year it came to Hounslow, and in November the establishment was augmented by one sergeant, one corporal, and fourteen privates each troop. The Fifteenth remained on the King's duty at

¹ *The Gentleman's Magazine*, May 25, 1771.

Hounslow, Kingston, Staines, and Egham until May 6, 1776, when they moved to Croydon, Carshalton, Epsom and Ewell; from these quarters they marched on June 29 to Colchester, returning, however, on September 10 to their old quarters at Hounslow. The King reviewed the Regiment on Ashford Common on October 7, when it marched to Reading and Newbury. At this time the troops consisted of 46 men and horses, besides 18 warrant and contingent men and horses. 1776

On February 28, 1777, the troops were occupying quarters at Croydon, Beddington, Carshalton, Sutton, Ewell, Cheam, and Epsom; and His Majesty reviewed the Regiment on Coxheath on June 9. Then the 15th Light Dragoons marched to a variety of quarters before they set off for Chelmsford, Bocking, and Braintree on July 22; but by May 1, 1778, they came back to their former quarters at Croydon, moved again in July to Chichester, Brighton, and Arundel, proceeded thence early in November to Reading, and a fortnight later were back again at Hounslow and neighbourhood on the King's duty. In March of this year the establishment of the Regiment had been again raised by one sergeant, one corporal, and six privates, making a total of 54 men and 54 horses per troop, and a further increase to the establishment of six privates and six horses per troop was made in May of the year following. The Fifteenth remained at and about Hounslow until the end of June, 1779, when the Regiment occupied quarters at Hertford, Ware, Hoddesden, Enfield, and Barnet, marching thence in July to camp at Cavenham Heath near Bury St. Edmunds. On August 27 it moved again, this time to Lexden Heath, near Colchester, where the 3rd Dragoon Guards, the 1st Dragoons, 20th and 21st Light Dragoons were also in camp.¹ 1777
1778
1779

From the time of the return of the Fifteenth from Germany until September in this year, a troop had always been stationed at Kingston, Brentford, and Richmond to furnish the Royal escorts, an honour which up to this time appears to have been confined to the regiment.²

The camp at Lexden Heath did not break up until November 13, but on October 9 a detachment of the 15th Light Dragoons, under the command of Major Elliott, with Captains Churchill and Thomas, Lieutenants Beckwith and Majendie, and Cornet Wright, with two

¹ Both these two last-named corps had been raised during this year, the 20th from the light troops of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, 6th and 11th Dragoons. The 20th and 21st Light Dragoons were both disbanded at the peace of 1783.

² See Hinde, *Discipline of the Light Horse*, p. 540.

1779 quartermasters, ten sergeants, three trumpeters, 132 rank and file and 145 horses—so many taken from each troop—marched into Lancashire on account of serious riots in that county. The detachment reached Manchester on the 15th—a march of 204 miles carried out in seven days—and moved thence to Blackburn, 1780 Preston, and Wigan, at which places it was joined on January 1, 1780, by the remainder of the Regiment on the breaking up of the camp at Lexden Heath. Two troops were now stationed at Wigan, two at Blackburn, one at Manchester, and one at Preston, but by the end of May the whole Regiment was concentrated in Manchester, from where, on June 13, it marched—two troops to Steyning, one to Arundel, one to Chichester, one to Lewes, and one to Brighton. Three officers and 44 other ranks were also employed in small parties on “coast” duty. In October the head-quarters were 1781 moved to Brighton, and in June 1781 the Regiment was again employed on the King’s duty; head-quarters being first at Kingston and later at Hounslow, where the King’s Light Dragoons were reviewed by His Majesty on June 11.

1782 In the early part of May 1782 the Regiment marched into Yorkshire, and was stationed at Ripon, Malton, Boroughbridge, and Knaresborough, the head-quarters being established at the first-named place; but on August 1 a change of quarters took place and four troops were stationed at Beverley, one at Scarborough, and one at Hull. In the beginning of October the troops at Scarborough and Hull, and two from the four at Beverley, were moved to York, where, at the latter end of November, the whole Regiment was assembled.

1783 In January 1783 two troops were sent to Knaresborough and Ripon, rejoining head-quarters at York the latter end of May. At the beginning of August the whole Regiment moved to Beverley, returned to York towards the end of September, and about October 10 commenced its march to Norwich, arriving there towards the 20th. In November three officers, three quartermasters, six sergeants, 95 rank and file, and 101 horses were detached on “coast” duty.

A reduction was this year made in the establishment to two sergeants, two corporals, two trumpeters, 26 privates, and 31 horses per troop; the contingent men were also reduced to 12. But at the commencement of the following year the contingent men were taken on the strength of the troops and are henceforth no longer separately considered.

1784 At the end of May the quarters of the Regiment were extended Holt, Lynn, North Walsham, and Wells each having a troop

employed upon coast duty, in addition to a party of an officer and 22 men and horses detached from head-quarters to Yarmouth. The troop at Holt returned to Norwich in June, when a party of 13 men and horses was sent to Lowestoft. At the beginning of January 1785 the six troops of the Regiment were all stationed at Norwich, except that four officers and 116 other ranks, with 125 troop-horses, were detached on coast duty. This so-called "coast" duty—actually preventive service—was of a very harassing character, and could hardly fail injuriously to affect discipline and the condition of the horses. At the end of May—the troops having been brought in to head-quarters for general's inspection—detachments were again sent out, and at each of the towns of Lynn, Wells, North Walsham, and Yarmouth there was a troop, with four subaltern officers, five quartermasters, six sergeants, 119 rank and file, with 135 horses, all employed on the preventive service. The following statement shows the distribution, in July of this year, of the men employed on coast duty:

Lynn	{	1 Subaltern.
	{	1 Quartermaster.
	{	1 Sergeant, 21 R. and F., with 23 horses.
Snettisham	1	Sergeant, 5 " " " " 6 "
Burnham	1	Sergeant, 5 " " " " 6 "
Walsingham	1	Corporal, 5 " " " " 6 "
Cromer	1	Sergeant, 5 " " " " 6 "
Wells	{	1 Subaltern.
	{	1 Quartermaster.
	{	1 Corporal, 8 privates, and 8 horses.
Blakeney	{	1 Quartermaster.
	{	2 Corporals, 11 privates, and 13 horses.
Clay	{	1 Subaltern.
	{	1 Quartermaster.
	{	1 Corporal, 12 privates, and 13 horses.
Happisborough	1	" 5 " " 6 "
Memsley	1	" 3 " " 4 "
Yarmouth	{	1 Subaltern.
	{	1 Sergeant.
	{	2 Corporals, 18 privates, and 21 horses.
Lowestoft	{	1 Quartermaster.
	{	1 Sergeant, 12 privates, and 13 horses.

On May 3, 1786, three troops marched to Oakham and three to Melton Mowbray, but the whole Regiment was assembled at Lich-

1786 field by June 14, moving on to Coventry at the beginning of October.

1787 At the latter end of April 1787 the Fifteenth marched from Coventry to Uxbridge, Hounslow and Isleworth, on the King's duty;
1788 and in June 1788 the Regiment was stationed at Lewes, where it remained until May 1789, when it took up its quarters at Maidstone, moving in December to Canterbury. From this place the King's Light Dragoons marched to Norwich, Aylsham, and Lynn, after having been reviewed on Blackheath Common by His Majesty about the 18th; while stationed on the east coast the Regiment had, as before, a great many men employed on preventive duty.

Two changes took place in the higher ranks of the Regiment
1789 within little more than a year: on June 5, 1789, Lieut.-Colonel F. E. Gwyn was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the Regiment, while General Eliott, Lord Heathfield, the officer who had raised the Fifteenth in 1759, died on July 6, 1790, at Aix-la-Chapelle, and was succeeded, on the 16th of the same month, by General Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester.

Death of Lord
Heathfield,
July 6, 1790

1791 The Regiment remained in these quarters until the beginning of February 1791, when it marched by way of Yarmouth, Beccles, and Lowestoft, at which last-named place 20 men were, on March 1, transferred to the 19th Light Dragoons,¹ and arrived on April 1 at Nottingham, being there reviewed early in May by the former commanding officer of the Fifteenth, Major-General Ainslie.² Mansfield and Sheffield were occupied as out-stations.

On the evening of July 14 very serious riots began in Birmingham, and continued during the three following days, much property being destroyed. At 7 a.m. on the 17th orders were received at Nottingham to send a detachment to Birmingham to quell the rioting, and accordingly at 10.30 a.m. three troops of the Fifteenth started under Captain Polhill for Birmingham, a distance of 59 miles. They reached Erdington at 7 p.m., halted here and fed their horses, and moving on again arrived in Birmingham shortly after ten at night. Their arrival was hailed with acclamations, order was quickly restored, and the city was illuminated. Many of the horses having been taken up from grass for this service, some of them suffered greatly from the march of 59 miles; one famous old troop-horse, 18 years old, died, while three others were so

¹ The 19th, originally raised in 1781 as the 23rd Light Dragoons and renumbered 19th soon after arrival in Madras in 1782, was in 1791 still in India, and commanded by Colonel Floyd, formerly of the 15th Light Dragoons.

² Major-General Ainslie had held that rank since December 1782, but had remained on the strength of the Fifteenth as its Lieut.-Colonel until 1785.

much injured that they had to be cast shortly afterwards. On the 18th a reinforcement of three more troops of the 15th Light Dragoons arrived; and on the 20th the Regiment was sent to patrol the country, but the rioters had all dispersed. The Royal Dragoons from Manchester and the Blues from Hertford were also despatched to Birmingham and arrived a few days later. 1791

"The good services the inhabitants of this town" (Birmingham) "received from the squadron of the King's Light Dragoons will be ever gratefully remembered. In consequence of their speedy march from Nottingham, they actually prevented the burning of five houses and perhaps the whole town. Colonel de Lancy paid Captain Polhill, who commanded the squadron, a very particular compliment on their steadiness and soldierlike behaviour."¹ On the morning of July 26 the troops under Captain Polhill returned to Nottingham, and the sequel to the good work of the Fifteenth is found in a Birmingham paper of August 13, 1791, where we read that the townspeople of Birmingham voted "to Captain Polhill and the other officers of the 15th Light Dragoons an elegant sword each. They further ordered £100 to be distributed at the discretion of Captain Polhill among the non-commissioned officers and privates."²

Captain Polhill's labours were, however, not yet at an end, for at 5 o'clock the next afternoon he marched again, with a detachment of four officers and 45 men and horses, for Sheffield, in consequence of an express having arrived with news of serious riots having there broken out. The advent of the Light Dragoons checked these dispositions to tumult until 11 o'clock at night, when the mob attacked the gaol and set the vicar's house on fire; but the troops being called out, order was soon restored and some of the ringleaders were made prisoners.³

The King's Light Dragoons left Nottingham on March 14, 1792, and marching through Stamford, Barnet, and Hertford, reached Staines and the neighbourhood, and were reviewed by the King on Ashford Common on May 14. In June the Regiment was quartered, three troops at Maidenhead and three at Henley, with detachments on the King's duty at Kensington, Brentford, and Colnbrook, amounting to four officers, 112 other ranks, and 103 horses. 1792

It will be of interest here to give some extracts from a return,⁴ showing "the size, age, and length of service" of the non-commis-

¹ *Nottingham Journal* of 1791.

² See *Military Extracts*, vol. v. p. 94, Library of Royal United Service Institution.

³ *Nottingham Journal* of 1791.

⁴ See the *Army and Navy Gazette* of February 19, 1876.

1792 sioned officers and men of the 15th King's Light Dragoons on May 11, 1792, and which is to be found among the muster rolls of that Regiment preserved in the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane. The return is instructive as affording information concerning the composition and physique, etc., of the King's Light Dragoons of that date, before the ranks of the Regiment were thinned, and the recruiting resources overtaxed, by the war with France which commenced a year later. Reference to subsequent muster rolls shows that most of the men included in this return proceeded with the Regiment to the Continent and shared in the brilliant achievement at Villers-en-Cauchies two years later. At this period, May 1792, the Regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel F. Gwyn, one of the Royal Equerries, and, as already mentioned, was stationed in the neighbourhood of London. The establishment of the Fifteenth was composed of six troops, each of two sergeants, two corporals, one trumpeter, one farrier, and 30 privates, with the usual proportion of commissioned officers; but it would appear to have been somewhat below strength, since only 198 non-commissioned officers and men are included in the return. Of the twelve *sergeants*, the oldest in years was 42 and the youngest 25. The senior in point of service counted 26 years and 2 months, the junior 7 years and 3 months. Their average height was 5 ft. 6 in. Of the twelve *corporals*, the oldest was 34 with 14 years' service, the two youngest 20 with 11 and 17 months' service respectively; the average height of the corporals was also 5 ft. 6 in. Of the six *trumpeters*, the two oldest were 56 and 57 years of age, with 29 years and 6 months' and 29 years and 11 months' service respectively. These were also the two oldest soldiers in the Regiment. The youngest trumpeter was 19 years of age. Of the six *farriers*, the oldest was 36 with 15 years and 6 months' service, the youngest 26 with 2 years and 7 months' service. Of the 162 *privates* included in the return, 10 were 40 years of age and over, 44 were between 30 and 40 years, 84 were between 20 and 30 years, and 24 were under 20 years of age. One man had over 20 years' service, 49 had from 10 to 20 years', 85 had from 5 to 10 years', and the rest had under 2 years' service. The oldest private was 47; the youngest 16 years of age. The tallest private, who was also the tallest man in the Regiment, measured 5 ft. 10 in.; the shortest was 5 ft. 4½ in., the average height of the Regiment being 5 ft. 6½ in. No particulars of weight or chest measurements are given. The muster roll of the six months embracing the date of this return shows that during that period there was one case of desertion, but no deaths. At the muster 176 troop-horses were returned as

“effective”; during the preceding six months seven troop-horses had died and 20 had been cast, which would appear to have been about the regimental average at that time. 1792

In Major Lawrence-Archer's *The British Army*, etc., p. 56, it is stated that in 1793 a detachment of the 11th Light Dragoons, “along with some men of the 15th Light Dragoons, formed part of the escort of Lord Macartney during his memorable mission to China.” A similar statement, so far as the Fifteenth are concerned, is repeated, under the same year, in Chichester and Short's *Records and Badges of the British Army*; and finally, under the year 1793, in Captain Williams's *Records of the 11th Hussars* we find it mentioned that “a corporal and 10 privates, together with one sergeant and five privates of the 15th Light Dragoons, accompanied Lord Macartney as body-guard on his embassy to China.” So far as the date given by these authorities goes, they would all appear to be inaccurate, for the mission left England on September 21, 1792. In May 1913 there was a sale at Messrs. Sotheby's of a number of Macartney MSS., and among these was Lord Macartney's journal, wherein the numbers of his escort are given as 10 light dragoons, 20 artillerymen, and 20 light infantrymen; none of the corps which supplied these are named. The dragoons and infantry sailed in the *Indostan*, an Indiaman, with the commander of the escort, Lieut.-Colonel George Benson of the 60th, the gunners with Lord Macartney on the *Lion*, a 64-gun ship.

On September 24, 1792, 30 men were drafted into the 20th Light Dragoons, and on December 14 the head-quarters were at Hounslow, where the Regiment was augmented to 43 men and horses per troop, being again further increased in the January following to 54 men and horses each troop; on the 26th of this month a black leather pouch, “well polished,” was substituted for the white one hitherto in use.

At the beginning of 1793 the King's Light Dragoons were at High Wycombe, Marlow, and Henley, but in the middle of March the head-quarters were at Reading, although the Regiment continued on the King's duty. 1793

Prior to this—on February 7—the French Convention had declared war against England, and on the 25th of that month the first British battalions which had been warned for service left London for Greenwich *en route* for Flanders, the ancient cock-pit of Europe. “As the long line swung into column for its march, there stretched unseen before its files a hundred fields of battle. The roll of its

1793 drums was to sound across half the world. . . . And it is a curious fact that when, for the first time in this far-stretching war, Frenchmen and Englishmen met in the actual shock of battle, these particular battalions were the attacking party, and the fight took place at Vicogne, some ten miles from Waterloo, where the long strife, more than twenty years afterwards, was to end.”¹

By a Circular Letter of February 13 it had been intimated that three additional troops would be added to the strength of each regiment of cavalry, and by March 1 nine troops were on the establishment of the King’s Light Dragoons, each to consist of 54 men and horses. Between March 21 and April 2, “eleven regiments of cavalry were ordered to prepare for service on the Continent, though their numbers were so weak that they could not between them muster more than twenty-three squadrons, or about two thousand five hundred of all ranks, fit for service.”² The King’s Light Dragoons seem to have been warned early in April to prepare four troops for foreign service; those selected were:

A	Troop, The General’s,
F	„ Lieut.-Colonel Churchill’s,
B	„ Captain Wheelock’s,
C	„ Captain William Erskine’s,

with the following additional officers, viz. Captains Pocklington and Ogle, Lieuts. Ryan, Seymour, Calcraft, and Keir, and four quartermasters, twelve sergeants, four trumpeters, 200 rank and file, and 216 horses. Twelve men were also sent from the other troops to act as officers’ bātmen, while four extra horses were added by order of Major-General Ralph Dundas, who had been nominated to the command of the Cavalry Brigade, to draw the forage-carts.

April 24, 1793 This detachment embarked at Blackwall for the Continent on April 24, in company with four troops of the 16th Light Dragoons, and landed at Ostend on May 1.

¹ Fitchett, *How England Saved Europe*, vol. i. pp. 6 and 7.

² Fortescue, *History of the British Army*, vol. iv. part 1, p. 85.

CHAPTER VI

MAY 1793 TO DECEMBER 1793

AT this period, and for many years after, discipline was, as we all know, maintained in the British Army generally by the fear of punishment, and punishment, moreover, of a savage and degrading kind. The lash was frequently resorted to for offences almost of a minor character, and in nearly every regiment of the army the triangles were as well known as, or better than, the Colours or the Standards. Alone in the 15th Light Dragoons do other methods seem to have prevailed for the prevention of crime and the maintenance of discipline; and we have the evidence of an officer who joined about this time, and whose intimate connection with the Fifteenth endured to the close of the first half of the nineteenth century, that the Regiment was governed by other, more humane, milder, and infinitely better means than those which ordinarily obtained in the British forces at that date. 1793

In a pamphlet¹ published by Sir Robert Wilson in 1804 he speaks thus of the Regiment he had joined nearly twenty years previously: "No corps was ever more fortunate in their commanding officers—no corps ever behaved more gallantly on all occasions, and the Duke of York is a witness of the affectionate zeal that they always manifested for the general service and his person." And again in the autobiography which that distinguished soldier commenced and which forms the basis of the *Life* published in 1862, almost the last words are about his old Regiment; writing of the drunkenness which then disgraced all ranks of the army at home, and in the field in what was then called the Austrian Netherlands, he says:² "The Light Cavalry, being kept at the outposts to watch over the safety of all, were not allowed these bacchanalian orgies: and the 15th in Colonel Churchill had happily a commander who not only discountenanced drinking by his practice, but who never permitted the cat-o'-nine tails for mere venial offences to degrade one of his companions—for so he always esteemed those whose valour guarded his reputation."

While, in the pamphlet from which quotation has already been made, Sir Robert wrote: "Educated in the 15th Light Dragoons, I

¹ *An Inquiry into the Present State of the Military Forces of the British Empire*, pp. 63-64.

² *Randolph, Life of General Sir Robert Wilson*, vol. i. p. 98.

1793 was early instructed to respect the soldier; that was a corps before which the triangles were never planted; where each man felt an individual spirit of independence and walked erect as if conscious of his dignity as a man and a soldier; where affection for his officer and pride in his corps were so blended that duty became a satisfactory employment, and to acquire for each new distinction the chief object of their wishes. With such men every enterprise was to be attempted which could be executed by courage and devotion; and there was a satisfaction in commanding them which could never have been derived from a system of severity."

It is a curious coincidence that the publication in this pamphlet of Sir Robert Wilson's protest against corporal punishment drew a letter of cordial approval from Sir Francis Burdett, with whose arrest and imprisonment some six years later the Fifteenth were actively concerned.¹

It seems probable that the reputation the 15th Light Dragoons had already acquired for gallantry in action, and for the maintenance by mild methods of a strict discipline both in the field and in quarters, may have been in some measure responsible for their inclusion in the force of cavalry now ordered to Flanders. The original intention² had been to send abroad a brigade of Light Dragoons composed of the 11th and 16th Regiments, but it was early recognised that three parts of these two corps were composed of "raw recruits raised since the late orders for augmentation and therefore unfit for service." The initial plan was consequently changed, and it was decided to order the 11th, 15th, and 16th Light Dragoons each to furnish four complete troops of 50 rank and file and with a field officer from each of the three regiments, the twelve troops being under the command of Major-General Ralph Dundas³ of the 11th Light Dragoons.

By an order contained in a letter of May 1 of this year from the Adjutant-General, these regiments, to which the 7th seems now to have been added, were placed in the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, the whole of the cavalry being commanded by Sir William Erskine, Bart.

About the time of the arrival in Flanders of the brigade under Dundas, the Allied Army was disposed as follows:⁴ some 9,000 men, partly Dutch and partly Austrian, were at Furnes, Ypres, and Menin

¹ See Randolph's *Life*, vol. i. pp. 242-243, and chap. xi. pp. 169-172 of this History.

² Public Record Office, *W.O.* 3/11. Letter dated March 27, 1793, from the A.G. to the Duke of York.

³ "Not a bad officer, but a great savage," vide *The Taylor Papers*, p. 39.

⁴ Fortescue, *History of the British Army*, vol. iv. part i. pp. 102 and 103.

under the Hereditary Prince of Orange; 5,000 men, half British and the remainder Austrians and Prussians, under the Duke of York, occupied Tournay; 8,000 Prussians under Knobelsdorf held the line of the Scarpe; Clerfaye, with 12,000 men at Vicogne, Raismes, Bruay, and Fresnes, encompassed the town of Condé on the south, while the Prince of Wurtemberg blockaded it on the north. Other of the Allied forces were at Onnaing, Saint Saulve, and Bettignies. These made up a total force of over 60,000 men, while in addition 30,000 Imperial troops were in occupation of Namur, Treves, and Luxemburg.

The French held Quesnoy, Valenciennes, Condé, Lille, and Dunkirk; 10,000 men were between Maubeuge and Philippeville; a body of equal strength was at Cassel; while 5,000 more covered the gap between Lille and the main army under Dampierre, which occupied an entrenched camp at Famars to the south of Valenciennes. The French had thus some 50,000 men available for service in the field.

The date of the actual arrival of the Light Dragoons at the British head-quarters can be fixed by a letter¹ from Colonel Sir James Murray,² dated Tournay, May 14, wherein he writes: "The brigade of Light Dragoons arrived here to-day and are cantoned in the villages of Marquain and Froiennes."

Arrival at
Tournay,
May 14

The Light Dragoon Brigade was not given long to settle down: at 6 a.m. on the 19th a move was made, in accordance with a determination of Coburg, who was the commander of the Allied forces, to drive the French from their entrenched position at Famars, as a preliminary to the investment of Valenciennes. The main position was to be attacked by two columns, the left under the Duke of York, the right column under an Austrian general, and the left column included the eight squadrons of light dragoons recently arrived in the country, who, with the Hanoverian cavalry, appear to have brought up the rear of the march. Seven other columns were given different missions, with the idea of ensuring the success of the main operation, but, as Mr. Fortescue observes, "the scheme was too full of science to leave room for sense."

On the night of the 19th the Duke of York's column was halted about the village of Briuelle, and during the next day's march the British troops were reviewed *en route* by the Prince of Coburg, who, we are told,³ "seemed highly pleased with the appearance of the British, but remarked that the dress of the light dragoons so nearly

¹ Public Record Office, *W.O.* 1/166.

² Then Adjutant-General; he afterwards took the name of Pulteney.

³ *A Narrative of the War*, by an Officer of the Guards, p. 36.

1793 resembled that worn by the Republican cavalry, that mistakes might frequently arise attended with most fatal consequences; to prevent which a piece of white linen was ordered to be fastened in a conspicuous manner round the right arm of every British dragoon, and the Imperialists were carefully informed of the distinction."

On the 20th the Duke of York's head-quarters were at Baisieux; the 21st the troops remained halted, but on the following day the march was resumed at 11 a.m., there was a brief halt in the afternoon, and the column moved on again at midnight in the direction of Famars. The British first attempted to pass the Rhonelle River at Artres, but finding the passage there defended by many heavy guns, the Duke left his artillery and a part of his force here to contain the French, and moved up stream to a ford at Maresches, where he was able to cross. The enemy's batteries were now taken in flank; the works in front of the other column were assaulted and captured without much difficulty, the French evacuating their positions during the night, throwing additional troops into Valenciennes and retreating on Bouchain.

One who took part in the engagement thus describes what he witnessed: ¹ "No general engagement took place, but several partial skirmishes at the detached redoubts of the enemy, which were attacked and defended with much bravery on both sides. The troops which displayed their valour and activity most were the Hanoverian flying artillery, with the British Light Cavalry, and those of the several other nations, as the nature of the engagements were chiefly adapted to their mode of warfare, in pursuing a flying enemy in an open country where very few impediments occur to obstruct their progress. It was a glorious sight, as the morning was serene and clear, to see the line of battle formed for an extent of several miles; in one place squadrons of cavalry charging each other in full career, in another the enemy flying and ours pursuing, with the flying artillery displaying all the skill and dexterity peculiar to themselves; and the brigade of Guards was so situated in the morning that they could behold almost the whole scene of action at one view."

The siege of Valenciennes was now undertaken, the conduct of the operations necessary for its reduction being given to the Duke of York, and the garrison capitulated, after several assaults had been made, on July 28, Condé and Maintz having fallen some days previously. The Fifteenth were employed on outpost duty during the siege of Valenciennes, but do not appear to have suffered any casualties.

Siege of
Valenciennes

¹ *Journal* by Corporal Brown, Coldstream Guards, pp. 20 and 21.

On the fall of Valenciennes it was decided by the Allied commanders to attack that portion of the French Army which, under General Kilmain, occupied a position known as Cæsar's Camp, on the left bank of the Scheldt two miles above Bouchain. The Austrians under Clerfaye were to force the crossing of the river in front of the position, while a turning column of 14,000 men under the Duke of York was to assemble about Villiers en Couche and St. Aubert, to cross the Scheldt at Masnières and Crèvecour, some five miles south of Cambrai. The Duke's column left the camp before Valenciennes early on August 6, and was in position the same day between St. Aubert and Villiers en Couche with posts in the villages of Avesnes-le-Sec, St. Hilaire, and St. Vaast. The next day the march was resumed at 4 a.m., the Fifteenth being in advance; the day was particularly hot, the march was extended over eleven hours, and when the column reached the Scheldt at Masnières the Duke found his infantry too exhausted to cross. The French withdrew that night and fell back upon Arras, but not without experiencing some loss at the hands of the 15th Light Dragoons, whose action is thus described by Sir James Murray in a letter¹ dated Bourlon, near Cambrai, August 9, 1793: "On the 7th, in the evening, just after the 15th Light Dragoons had been watering their horses, Lieut.-Colonel Churchill observed a squadron of French cavalry at a small distance; he immediately took a squadron which happened to be in readiness, leaving orders for the other to follow, and charged them with so much vigour and success that besides killing several he took 2 officers, 44 privates, and 60 horses. Sir Robert Lawrie advanced with the 16th Regiment to the support of the 15th."

Other authorities give the strength of the French cavalry on this occasion as 200: the Fifteenth had two men wounded and one horse was missing.

On the morning of the 8th the Duke took nearly the whole cavalry in pursuit of the retreating army, and the 11th, 15th and 16th Dragoons, together with the Austrian Barco Hussars, came up with the French rear-guard at the village of Marguion; "but finding them retreating in a very soldierlike manner, having their baggage in the front, their infantry following, and their cavalry in the rear, the whole protected by their park of artillery, our troops were instantly obliged to sheer off, as from some field pieces the Republicans commenced a brisk fire by which a few of the dragoons were killed and wounded. In the village were found two small pieces of artillery which were carried off."²

¹ *W.O.* 1/166.

² *A Narrative of the War*, p. 66.

1793 On this day again one man of the 15th Light Dragoons was wounded.

The siege of Dunkirk being now determined upon by the Duke of York, under reiterated instructions from England, he set his force in motion thither on August 14; and on arrival at Menin divided his troops into two parties, a covering and an investing column, and commenced the siege, which had, however, to be raised on the 8th of the following month owing to the defeat of the covering troops, the immense efforts to relieve the fortress made by the French, and the delay in the arrival of naval assistance. The Fifteenth were with the covering army under General Freytag during the few weeks the siege operations were being conducted, and during the retirement from Dunkirk on Furnes the Regiment was with the rear-guard, and, by its activity and address in skirmishing with and keeping in check a large body of hostile cavalry, prevented the loss of a quantity of baggage belonging to the Guards and other regiments.¹

On September 10 the Duke of York's head-quarters were at Furnes, on the 14th at Dixmunde, and on the 20th at Menin, and here on the 21st the 15th Light Dragoons were in camp with the 7th and 11th, thereafter, and for some time, furnishing the outposts at Werwicq on the Lys, a station of importance from its proximity to the garrison of Lille. The Fifteenth rejoined the Duke's main body early in October on the plains of Cysoing, when the British force moved to support the Prince of Coburg, who was carrying on operations against Maubeuge.

The "State" of the 15th Light Dragoons at this date was as under :²

3 captains, 4 cornets, 1 staff, 3 quartermasters, 8 sergeants, 2 trumpeters, 158 rank and file present and fit for duty, 22 sick, 18 on command, total 198. 174 horses present and fit for duty, 15 sick, 23 on command, total 212. Wanting to complete, 2 rank and file and 4 horses.

Jourdan was now in command of the Republican forces, and, attacking Coburg furiously on October 15 and 16 at Wattignies, he compelled him to raise the siege of Maubeuge. In the meantime the Duke had sent some British troops—the 15th Light Dragoons among them—to Engelfontaine, but on the 23rd the Duke of York marched to Tournay, learning *en route* that the enemy were in possession of Menin. What followed is thus described briefly in a letter from Sir James Murray :³ "In order to draw off the enemy's

¹ *Military Library*, p. 495.

² Public Record Office, *W.O.* 1/167.

³ *W.O.* 1/167. Letter dated October 29, 1793.

attention while Menin was being attacked by Generals Walmoden and Busche, His Royal Highness sent, upon the evening of the 28th, two battalions Austrian infantry, some light troops,¹ two 12-pounders, and two howitzers, under Major-General Werneck, with two battalions British infantry (flank battalions and 3rd Guards), one squadron each of 7th and 15th Light Dragoons with two 12-pounders and two howitzers, to attack Lannoy, which the enemy had entrenched and occupied with 1,500 men. Major-General Abercromby was in command of this detachment.

"The enemy, after being cannonaded, retired in great disorder, some towards Lille, some towards Roubaix. They were pursued with great spirit by Lieut.-Colonel Churchill at the head of two squadrons of Light Dragoons, who killed and wounded near a hundred of them and took 59 prisoners."

In this pursuit the two squadrons met with many impediments to their advance from abatis and other obstacles which had been placed to prevent the approach of hostile bodies, and encountered a very heavy fire as they drew near to the gates of Lannoy. In a letter written in August 1831 to Colonel Thackwell, Sir William Keir Grant wrote that "at Lannoy the squadron of the 15th, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Churchill, charged over a breastwork and destroyed a great number of the enemy. We took either two or three guns, two captains, several subalterns, and, I think, 48 men."

Action near
Lannoy
Oct. 29, 1793

The squadron of the 7th passed on the right of the town, and that of the 15th on the left, where some desperate fighting took place. Officers and men were engaged in individual combats, and the French were followed up until night put an end to the pursuit. "The British Light Dragoons," says Fortescue, "did terrible execution in the pursuit of the flying enemy,"² but Lannoy was captured with but small loss on our side.

In this affair the Fifteenth had 1 man killed and 3 wounded, 3 horses killed, 4 wounded, and 1 missing.

On the following day the Austrian General, Kray, made a successful attack upon the French, driving them out of Marchiennes, while the Duke of York's advance upon their flank obliged the enemy to withdraw from Menin and Ypres, so that this year's campaign closed with success inclining generally to the side of the Allies.

While one squadron of the 15th Light Dragoons had been

¹ "The light troops" constantly referred to were usually foreign corps locally raised.

² *History of the British Army*, vol. iv. part 1, p. 149.

1793 distinguishing itself at Lannoy, the other had been winning laurels under the great Austrian cavalry leader, the Prince of Schwarzenberg. After leaving the advanced posts on the Lys earlier in this month, the squadron commanded by Captain Pocklington was on outpost duty in front of Engelfontaine, whence it was detached to support the Prince of Schwarzenberg in a reconnaissance towards Cateau and Landrécies. What transpired on this occasion may best be given in the words of two of the officers with the squadron.¹

“With respect to the patrol which I happened to command from Engelfontaine,” wrote Sir Robert Pocklington, “I can well remember that upon our assembling at a picquet of Hulans about two miles from Cateau Cambresis agreeable to order, I was asked by two Hulan officers what rank I held, and I replied that of Captain, upon which they said I was to dispose of the patrol and to command them, but that they knew the ground as they had been on picquet several days, as is their custom. I therefore told them to make use of their own men as skirmishers, and that I would support them with the main body of the patrol. I must not omit to say that we were detained some time at this Hulan picquet in consequence of their having taken a woman suspected as a spy, just at the moment of our arrival. She was questioned and said there had been a small picquet of French in Cateau that morning very early and they had plundered a shop of some goods.

“After a short parley with the Hulan officers I agreed to detach Sir William Keir to ride through Cateau, and that he would see us formed upon the heights above the town. He fulfilled my order and formed his little force in a line upon our right. I then proceeded with the patrol on the road leading to Landrécies, whilst he kept upon the open ground on our right. I had all my men in file on the *pavé*, not expecting from our skirmishers that we were likely to meet them (the enemy) so soon, when suddenly they were driven in, and I had just time to form in front of the French squadron about forty yards; and by this manœuvre they halted and the officer aligned his men very coolly as if intending to attack us. I believe, fortunately for my little force, that he suspected—there being a barn close to the paved road—that I had concealed some part of my detachment. After a pause of five minutes he went about with his squadron and I advanced, keeping at the same time a certain distance to make him suppose I had support at hand; we were by his manœuvre drawn near to a hedge bordering the road, and were fired upon by an infantry picquet, which Sir William Keir having heard,

¹ From letters preserved among the Thackwell papers.

rode up very gallantly and checked, I believe, their intended attack. Afterwards they, however, obliged us to retire for some distance, wheeling about at intervals till at last Prince Schwarzenberg showed himself with his regiment just in time. He thanked us for our conduct and said he should report it at the Imperial head-quarters, and the two Hulan officers gave me their customary *accolade* whilst I was in front of my squadron. I really believe the enemy would have given them no quarter from what I heard the Hulans had been doing on some former occasion. They suffered very little loss, and I saw them spear three French Hussars who were skirmishing just in our front.

"I know this circumstance was repeated to His Majesty George the Third, for he asked me at Weymouth Camp if I were not the officer who commanded the patrol, and was graciously pleased to compliment me."

The following details were contributed by Sir William Keir Grant: "Prince Schwarzenberg then commanded a regiment of Hulans, with a part of which he advanced rather too far and was nearly surrounded by a large body of French cavalry. Major Pocklington commanded the squadron of the 15th, which had been divided into two divisions by the Prince's orders; on seeing the difficulty in which he was involved, Major Pocklington immediately threw himself between the Prince and the French, and I galloped forward to the right, and rather to the front, of the Major's half squadron, with the other which I commanded. A sharp skirmish ensued, during which the Prince made good his retreat with the loss, I believe, of a very few men. He thanked us most cordially for our behaviour, and said he attributed his escape to the manner in which we had advanced, which he said induced the French to believe that there was a much larger force in reserve, or else they might easily have cut off the whole detachment."

Shortly after these events the troops went into winter quarters, the squadrons of light dragoons being cantoned half at Oudenarde and half at Courtrai; the Fifteenth were at the latter place, with the 7th, and during the whole of the winter one half at a time was constantly employed on the advanced posts in the direction of Menin and Werwicq.

The strength of the Regiment on December 1 was as follows:

1 lieut.-colonel, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 staff, 3 quartermasters, 13 sergeants, 3 trumpeters, 152 rank and file present and effective, 21 sick, 15 on command: total 188.

166 horses present and effective, 9 sick, 9 on command: total 184.

1793 Wanting to complete, 4 sergeants, 119 rank and file, and 140 horses.

During the past month 2 men had deserted, and 1 man and 1 horse had died.

From the returns which have been already quoted, there does not appear to have been at this time any serious dearth of subaltern officers in the 15th Light Dragoons, but that there was some general difficulty of this kind experienced in the cavalry seems borne out by a circular¹ which was issued by the Adjutant-General during the early part of this winter, and which was addressed "to all cavalry regiments except the Blues." It ran as follows: "Owing to the difficulty found of late in procuring young gentlemen properly qualified for the purchase of cornetcies at the present regulation price, the amount is now reduced by His Majesty to 700 guineas till further orders."

A nominal roll was given in the last chapter of the officers who proceeded with the Regiment on foreign service in April 1793; and a few notes may now be added as to the changes which were made in this list during the first twelve months or so that the campaign lasted. These have been taken from the Monthly Returns² of this year, which are not, however, always very reliable, doubtless owing to the delay in the receipt of the various reports necessary for their compilation.

Of the captains, Wheelock was promoted to a majority in the 93rd Foot on October 30, 1793; Erskine had taken up the appointment of A.D.C. to his father, Sir William Erskine, then in command of the whole of the British cavalry; while Aylett must have joined the service squadrons in December 1793, for the monthly return for the January following shows him as being on "foreign service," Captain Lambe being accounted for in the same way in the monthly return for June 1794.

As regards the subaltern officers, Seymour, one of the four lieutenants who embarked with the service squadrons, is shown as "sick" in October 1793; the July return for this year adds a Cornet Franco or Franks to the numbers on foreign service; while the monthly return for June adds "the surgeon" without giving his name, but who was probably Turner; and Sir Robert Wilson records³ the names of the officers serving in the Regiment when he

¹ Record Office, *W.O.* 3/11. A.G.'s Circular dated November 21, 1793.

² These "monthly returns" are in the Public Record Office and will be found under *W.O.* 17/40.

³ Randolph, *Life of Sir Robert Wilson*, vol. i. p. 60.

joined it at the beginning of April 1794. These were: Colonel Churchill, Major Aylett, Captains Pocklington and Ryan, Lieutenants Calcraft, Blunt, and Keir, Cornets Butler and Wilson. The chaplain was the Rev. Mr. Beaver, and a Captain Dare, of the York Chasseurs,¹ was with the Fifteenth for a few weeks as a volunteer. This officer seems to have possessed a strain of humour of a somewhat exuberant kind, for Wilson tells us that "after the storming of one of the hornworks of Valenciennes he had jumped on the parapet, and, after several bravadoes, turned round and presented his *seat* to the enemy, who saluted it with a shower of grape, several of which entered and avenged the indignity offered to the Republicans!"

On April 17 Lieut.-Colonel Churchill broke his collar-bone,² and thus missed commanding his Regiment on the 24th.

So much for the commissioned ranks. As regards the rank and file, we know in what strength the service squadrons left England, and the monthly return for March 1794 shows that they then numbered 184 rank and file with 167 horses; but that for May says, "the four troops abroad want four men to complete"—which must be considered satisfactory at the opening of a new campaign.

The monthly return dated June 1, 1794, contains, however, the following:

"Not having received a return from the four troops in Flanders, and not knowing what losses they may have sustained since April 29, we embarked on May 30, 60 rank and file and 64 horses. But we do not know that so many are wanted, but thought it better to send too many than too few. Therefore possibly the Regiment may not want so many men and horses to complete, as the four troops in Flanders may be over-completed."

We can appreciate, as no doubt did Colonel Churchill, the efforts the depot was making to keep his ranks filled. Captain Lambe brought out this draft.

In January 1794 the Duke of York sent in a memorandum,³ mentioning several matters he wanted rectified, and requirements which he considered ought to be met, prior to the opening of the campaign. For the cavalry he asked for an additional subaltern per troop; a surgeon's mate per regiment; a saddler for each squadron, and an armourer, a sergeant-major, and a farrier-major to every four

¹ Raised in 1793 with the York Rangers and York Hussars.

² Letter from Sir William Keir Grant in the *Thackwell Papers*.

³ Public Record Office, *W.O.* 1/168.

1794 troops. He also asked that cavalry remounts to the number of 900 should be embarked by the end of February,¹ and that the allowance granted to officers for lost chargers, and which was then only £18, should be raised to £35 for officers of light dragoons and £45 for officers of heavy cavalry.

The people of England were not unmindful of the welfare of the soldiers at the seat of war in Flanders. On January 21 there was held a meeting of the Committee of the "General United Society for Supplying His Majesty's Sea and Land Forces" with extra clothing. The meeting was at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, with William Devaynes, Esq., M.P., in the chair, when a letter of thanks was read from the Quartermaster-General for the receipt of clothing, dated January 14, 1794; and from this it appears that the share of this clothing handed over to the 15th Light Dragoons amounted to 328 sleeved waistcoats and 191 pairs of stockings.

A large number of blankets were also issued, chiefly, however, to the soldiers' wives accompanying their husbands in the field.²

¹ These had not arrived on March 19; see *W.O.* 1/168 under this date.

² *Military Extracts*, vol. v. p. 192 (in the R.U.S.I. Library).

CHAPTER VII

JANUARY 1794 TO FEBRUARY 1796

THERE had been constant skirmishing between the outposts during the winter, the French being especially active; and on January 23, Sir James Craig, who by this time had taken the place of Murray as Adjutant-General, wrote home: "We remain very quiet except amongst the patrols from the advanced posts, which now and then fall in with each other. One from an outpost near Courtrai lately suffered themselves to be led into an ambushade, by which they suffered; two of the 15th Light Dragoons were severely wounded and another patrol of Austrians carried off—or deserted, for it does not seem quite clear which was the case." 1794

On February 6, 1794, the Duke of York proceeded to England in order to discuss the operations of the ensuing campaign with the British Ministers, returning on March 5 to the Allied Armies, which were now to be augmented by a large force of Prussians subsidised by England. The plan for the opening of the campaign of 1794 was briefly as follows: "The Duke of Coburg detached about 33,000 men from his main body to besiege Landrécies under the Prince of Orange, while he himself took up a position with 33,000 more at Nouvion on the Sambre, and the Duke of York with 35,000 at Cateau Cambresis, to cover the siege. Clerfaye and Kaunitz were to protect his flanks."¹

There was no movement by either side until March 29, when the French attacked the Austrian outposts at Le Cateau, and were driven back with loss. In April the Emperor of Austria joined the army, which he reviewed on April 16 on the heights above Cateau, and on the following day the whole of the Allied Army moved forward in eight columns for the purpose of making a general attack upon the enemy's entrenched positions from Landrécies to Prémont. We are here concerned only with two of the columns on the right, the one under the Duke of York and the other commanded by Sir William Erskine, and moving respectively upon Vaux and Prémont to drive the French from their positions there and at Bohain.

"The 15th," says Sir Robert Wilson,² "was attached to the

¹ Horsetzky, *Chief Campaigns in Europe since 1792*. Ferguson's translation, p. 31.

² Randolph, *Life of Sir Robert Wilson*, vol. i. pp. 62 and 63.

1794 column of Sir William Erskine, and in General Harcourt's brigade. On arriving at Prémont we found that the enemy were disadvantageously posted as to natural position, the village in a hollow, but strongly entrenched. . . . Whilst the Austrian infantry was advancing to the attack, which was gallantly made and afforded a brilliant spectacle, the 15th and the Cuirassiers of Zetchwitz¹ moved against the right of the village, to dislodge some French cavalry formed in front of a wood to the right of Prémont, and gain the rear of Prémont so as to intercept the retreat of the infantry. Too much time was lost in making the disposition, and when the French cavalry, who showed good countenance to the last, retired, there was an apprehension that the wood was ambuscaded, so that the operation was not accomplished before the French, flying from Prémont, had crossed the plain which separated them from the next village, where they had a reserve strongly posted. They lost, however, some cannon and baggage. The other columns also succeeded, and the enemy were driven back from all their advanced works, leaving behind above thirty pieces of cannon and about fifteen hundred killed, wounded, and prisoners." It was on this occasion that Colonel Churchill broke his collar-bone.

Action of Prémont, April 17

The Duke of York issued a eulogistic order on the 19th, mentioned the spirit and steadiness of which he had been witness in the column under his personal command, and stated that "the report made to him by Sir William Erskine, that the same qualities were equally displayed by his column at the attack of the enemy's works at Prémont, calls upon him to express to them his warmest approbation."²

From here the Fifteenth marched to Fontaine-au-Targue, an outpost beyond the Selle, guarding the right flank, towards Cambrai and Bouchain, of the army covering the siege of Landrécies.

On the 19th and 21st the French made attacks upon the advanced posts of Coburg and Wurmb, and assembled a large force in the vicinity of Cambrai, hoping by one general attack to intercept the communications between the army of observation and the Allied corps stationed at Denaing and ultimately drive the Allies out of Flanders. On the 23rd the French forced the posts of Haspres, Saultzoir, and Montrecourt on the Selle, and pushed forward to the brook of Escailons, with patrols towards Quesnoy and Valenciennes. On this day the Emperor Francis was at Valenciennes and was intending to

¹ This regiment is no longer in existence.

² *Journal of Corporal Brown*, p. 116; also Jones, *Journal of the British Campaign on the Continent*, p. 14.

proceed on the 24th to Chatillon, close to which place—at Bermerain St. Marie—the French light troops had advanced. 1794

It was in consequence of the report of these operations, and also in order to reconnoitre the enemy and ascertain his strength, that General Otto, taking two squadrons of the Fifteenth and two of the Leopold Hussars,¹ moved first on St. Hilaire, and then, proceeding further to the north, he found the French, in numbers about 10,000, near the village of Villiers en Couche. Otto at once sent in for a brigade of heavy cavalry, which marched to join him, and later for some battalions of infantry and some guns, but this last message was entrusted to a hussar who failed to deliver it.²

On this day the Fifteenth was commanded by Major William Aylett, and the two squadrons numbered 160 rank and file; Major-General Senteresky was the leader of the Leopold Hussars and they were 112 strong³—the two corps, with officers and non-commissioned officers, making together scarcely more than 300 sabres.

Late on the night of the 23rd reinforcements reached General Otto, consisting of General Mansel's Heavy Brigade of the Blues, Royals, and 3rd Dragoon Guards, with the 11th Light Dragoons and two squadrons of Zetchwitz Cuirassiers, making ten squadrons in all. Early on the ensuing morning Otto marched out to attack and dislodge the enemy from Villiers en Couche, the 15th Light Dragoons and Leopold Hussars leading, General Otto intending, and believing, that these were closely followed by the cavalry under Mansel. The ground, however, was very undulating and their absence was unnoticed until too late to send them fresh orders.

Traversing the low ground about Montrecourt, the advance arrived at an extensive dwarf wood, and here came upon some three hundred of the enemy's chasseurs and between four and five hundred of their hussars; these fell back somewhat precipitately upon their main body, whose right rested upon the village of Villiers en Couche, but whose artillery and infantry were temporarily screened from view by a line of cavalry, the front of which was covered by a cloud of skirmishers.

It was a little after 8 o'clock; it was now discovered that there was no support at hand; retreat was not to be thought of; and General Otto's small force found itself committed to a desperate attack against tremendous odds.

The Fifteenth were on the left of the line, the Austrian squadrons

¹ Now the 2nd Austro-Hungarian Hussars, Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia.

² Calvert, *Journals and Correspondence*, p. 194.

³ *British Military Journal*, vol. i. p. 106.

1794 on the right; Ryan commanded the right squadron of the King's Light Dragoons, Pocklington that on the left. Wilson states that at this supreme moment General Otto called out his subordinate commanders, told them of the perilous position of the Emperor, and made no attempt to conceal their own desperate situation, impressing upon them the necessity of perishing sword in hand rather than of attempting a dishonourable and impracticable retreat. He closed with the words: "Gentlemen, remember your numbers do not permit prisoners."¹

This speech, repeated to officers and men, was received with enthusiastic cheers; and several non-commissioned officers of the English and Austrian squadrons dashed forward and grasped each other's hands to pledge mutual support; while others mingled their sabres and pointed to the sky as if appealing to Heaven as witness of their plighted faith.²

"Just before we charged," wrote Pocklington, nearly forty years afterwards, "Sentheresky galloped up to me upon his fine Transylvanian charger, and, with great rapidity of speech, said, 'Monsieur, gardez votre gauche,' then returned with speed to the right of the line and almost immediately gave the word 'Charge!' when we were about seventy yards from the enemy drawn up along a small ravine."³

The Fifteenth were directed to attack in front, the Leopold Hussars to gain and turn the enemy's left flank; the swarm of skirmishers from the French *chasseurs à cheval* opened a galling but comparatively ineffectual fire; the charge continued, but just as contact seemed assured, the French cavalry wheeled outwards and broke, exposing a line of guns, in rear of which were six battalions formed in two huge squares. These guns opened a furious cannonade upon friend and foe alike, for the French cavalry had hardly yet cleared the front, but the gun fire was comparatively innocuous—possibly for the reason given by Pocklington, that "some new cannon loaded with grape had shifted their charges, from having gone over some ravines too rapidly, and being quite new brass cannon they were very smooth inside, and this prevented our being almost annihilated."

"The guns," Wilson tells us, "were quickly taken; but we found

¹ Cannon's *Records of the Fifteenth* have a footnote as to this, apparently excusing the execution done by the Anglo-Austrian sabres, on the ground that it was in reprisal for the decree of the French Convention that quarter should not be given to the British. This decree was not, however, published until May 26, and does not seem to have been known in our camps until the beginning of June. See Calvert's *Journals and Correspondence*, p. 233.

² Randolph, *Life of Sir Robert Wilson*, vol. i. p. 66.

³ From the letter among the Thackwell Papers previously quoted.

that the *chaussée* which ran through a hollow lay between them and the infantry. There was, however, no hesitation; every horse was true to his master, and the *chaussée* was passed in uninterrupted impetuous career. It was then as we gained the crest that the infantry poured its volley—but in vain. In vain also the first ranks kneeled and presented a steady line of bayonets. The impulse was too rapid and the body attacking too solid for any infantry power formed in line to oppose, although the ranks were three deep. Even the horses struck mortally at the brow of the bank had sufficient momentum to plunge upon the enemy in their fall and assist the destruction of his defence.” Major Aylett, however, charging at the head of the Fifteenth, was bayoneted through the body, and his horse was wounded in two places; Captain Ryan’s horse had his tongue shattered by grape-shot, but the noble animal, tradition says, went through the day’s fatigue and lived, being long fed on milk and gruel; Captain Calcraft’s horse was shot in two places; while the chargers of Blunt, Butler, and Wilson were wounded under them and Wilson had a bullet through his helmet.

Having broken through the enemy’s line of infantry, the Allies then endeavoured to reach the hostile cavalry, now rallying in the rear; charging anew, sabre in hand, British Dragoons and Austrian Hussars made dreadful havoc, giving no time for the French horsemen to re-form, and driving them before them until the pursuit ended under the wall-pieces of Bouchain, whose deep-tongued menace called at last a halt.

“Captain Ryan now informed me,” says Pocklington, “that Major Aylett was wounded, and asked me to let him send him off the field with two dragoons, as he had just seen some fresh French squadrons who were preparing to intercept us in our retreat. I accordingly ordered him to sound the ‘Retreat,’ and our scattered dragoons—as if on a field day—rallied to the signal, and we retired just in time, for I believe had we remained five minutes longer dispersed, we should have been all cut off.”

The rear-guard was commanded by Ryan and Butler; every inch of ground was disputed, and the retreat was conducted without hurry. Approaching Villiers en Couche, the enemy’s infantry, which had been broken but not destroyed, was found drawn up and presenting a threatening front. Pocklington and Ryan made a feint against the troops marching from Bouchain, and then, going about, charged upon the infantry at Villiers en Couche, riding through them once more and losing a few men in this final encounter.

The 10th French Hussars were almost wiped out of existence; a

1794 farrier of the 15th Light Dragoons killed twenty-two Frenchmen to his own sword; Quartermaster Stewart is reported by Wilson as having specially distinguished himself; and there was not a man or horse in the Regiment which was not touched more or less severely by shot or steel.¹ The casualties of the French in this action were 800 men killed and 400 wounded, and the trophies were 3 guns captured; the Fifteenth had 1 sergeant, 16 rank and file, and 19 horses killed, 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 11 rank and file and 18 horses wounded; the Leopold Hussars escaped with a loss of 10 men and 11 horses killed and the same number missing.

"The 24th," said Barrère in one of his speeches to the French National Assembly, "was a day of slaughter to the French."

The Duke of York wrote to Dundas, the Secretary of State for War, from Cateau on April 25 as follows: "In consequence of a request from the Prince of Coburg, I sent the day before yesterday a detachment of cavalry to reconnoitre the enemy, who were reported to have assembled at the *Camp de César* near Cambrai. This patrol, with which General Otto went himself, found the enemy in great force and so strongly posted at the village of Villers en Cauchie,² that he sent back for a reinforcement, which I immediately detached. . . . As they could not arrive until it was dark, General Otto was obliged to delay the attack till the next morning, when it took place soon after daybreak. He then ordered 2 squadrons of Hussars and 2 squadrons of the 15th Regiment of Light Dragoons to charge the enemy, which they did with the greatest success, and finding a line of infantry in the rear of the cavalry, they continued the charge without hesitation and broke them likewise. Had they been properly supported, the entire destruction of the enemy must have been the consequence, but by some mistake General Mansel's brigade did not arrive in time for that purpose. The enemy, however, were completely driven back, and obliged to retreat in great confusion into Cambrai with the loss of 1,200 men killed in the field and three pieces of cannon. The gallantry displayed by these troops, but particularly by the 15th Regiment of Light Dragoons, does them the highest honour, and, considering the danger of their situation when left without support, the loss they experienced is not considerable. . . ."

Sir James Craig also wrote to Dundas the same day and said "the Hussars and the Light Dragoons had taken eight pieces of cannon, but for want of support they were under the necessity of

¹ Randolph, *Life of Sir Robert Wilson*, vol. i. p. 71.

² It will be noticed that H.R.H. employs approximately the modern spelling.

abandoning five of them. . . . Yesterday was a glorious day for the 15th Light Dragoons, who distinguished themselves most honourably."¹ 1794

When the Fifteenth rode back from their historic charge, General Otto, who had already sent word to the Duke of York that they were lost by their excess of ardour, was the first to hail their return; and his expressions were accompanied by the most frantic gestures, throwing up his cap in the air and exclaiming, "C'est la fête de St. George"; and the action was thought so glorious by General Sentheresky that he ordered Captain Pocklington to give him the names of all the officers of the 15th Light Dragoons who had been present, and in a subsequent letter to that officer he wrote: "La bravoure anglaise et hongroise ont fait en un jour de miracle." The sequel appears in a letter from the Adjutant-General to the Forces to Lord Dorchester, then the Colonel of the Regiment, dated May 1, 1798, stating that the Emperor of Germany had been pleased to cause a gold medal to be specially struck for presentation to each of the officers of the 15th Light Dragoons who fought at Villiers en Couche, and two years later these officers were also admitted to the Order of Maria Theresa. Their names were Major Aylett, Captains Pocklington and Ryan, Lieutenants Calcraft and Keir, Cornets Butler, Blunt, and Wilson.

Eleven medals were at this time, or shortly afterwards, distributed among the quartermasters, sergeants, and corporals engaged on this memorable day.

Some of the Fifteenth were on picquet on the 25th, when the French were very active in front of Cornet Wilson's post, which was attacked at daybreak on the 26th, and forced to retire. The Regiment had, however, no part in the cavalry action of this day, when the Heavy Brigade under Mansel made up for its lost opportunities of distinction on the 24th.

On April 29 Landrécies surrendered, and it seems to have been about this time that the 15th Light Dragoons attacked and carried the outpost of La Main²; but the success at Landrécies was discounted by the news of the defeat of Clerfaye on the same day at Mouseron, whereby communication between Tournay and Courtrai was menaced. At eleven o'clock on the night of the 30th some portion of the Allied Army was sent to the support of Clerfaye; the 15th Light Dragoons led the column with which it marched, and which moved, via Famars and St. Amand, to Tournay, in the

¹ This despatch and letter are at the Record Office. See *W.O.* 1/168.

² *British Military Journal*, vol. ii. p. 496.

1794 following order,¹ viz. 2 squadrons 15th Light Dragoons, 6 squadrons of Heavy Cavalry,² 4 battalions of the Guards, 5 Austrian battalions, and 6 squadrons of Colonel Vyse's Brigade. Arriving at Tournay about May 3, the Allies learnt of the fall of Menin and Courtrai, and while the army took post about Marquain, to the west of Tournay, the Fifteenth were sent forward, with the Hussars and other Light Cavalry, to occupy the heights above Baisieux. Here the outpost duty was very severe, especially on the subalterns, owing to the scarcity of whom Wilson complains that he was on picquet four nights out of five.

Willems
May 10, 1794

On May 10, Pichegru, the French general, moved forward; leaving a division under Moreau to deal with Clerfaye, he sent Souham against the right of the Allied line, and himself advanced against the left, the Duke of York's position, with 30,000 men. The attack commenced before daybreak, the village of Baisieux was carried, and the enemy's column moved to the attack of the extreme British left at La Main. The Duke directed a body of cavalry under General Harcourt, and comprising some 16 squadrons, to advance by the low ground on the left of the camp, and endeavour to gain the plain of Cysoing and thus turn the enemy's right. Only one squadron of the Fifteenth seems to have been present on this occasion; this was the left squadron under Captain Pocklington, and although much hampered by the very heavy ground and enduring a most galling fire from the enemy's guns posted in a wood, it charged the French infantry no less than three times, until the enemy were finally driven from the field, losing 3,000 men, 13 guns, and 450 prisoners.

H.R.H. in the orders of the day returned his best thanks to the commanders, "officers, and men of the several corps of cavalry engaged, for the further proof which they gave of that spirit and conduct which H.R.H. is well assured will ever be attended with the success it so well merits."

Such was the purely cavalry action of Willems, now commemorated on the appointments of the 15th Hussars, and in which the Regiment suffered a loss of 14 men wounded, 4 horses killed, and 16 wounded.

"The other squadron was no less actively employed, being then on the advanced posts at Lière, Aschin, and Templeuve. They were almost entirely surrounded, but the occupying of this post was felt to be of the greatest importance, and even safety, to the Duke of York's

¹ *Journal of Corporal Brown*, p. 131.

² At or about this period, Mansel's Brigade seems to have been taken over by Dundas, Lawrie commanding the Brigade of Light Dragoons.

Army. The commanding officer, a foreigner, had given the necessary orders for abandoning it, which the officer of the Fifteenth saw with concern, and even remonstrated against the step being taken, urging its importance, and pointing out a village on which, in case of being driven to extremity, they might have retreated. During this conversation, an officer, now a colonel in the Guards, highly to his honour, gave directions to the contrary as if he had received orders from higher authority. The cannon, which they had begun to move out of the works, were replaced and the post retained.”¹

On May 15 the Emperor and the Duke of York were at Tournay, while the Archduke Charles, with his Austrians drawn from Landrécies, closed up to within eleven miles; and on the evening of the next day orders were issued for the attack of the enemy by five columns on the morning of the 17th, it being hoped by a concentric advance to force back the French from Tournay to the sea. The centre column was commanded by General Abercromby, with whom was also the Duke of York, and contained 7 British, 5 Austrian, and 2 Hessian battalions, 2 squadrons each of the 7th, 15th, and 16th Light Dragoons, and 4 squadrons of Austrian Hussars, and was to advance on Mouveaux by Lannoy. The adjoining columns on the right and left were to move, the one on Tourcoing, the other on Bouvines, thus forcing the passage of the river Marque.

The morning of May 17 was very foggy, and the column under Abercromby was halted near the village of Templeuve until about nine o'clock, when it again moved forward towards Lannoy. This was found to be held by the French, but after a brief but brisk cannonade the brigade of Guards prepared to attack it in front, while the Light Dragoons turned it by the left; thereupon the enemy hurriedly evacuated the place, experiencing small loss. The two Hessian battalions were left to hold Lannoy and the remainder of the column pushed on to Roubaix, where the French were strongly posted and where they held on obstinately, until, menaced in front by the bayonets of the Guards and fearful of finding their flanks turned by the Dragoons, they again fell back.

It was now close upon sunset; the day had been hot and the troops were weary. There was no news of how the columns on the right and left had fared, and the Duke of York was preparing to place a force in Roubaix and fall back with the main body of his column upon Lannoy. He now, however, received positive orders from the Emperor Francis, who had ridden up in the rear, to move on to the attack of Mouveaux. This was a village “standing upon a

¹ *British Military Journal*, vol. ii. p. 496.

1794 somewhat higher roll of land rather more than two miles from the centre of Roubaix, in continuation of the direction which York's advance had hitherto pursued. From Mouveaux they could overlook the plain reaching to the Lys and to Werwicq, some seven odd miles away, a plain broken by one or two slight hummocks. . . . Mouveaux was the point to which Clerfaye was expected to advance from his side."¹

Mouveaux
May 17, 1794

The accounts of what happened at the attack upon Mouveaux are rather conflicting. In one published in 1801 in the *British Military Journal* (vol. ii. pp. 234 *et seq.*) and ascribed by some to Captain Pocklington, it is stated that "the light infantry of the Guards, with a few of their battalion men, were ordered to storm; but after several efforts they found the place too strong. The 7th and 15th Light Dragoons were then ordered to advance, it being now evening and nearly dark, which they did by means of the Guards opening on the narrow road and letting the cavalry pass, who advanced in a most intrepid manner. The Guards then shouted, 'Young Eyes'—a favourite appellation by which they distinguished the Light Dragoons—"if you lather, we'll shave them," so elated were they on the prospect which appeared to ensure them success." This version of the story then relates that Lieutenant-Colonel Osborn of the 7th rode up to the *chevaux de frise* and made his orderly dismount and remove it, under a heavy fire, when the cavalry charged in, the infantry broke through on either side, and the French, setting fire to the village, dispersed in disorderly flight."

Wilson's account gives the credit for initial entry to the Guards. He writes²: "About 1,500 men defended the place with several pieces of cannon. The British guns having effected a practicable entrance, the Guards stormed while the cavalry were ordered to proceed at a gallop round the work and get in the rear and cut off the flying enemy. When we moved the Guards had not got into the place. The enemy were still firing their cannon with grape down the road lined with an avenue of trees, and had set on fire a house on the roadside. By the scorching flames of this we were obliged to pass, as a deep ditch and fences rendered it impossible for us to break off the road till we got close to the walls. The rattling of the shot through the trees, the falling branches, the burning house, the huzzas of the infantry and shouts of 'Go it, Young Eyes!'—the name by which the Guards always designated the Fifteenth, who in turn called them 'Old Eyes!'—and the roar and smoke of the guns, with

¹ Belloc, *British Battles, Tourcoing*, p. 83.

² Randolph, *Life of Sir Robert Wilson*, vol. i. p. 83.

all the confusion of an assault, was a sublime spectacle for me, and excited all to the highest pitch of animation. The French held their ground manfully until they saw us, in spite of their fire, wheeling round the very edge of their entrenchments, when they deserted them and fled.” 1794

Three guns were captured and some 300 Frenchmen cut down by the cavalry and many bayoneted by the infantry in the village; while Colonel Churchill, Lieutenant Blunt, and a small party of the Fifteenth “actually rode into the French camp at Bondues, nearly two miles to the west of Mouveaux, and set the troops there running in every direction.”¹

Colonel Churchill seems to have been as good a forager as he was a soldier, for the account in the *British Military Journal* mentions that “he possessed himself of a few stores, and especially some good Burgundy!”

That night the Guards, with the 7th and 15th Light Dragoons, occupied Mouveaux under Abercromby; four Austrian battalions and the 16th Light Dragoons were at Roubaix; the other British brigade of infantry—a very weak one—was stationed on the road between Roubaix and Lille; the two Hessian battalions were still at Lannoy; while the Austrian Hussars were engaged in patrolling. That was a night of some anxiety, for it was known that two of the columns had failed to reach the points assigned to them, while of a third—that under Clerfaye—no news at all had come in. The only two columns out of the five which had accomplished what they had set out to do were those under the Duke of York and General Otto, so that instead of 60,000 Allies being in position against the French, 20,000 were that night alone and unsupported, “holding Roubaix, Tourcoing, Lannoy, Mouveaux, and thrust forward isolated in the midst of overwhelmingly superior and rapidly gathering numbers.”²

It was Sunday, May 18—one may pause to recall on how many Sundays the Fifteenth have helped to uphold British honour against odds!

When the sun rose, some 60,000 Frenchmen were converging upon the Austrians and the Englishmen, in consequence of a decision wisely and quickly come to overnight in the council of the Republican generals; and “the head of Otto’s column upon the little height of Tourcoing saw to the north, to the north-east, and to the east distant moving bodies, which were the columns of the French attack advancing from those quarters.”³

Tourcoing
May 18, 1794

¹ Fortescue, *History of the British Army*, vol. iv. part 1, p. 258.

² Belloc, *British Battles, Tourcoing*, p. 100.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 107 and 108.

1794

In Tourcoing, General Montfauult was commanding for Otto, and seeing the danger by which he was threatened, he sent to the Duke for reinforcements; two Austrian battalions were sent him and were directed that, if pressed, they were to fall back upon the Duke's force. They, however, joined the troops in Tourcoing, and when it was found that the position could no longer be held against the overpowering numbers by which it was assailed, they fell back with Montfauult upon Wattrelos.

Mouveauux was attacked from the north about 7 a.m. and Roubaix and Lannoy were also fiercely assailed; while the attenuated British brigade on the Roubaix-Lille road—a brigade which Wilson calls “an even then, in fame, immortal band of heroes”—was falling back, fighting fiercely, across country towards Lannoy.

The only fault that can be found with Abercromby and those under his command, was that Mouveauux was held just a thought too long; the brigade here seemed cut off, for the widely separated forces of the French had joined hands in the low ground between Mouveauux and Roubaix, and nothing but destruction and surrender appeared left to the Guards and the Light Dragoons. At this moment Abercromby perceived there was a slight gap between the French bodies to the east of Mouveauux, and that if he could win through here, Roubaix might be reached by a detour. The retreat from Mouveauux began about nine o'clock, the Guards moving off first in perfect order, escorting the long train of some 56 guns, the rear being defended by the mobility and daring of the Light Dragoons. The rear-guard of the Fifteenth was under Blunt and Wilson. “By steady march and charging occasionally back we left our pursuers behind and prevented a rush upon us, which would have been fatal, not only to the rear-guard, but to the column, obliged by flanking ditches to keep the road. Baggage-carts and carts with the wounded enemy taken the night before were of course soon abandoned and formed useful barricades.”

The retirement was admirably conducted as far as Roubaix, but here the French were found to be occupying in great force a wood on the right of the town. These were cleared away by gun-fire, and the greater part of the column filed safely down the long, narrow street before the cavalry had entered the village. There was now a long halt; the head of the column was assailed by parties of the enemy who had established themselves at the outlet from Roubaix; firing broke out on both sides; the French were pressing heavily on the rear, where the Fifteenth were doing all that men could do to hold the pursuers in check. A gun was now brought up and fired

down one street; another enfiladed the road to Lannoy; the drivers of the British guns—not in those days enlisted men—had fled; the Austrian Hussars, galloping wildly down the road, came upon these horseless guns, and in a moment the village street was filled and choked with fallen horses and dismounted men.

The infantry of Abercromby's column now covered the retreat through the enclosed ground, the cavalry moving forward, re-forming when clear of the village, and again providing the rear-guard. And so for upwards of three miles, beset on all sides, the retirement proceeded. Lannoy was found to be occupied by the enemy, some of the battalion guns were here lost, and the column, leaving the high-road, made its way across country towards Leers and Templeuve.

"In the meantime," wrote one who was present,¹ "our British Light Cavalry which were with us performed wonders of valour, charging the enemy with unexampled courage whenever they approached; it was no uncommon thing to see one of them attack three of the French dragoons at once, in order to rescue the prisoners they were carrying off. It was owing to their bravery that so few prisoners were taken, as well as the great numbers which they retook from the enemy." The cavalry still remained in the rear, covering the retreat to Templeuve. "Lieutenant-Colonel Churchill," says another writer,² "behaved like a good officer, for he formed his men on every occasion where the close and intersected country would permit. By this judicious and spirited behaviour, he kept a truly formidable pursuing force from penetrating into and cutting our infantry to pieces; so constantly did the enemy hang on his rear, which was greatly annoyed by their *chasseurs* and *tirailleurs*, assisted by flying artillery firing grape-shot.

"The success obtained on the 17th May is to be attributed, in some measure, to Colonel Osborn, and the 15th Light Dragoons; the former displayed great heroism, and the latter proved what such a regiment is capable of doing. Lieutenant-Colonel Churchill showed himself a Fabius on the 18th, proving that the Fifteenth, under such a leader, may perhaps be considered the saviours of an army."

The 15th Light Dragoons had Surgeon Bradley, 5 rank and file, and 9 horses killed, 1 surgeon's mate, 14 rank and file and 9 horses wounded, 2 men and 18 horses missing, but Craig's report says "some of the men missing are hourly coming in."³

The British troops resumed their former positions in front of

¹ *Journal of Corporal Brown*, pp. 145 and 146.

² *British Military Journal*, vol. ii., pp. 237 and 238.

³ Record Office, *W.O.* 1/169.

1794

Tournay, the Fifteenth being at La Main, and here on May 22 the Allies were attacked by the French, who were repulsed with heavy loss, but the Fifteenth do not appear to have been actively engaged on this occasion. The fighting was very severe. Templeuve was taken and retaken five times; and Wilson relates that he counted 280 headless bodies of Frenchmen in one place—the narrow outlet from an orchard, through which a column of 1,800 men had endeavoured to force their way, under the decapitating fire of an Austrian battery of twelve guns.

There was now a short pause in the operations, during which the French northern army received strong reinforcements, and on June 19 the Republicans were in possession of Ypres, on the 23rd Clerfaye had been forced out of a position at Deynse, while Jourdan had decisively beaten Coburg at Fleurus on the 26th. No wonder, perhaps, that, as Craig wrote home, "the Austrian Army is incapable of further action. The men are disheartened and the officers disgusted and disunited."

Meanwhile British reinforcements to the number of 10,000, under Lord Moira, had been landed at Ostend, the defence of which was considered by the British Ministry to be all-important; but the French successes induced Lord Moira to disregard his instructions, and he made his way unmolested to Ghent, while the Duke of York, finding that Flanders could now no longer be held, fell back on July 4 to the immediate neighbourhood of Brussels, where he was in touch with Moira's force, now at Alost. The only cavalry with Lord Moira were the 8th and part of the 14th Dragoons, but on the 12th he was joined by the 15th Light Dragoons, and on the 14th he took up a position at Duffel, on the Duke's left, communicating with the Dutch at Lierre.

Here, on the 16th, the 16th Light Dragoons also joined Lord Moira's corps, and on this day the French in great force attacked the bridge head on the high-road from Malines to Antwerp, sending down at the same time a large force of cavalry on Lord Moira's right. These he ordered to be attacked by the 8th, 15th, and 16th Light Dragoons and a brigade of infantry, the idea being, apparently, that the cavalry should make something of the nature of a feint attack, and then, retiring on to the infantry, draw the pursuers under the fire of the infantry in position. The cavalry, the Fifteenth in the van, accordingly advanced, and soon closed with the enemy, but when the order to fall back was received, it was found that some of the enemy had got round their flanks and were between the horsemen and their support. It was the anniversary of Emsdorff, and the name of this

action resounded on all sides; the men of the Fifteenth were animated to enthusiasm, and, charging home with the 8th, soon cut their way to their infantry support. The 8th, the 15th, and the French Dragoons were all closed and mingled together, and the dust was so thick that for some time it was difficult to distinguish friend from foe. The French cavalry—the 6th Dragoons, known under the Monarchy as the Regiment Dauphin—was routed and tumbled into ruin, its commanding officer being slain by Colonel Churchill of the Fifteenth, which Regiment lost 3 men and 5 horses this day.

1794

During the last fortnight or so the Duke, finding his flanks uncovered by the retreat of the Austrians, had been obliged also to fall back slowly northward. On July 7 he was at Malines; on the 15th he was occupying the line of the River Nethe; and on the 24th he retired across the Dutch frontier to Rozendahl. The British commander now set himself to hold Holland with such assistance as he could induce the Dutch to afford—assistance which was not much, nor of very good quality, and which was but very slowly forthcoming; and “accordingly the Duke resolved to garrison Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom, and, if possible, Bois-le-Duc with Dutch troops; and himself to take up a position on the north bank of the River Aa, with his right resting on Bois-le-Duc and his left on the great morass called the Peel. From this central point he judged that he could move to the help of the Dutch fortresses to southward, cover the province of Gelderland, and keep Grave and Nimeguen within reach in case of mishap on that side.”¹

On August 5 the Fifteenth appear to have been in camp at Oosterhout.

Nothing of any particular consequence happened for some weeks, but on September 12 the 15th Light Dragoons participated in a very brilliant little raid.² A squadron of the Regiment was sent to Bokstel with some of the Dragoons of Hesse Darmstadt as a patrol. They evaded the French columns then advancing, penetrated by by-paths to the head-quarters of General Vandamme, and made prisoners of one of his aides-de-camp and two gendarmes. These they mounted upon the General's own horses and carried off in safety, though pursued for six miles on different roads by a regiment of hussars and one of dragoons. Tradition says that the escape of this party was facilitated by the daughter of a miller pointing out a ford on the Dommel, at the moment when the pursuers thought capture was assured. Lieutenant Calcraft and Cornet Wilson were with this

Bokstel
Sept. 12, 1794

¹ Fortescue, *History of the British Army*, vol. iv. part 1, p. 301.

² See *British Military Journal*, vol. ii. p. 496.

1794 squadron, which the same evening charged and cut to pieces a body of French cavalry.

On September 16 the Duke of York, fearing to be cut off from the Meuse, retired across that river and established his headquarters at Wychen, near Grave, and made what arrangements he could for holding a line of river far too long for the troops now at his disposal. But the Austrians continuing to retreat before the rapidly advancing French, the Duke fell back across the Waal on October 3, his line now extending from Geldermalsen on the right to the Nimeguen-Arnheim road on the left. Nimeguen itself, though south of the Waal, was also occupied by a British force, the 15th Light Dragoons forming part of its garrison.

There was now again a pause of a very few weeks in the active operations, and we may therefore take the opportunity of examining into the strength of the 15th Light Dragoons during the past three months.

On July 1 of this year the "State" shows the following: 1 colonel, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 cornet, 2 staff, 2 quartermasters, 14 sergeants, 3 trumpeters, 219 effective rank and file, 55 sick, 35 on command, 16 bätmen, total 325. Horses, 228 present and fit for service, 36 sick, 25 on command, total 289. Wanting to complete, 1 sergeant and 27 horses.

On August 1 the "State" shows: 1 colonel, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 cornet, 3 staff, 2 quartermasters, 14 sergeants, 4 trumpeters, 217 effective rank and file, 49 sick, 31 on command, 16 bätmen, total 313. Horses, 235 present and fit for service, 15 sick, 31 on command, total 281. Wanting to complete, 39 horses. Since the last return was rendered, 10 men had died, 2 were discharged, and 8 horses had died.

During August 1 man died, 1 deserted, and 1 was discharged, while of the horses 3 died, 2 were cast, and 3 were taken by the enemy.

On August 5 the strength of Major-General Lawrie's cavalry brigade—7th, 11th, 15th, and 16th Light Dragoons—is given as 36 officers, 14 quartermasters, 59 sergeants, 15 trumpeters, 1,179 effective rank and file, and 115 sick, with 1,146 horses. The brigade was on this date by far the strongest of all the cavalry brigades.¹

On November 1 the French broke ground before Nimeguen, erecting batteries which menaced the bridge of boats by which General Walmoden, who commanded in Nimeguen, intended to

¹ These "states" are to be found in the Record Office, *W.O.* 1/170.

effect his final withdrawal to the northern bank. On the 4th he determined upon a sortie, the execution of which was entrusted to General de Burgh, and the Fifteenth formed part of the force selected to move out.¹ When Walmoden addressed the Fifteenth, drawn up mounted behind a hornwork and waiting for the signal to sally, the men cheered the gallant veteran. "Gentlemen," said the General, taking off his hat, "I am glad to see you are going to your work with as much pleasure as if it were an English fox chase."

The British infantry drove the Republicans out of the trenches, while the 15th Light Dragoons and the Hanoverian cavalry turned their left, which was established at a windmill, intercepting and cutting up the fugitives. Thereafter they charged a body of cavalry, penetrated between the enemy's retreating infantry and a wood lined with troops, and sabred many more.

The Fifteenth had on this day 1 man killed, 5 wounded, and 1 missing, while 20 horses were also killed, wounded, and missing.

The damage done to the French works before Nimeguen was quickly repaired, and on the night of November 7 Nimeguen was evacuated. The withdrawal of the cavalry was an operation of much difficulty, danger, and loss; the bridge had been greatly damaged by the enemy's fire, and the men of the 15th Light Dragoons had to lead their horses, blindfolded, over long undulating planks, partially under water.

The Allies now held the right bank of the Waal, and the cavalry were placed, for a time at least, in cantonments, the Fifteenth occupying, on December 19, quarters in the villages of Ommeron and Ingen. It was now abundantly apparent that the river would soon be no obstacle, as the winter was setting in fast and the ice was already forming in the Waal.

At the end of November the Duke of York had gone to England to confer with Ministers, leaving the British troops under the command of General Harcourt.

The new year opened with constant skirmishing; "there was a daily alert at this time, and indeed the whole of the army, between the Waal and the Leck, might be considered as a picquet."² The Fifteenth were not behindhand in these small actions, and it is recorded³ that they "were most useful and arrived at the critical time the unfortunate skirmish happened at Geldermalsen on

¹ Some writers mention also the 7th, some the 8th Light Dragoons, as taking part, but the Fifteenth is the only Regiment of British cavalry included in the very full lists to be found in Fortescue, Calvert, and Brown.

² Jones, *Journal of the British Campaign*, p. 155.

³ *British Military Journal*, vol. ii. p. 497.

1795 January 5; they arrived in time to charge some French hussars, and no doubt can be entertained of their being instrumental in the recovery of the curricule guns attached to the Light Brigade." On this day the British force retreated to the north side of the Leck, being cantoned from Arnheim to Honswyk, upon part of which line the French made an unsuccessful attack on January 14.

The Allies, despairing, however, of being able to hold a line which the severe frost had made everywhere assailable, entered upon a further retreat—to the west side of the Yssel. This retreat lasted no more than five days, but the sufferings the troops endured were terrible. The marches were long, the snow deep, and the wind was piercing, and great numbers of men, unable to bear up against the fatigues they had undergone, and several women and children were frozen to death.¹ Only a week was spent on the Yssel, and the army then continued its march eastward, the commander having wisely come to the determination to embark what was left of his force at Bremen for England.

On January 27 the main body of the British retired upon Osnabrück and on the 31st reached Oldenzaal, on which day the 15th Light Dragoons were at Otmarch. Part of the army—the 15th Light Dragoons, 27th, 28th, 80th, and 84th Regiments, under Lord Cathcart—formed a detached column on the right on leaving the banks of the Yssel. "The march of this division of troops was attended with more difficulty than that of any other detachment, during the retreat from the Rhine to the Ems; His Lordship's brigade described a circuitous detour through West Friesland, along the confines of the province of Groningen, entirely wide of the main body of the British Army, and skirted by the Zuyder Zee; proceeding upwards of 170 miles through that dreary country, with a view of ascertaining whether the minds of its inhabitants were tainted with the prevailing disaffection to the Orange family. Upon their arrival within about two leagues of Groningen, they received deputies from that city, offering to open the gates, but requesting that the troops might not enter as there were two parties in the town! The rear of his Lordship's corps was continually harassed by advanced parties of the enemy"—a squadron of the Fifteenth, it may be added, was permanently with the rear-guard—"but the greater part of the detachment arrived safely on the right bank of the Ems, having crossed that river near Meppen."²

¹ For further details of the horrors of this march, see the *Narrative of the War* by an officer of the Guards, pp. 101-104.

² *Narrative of the War*, by an officer of the Guards, pp. 107 and 108.

In the orders of February 11 we read that—

“The Corps under Major-General Lord Cathcart is to be so placed as to guard the passage between the Bay of Dollart and the ‘Marais de Bourtange.’ In case of a retreat, to be cantoned on the east bank of the Ems as follows, having an advanced post on the road from Leer to Winschotten. . . . 15th and 16th Light Dragoons at Rheine.”¹ 1795

Cathcart's advanced picquets were driven in at the *Marais de Bourtange* on February 27, but the French did not pursue their advantage. On March 8 the outposts were at Bourtange, Oldskans, and Neuskans. The British Cabinet now at last made up its mind to withdraw the troops from the Continent, and on March 22 the British began their march to Bremen, whither transports were being despatched from England. On April 14 nearly the whole of the infantry and part of the artillery were embarked, and it is perhaps worth while calling attention to the significant fact that *the accommodation works out at slightly over one ton per man for the voyage from Bremen to England.*²

The cavalry remained several months longer in Germany, under Cathcart and David Dundas, “leading the most luxurious lives, hospitably treated by the inhabitants, abundantly supplied with provisions on very reasonable terms, and faring sumptuously every day.”³

The following gleanings from the Regimental Monthly Returns may here be of interest. The Monthly Returns for January 1795 show 6 men and 77 horses “wanting to complete” the troops abroad; by that for February we learn that Captains Pocklington and Calcraft were on their way home from abroad to join the squadrons on home service; while the Return for October of this year contains the following:

“N.B.—20 men prisoners of war. Five men who were supposed to be and were returned ‘killed’ have returned to the Regiment from France, viz. John Wilkes, John Hemmings, and Leander Shaw were returned killed on the 24th April, 1794. Wilkes returned on the 12th July, 1795, Hemmings on the 2nd September, 1795, and Shaw on the 7th September, 1795. James Hadfield and William Steel were returned killed on the 18th May, 1794. They returned to the Regiment on the 22nd September, 1795.”⁴

¹ Record Office, W.O. 1/172.

² Letter from General Harcourt, W.O. 1/172.

³ *Narrative of the War*, p. 111.

⁴ These returns are all at the Record Office, W.O. 17/40.

1795

We come across one of these names again among those preserved of men of the 15th Light Dragoons who specially distinguished themselves during the war, viz. Sergeant-Major John Elliott, Sergeant John Timpson, Corporal John Eggleton, Privates George Rubery and Leander Shaw.

At last, on December 3, the 7th, and greater part of the 15th, Light Dragoons embarked at Bremer Lehe and sailed for England under convoy of the *Venus*, Captain Paget; but transport accommodation here being insufficient, the 16th Light Dragoons and the following details of the Fifteenth marched to and embarked at Stade: 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 80 non-commissioned officers and men; the officers of the Regiment embarking with this detachment were apparently Captain the Hon. C. Carleton and Cornet Ridout.

The strength of the troops embarking at Bremer Lehe is given in one return as 1 field officer, 2 captains, 6 subalterns, 1 staff, 4 quartermasters, 322 other ranks, 5 servants, 23 women and 6 children, with 33 officers' chargers and 317 troop horses. But another return gives the *total* strength of the Fifteenth as 1 field officer, 3 captains, 7 subalterns, 1 staff, 4 quartermasters, 404 other ranks, 7 servants, 9 women, 8 children, 36 officers' chargers, and 366 troop horses.

The Fifteenth was by far the strongest Regiment of the brigade, these being respectively, "other ranks," 7th, 324; 11th, 325; and 16th, 307.

The three troops which had embarked at Bremer Lehe were landed at North Shields soon after Christmas, while the fourth troop from Stade disembarked at Blackwall, all four joining the headquarters of the Regiment at Croydon between the first week and the
1796 end of February 1796.

NOTE.—The spelling of the name of the action of April 24, 1794, has throughout this chapter been followed as up to modern times, viz. Villiers en Couche. By Army Order No. 216, of August 1911, the spelling of the "Honour" was altered to Villers en Cauchies.

NOTES TO CHAPTER VII

No. I

AN attestation of Lieutenant-General Otto, in his Imperial Majesty's service, relative to the action that took place on April 24, 1794, translated from the German, being previously witnessed by the Right Hon. Sir Morton Eden, our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna.

“When His Imperial Majesty's Army besieged Landrecy, a French city, and His Royal Highness's Army formed the right wing near Cateau, where I was placed, the enemy endeavoured by different attacks to prevent the siege; and, to effect their purpose, they assembled about 24,000 men at Cæsar's Camp, and advanced the 23rd April, 1794, in three columns, attacked the Imperial Troops near Douchy, Avernes le Second, Villers-en-Couche, Harpres, and the Hessian advanced posts near the river Selle, who were forced to retire. Major-General Sentkeresky, who was on my right flank near St. Hilaire, with two hussar and two English light dragoon squadrons, informed me of the circumstance. I reconnoitred the enemy, who were 10,000 strong, composed of cavalry and infantry; they advanced as far as Villers-en-Couche. Seeing how serious it was, as the enemy's patrols had pushed on to the other side of the river Selle, I sent for a reinforcement which arrived the same day. I marched on the 24th April, 1794, in front of the enemy, and ordered them to be attacked on their flank near Montrecourt, by a part of the cavalry, which were the advanced guard composed of the above-mentioned two hussar and two of 15th Light Dragoon squadrons; the reinforcement was not up, and, notwithstanding the very small force of the advance guard, Aide-de-Camp Mezery, and Sentkeresky, Colonel of Leopold's hussars, and Major Aylett, of the 15th English Dragoons, attacked the enemy, considerably stronger, with such fortitude and bravery that the enemy's cavalry began to run away behind their infantry; then they cut through the infantry and killed above 800, and took three pieces of cannon. After this happy success, the Imperialists and Hessians, who had retired from the Selle, reassembled, and advanced on the other side of my detachment; and by this means a very small number drove the enemy, who were prodigiously stronger, as far as Cambray. I do not wish to enter into too long a detail; but every person can judge of the valour of this attack, if, with the eyes of an experienced warrior, he observes on the map the position of our army and the advancement of the enemy as far as the river Selle; and he will find

how much truth there is in the saying, 'a few resolute and good soldiers can decide a great deal.'

"The names of the officers who distinguished themselves on that ever-memorable day :

<i>Lieut.-Colonel Aylett</i>	.	.	.	}	<i>15th Light Dragoons.</i>
<i>Major Pocklington</i>	.	.	.		
<i>Captains Ryan</i>	.	.	.		
<i>Calcraft</i>	.	.	.		
<i>Blunt</i>	.	.	.		
<i>Wilson</i>	.	.	.		
<i>Majors Keir</i>	.	.	.		<i>6th Dragoon Guards.</i>
<i>Butler</i>	.	.	.		<i>87th Regt., then in the 15th Regt.</i>

OTTO, Lieutenant-General."

English Force :

160 Rank and File.

Austrian Force :

112 Rank and File.

Total, 272 men.

NO. II

"The undersigned certifies to Captain Ryan, of the English Light Dragoons, that on the 24th of April, 1794, the 15th Regiment charged the enemy, who were in great force at Villers-en-Couche, routed them, sabred a great many, and, by this conduct, rescued His Imperial Majesty from the danger that menaced his person, who, being on the road from Valenciennes to Catillon, was cut off by the patrols of the enemy, as His Majesty on that day was returning from Brussels to the army, and the enemy's patrols were already passed over the river Selle.

"The courageous conduct of this Regiment, animated by brave officers, is so much the more meritorious, as the main column of the allied army did not arrive to its support ; but this brave Regiment, abandoned to itself, still relied on its own valour, attacked the enemy, so much stronger, and whose bravery alone prevented the melancholy consequences above stated ; and not content with that, it took three pieces of cannon. Captain Ryan, who so distinguished himself in this affair, had his horse wounded, as well as the other officers, who are specified by Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Otto, under whose particular command the regiment was.

"MAXIM^N. COUNT DE MERVELDT,

"Major-General."

Vienna, December 20, '97.

No. III

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN

An attestation of General Sentkeresky, in His Imperial Majesty's Service, witnessed by the Right Hon. Sir Morton Eden, K.B., our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna.

"The extraordinary bravery which the two squadrons of the 15th Light Dragoons, under my command, showed on the 24th of April, 1794, as follows :

A corps of the enemy 20,000 strong, who, on the 24th of the same month, advanced from Cambray, dislodged the Hessians, and drove them from the river Selle, and thus stopped the communication, was, by two hussar and the above two light dragoon squadrons, attacked near Villers-en-Couche. This attack was executed with such bravery and resolution that they killed above 1,000, and took three pieces of cannon. By this courageous and unexpected attack, the enemy was entirely drove back, the communication with the Hessian troops near to Denain re-established, and the right wing of the besieging army, near Landrecy, covered. This remarkable action of the two light dragoon squadrons, encouraged by their brave officers, who, despising the greatness of the danger and the multitude of the enemy, gave to this astonishing affair an essential decision. All this passed under my eyes, to the disadvantage of the enemy, and to the glory of our arms, by the just, meritorious, and noble conduct of the eight brave officers mentioned by General Otto.

SENTKERESKY, Major-General."

No. IV

An attestation of Major-General Prince Schwarzenberg, witnessed by the Right Hon. Sir Morton Eden, K.B., our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna.

"The undersigned attests, that two squadrons of 15th Light Dragoons, with two hussar squadrons, formed the advanced guard of a column of cavalry who, by chance, did not follow; notwithstanding which the advanced guard were determined to attack the enemy; nor did they permit themselves to get into confusion by the astonishing number of the enemy, or by their support not being up, but, conducted by their brave officers, attacked the enemy with such extraordinary resolution, and with such violence, that they killed a vast number, and took three pieces of cannon. The brave conduct of this courageous Regiment was, on this occasion, more considerable, as the

advancement of the enemy might have caused the most fatal consequences in respect to the journey of His Imperial Majesty from Valenciennes to Catillon.

“CHARLES, PRINCE OF SCHWARZENBERG.”

No. V

VIENNA, March 5, 1798.

“Sir,

“*The Emperor remembers with satisfaction the distinguished proofs of valour that you, Sir, and the other officers manifested of the 15th Light Dragoons, on 24th April, 1794, near Cambray. His Majesty regrets that the Statutes of the Order of Maria Theresa, confirmed by a constant custom, forbids the Cross of this order, strictly national, being conferred on officers so worthy of being decorated with it; but wishing to give you, also your honourable companions, a public mark of his particular esteem, his Majesty has commanded a medal to be struck, to perpetuate the remembrance of this brilliant action, and has ordered me to offer to them the only impressions which have been struck, except one, which is placed in the Imperial Cabinet of Vienna. In fulfilling the intentions of His Imperial Majesty, I beg you, consequently, to receive for yourself, Sir, and to distribute to the other officers who, on the memorable 24th of April, 1794, fought under your orders, the medals which I have delivered to Captain Ryan. I have the honor to join the assurances of the highest consideration, and have the honor to be, Sir,*

“*Your most obedient humble servant,*

“*To Lieut.-Col. Aylett.*”

“LE BARON THUGUT.”

His Britannic Majesty's permission for the officers to wear the distinction thus conferred upon them was conveyed in a letter from the Adjutant-General of the Forces, to Lord Dorchester, Colonel of the Fifteenth or the King's Regiment of Light Dragoons, dated May 1, 1798, of which the following is a copy :

“My Lord,”

“*The Emperor of Germany having been pleased to present to each of the officers of the Fifteenth, or the King's, Regiment of Light Dragoons, under your Lordship's command, who distinguished themselves in so gallant a manner, by their spirited attack upon the enemy, with a very inferior force, on the 24th of April 1794, near Cambray, a gold medal, struck by His Imperial Majesty's orders, on the occasion, as a particular mark of the sense he entertained of the signal service thereby rendered to the Allied army; I have the honor, therefore, by order of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, to signify to your Lordship His Majesty's pleasure,*

that the above mentioned officers shall be permitted to wear the said medals constantly with their uniforms, as an honorary badge of their bravery in the field of action, and an inducement to all other officers to imitate, on every favourable occasion, their glorious example.

"I have, etc.

"WM. FAWCETT, Adjutant-General."

In 1800 the following letter was received by Lieut.-Colonel Aylett from Lord Minto, the British Envoy and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna:

VIENNA, November 7, 1800.

"Sir,

"I have received from His Excellency Baron Thugut, eight Crosses of the Order of Maria Theresa, which the Emperor has been pleased to confer on yourself and seven other officers of the Fifteenth Light Dragoons, who distinguished themselves in a most gallant action near Villers-en-Couché, on the 24th April, 1794.

"His Imperial Majesty had already testified the high sense he entertained of the brilliant and important service which the Regiment performed on that occasion, by presenting the officers engaged with a medal, struck for the purpose of commemorating that brilliant action, and affording to those who achieved it a lasting testimony of his approbation and gratitude. It was deemed worthy at the time of the Cross of Maria Theresa, but, at that period, a doubt was entertained, whether this order could be conferred on foreigners; that difficulty being now removed, His Imperial Majesty avails himself with pleasure of the occasion to evince his high esteem for the Regiment, as well as his regard for the individuals, by investing with this order of merit gentlemen who have proved themselves so worthy to wear it.

"In transmitting to you these Crosses, to be distributed to the officers for whom they are destined, I cannot omit the opportunity of expressing the satisfaction I have experienced from the share which my situation has afforded me in a transaction which, while it does honour to the liberality of His Imperial Majesty, and throws so much lustre on the corps, and on those who are immediately concerned, reflects, at the same time, credit on the country to which they belong.

"I have, etc.,

"MINTO."

King George was graciously pleased to give to the eight officers of the Fifteenth his royal licence and permission to accept the rank of Knight of the Imperial Order of Maria Theresa, and to wear the insignia of the order.

CHAPTER VIII

FEBRUARY 1796 TO DECEMBER 1799

1793 **B**EFORE proceeding with the narration of the general history of the Regiment, now once again united on the return of the two squadrons from active service, it will be necessary briefly to record all that had taken place in that portion of the Fifteenth which had remained during the last three years in England.

While active operations in the field were in progress, the depot, consisting of five troops, remained at Reading until the latter end of July 1793, and on August 1 these were at Henley and Maidenhead, 6 officers and quartermasters, with 109 men, being employed on the King's duty. By an order dated September 23, the troops were augmented to 80 men and horses each, and on November 14 the depot was at Reading, where it remained until the commencement of the New Year.

By an order dated October 16, 1793, eight men of the 15th Light Dragoons had been ordered to the West Indies to serve under General Sir Charles Grey, who left England on November 26 with a force of some 7,000 men for the attack on the French islands of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and St. Lucia, and who took with him a very small cavalry body of 50 men from the 7th, 10th, 11th, 15th, and 16th Light Dragoons.

1794 Early in January 1794 the depot appears to have returned to Henley, but on March 1 it was at High Wycombe, whence it went back again to Reading. While quartered here, 14 more men of the Regiment were, on May 7, ordered to proceed to join Sir Charles Grey's force in the West Indies, and marched to Hilsea Barracks, near Portsmouth, to form part of a detachment of Light Dragoons assembled there for the same destination. In this month, too, as has already been recorded, a reinforcement was sent from the depot to join the service troops in Flanders. It seems, further, at one time to have been intended substantially to increase the strength of the Fifteenth in the field, for on May 15 an order was received at the depot directing two additional troops, each of 80 men and horses, to be held in immediate readiness for foreign service, but circumstances, the nature of which is not known, repeatedly prevented the embarkation of this squadron.

On June 1 the head-quarters were at Hounslow—whence on the 7th an officer and 20 men were ordered to Brentford in aid of the

Civil Power in consequence of some riots; by September 1 the depot was at Newbury, and at the latter end of the month at Hounslow. At the end of October the depot marched to Lincoln. 1794

During the course of this year 14 men were transferred to the 25th Light Dragoons—a corps which was raised in 1794, served at the Cape, Seringapatam, and Assaye, was then renumbered in 1802, and served as the 22nd Light Dragoons in Java and in the Mahratta and Pindaree Wars, being disbanded in 1819. And in April the Fifteenth sent 80 men to another of the short-lived cavalry corps which at this time sprang into existence—the 29th Light Dragoons, a regiment which was renumbered as the 25th in 1802, served under Lord Lake at Laswaree, and was disbanded in 1818. There is no record of what became of these transfers from the Fifteenth, but it is to be hoped that they were more fortunate than seem to have been the two-and-twenty men who went to the West Indies with Sir Charles Grey, for of these it is stated that on July 1 of this year 8 were struck off the strength, having been taken prisoners, and of the remainder of the detachment on service in those islands only 6 men were alive at Martinique in the beginning of the year; “of Grey’s original 7,000 men at least 5,000 had perished.”¹

By an order dated February 28, 1795, the purchase of mares, in the proportion of one to six horses, had been authorised for the cavalry. 1795

On April 29 the depot marched from Lincoln to Uxbridge, thence at the latter end of June to Hounslow, and at the close of October to Croydon, where in the latter part of February 1796 the whole Regiment came together again. On the 27th of this month Lieutenant-Colonel James Erskine became Second Lieutenant-Colonel of the King’s Light Dragoons. 1796

Before the Regiment left Croydon in May 40 horses were drafted into the 6th Dragoon Guards, and by an order of April 21 the 8 troops of the establishment, of 75 rank and file each, were to form 4 squadrons, to each of which a Standard was assigned. The next station of the Fifteenth was Reading, and while there a Warrant was published, bearing date June 17, directing that the carbine for the Light Cavalry was to be 26 inches long in the barrel, of musket bore, with a bayonet 15 inches in length; while each man was further to be armed with a pistol having a 9-inch barrel of the same calibre as the carbine. The sword was only to be slightly curved, from 32 to 33 inches from hilt to point, and provided with a steel scabbard.

¹ Fortescue, *History of the British Army*, vol. iv. part 1, p. 384.

1796 From Reading the Regiment proceeded in July to Weymouth, being there encamped with other Regiments, and reviewed while there by His Majesty. At the end of September the camp broke up and the Fifteenth marched to and were quartered at Newbury, Hungerford, and Marlborough. On the 23rd of the same month it was directed that chaplains should be no longer borne on the strength of regiments, but the order does not appear to have come into immediate operation.

1797 The Fifteenth remained during the winter and spring in these quarters, and in July 1797 marched to Sutton, near Weymouth, where it was in camp with several other regiments, and where the troops were reviewed by the King.

The use of hair-powder had been abolished in the army while the Fifteenth were absent from England on foreign service; the order had, however, not been generally observed, and it was necessary again to call the attention of Commanding Officers to it in September 1797 before it was finally obeyed.

The ninth troop, which from its formation had been considered a recruiting troop, was reduced in September, and the officers and men belonging to it were borne as supernumeraries on the strength of the other troops.

1798 By October 4 the head-quarters of the Regiment were at Windsor, with troops at Hounslow and Hampton Court, but in January 1798 head-quarters were at Hounslow. The King reviewed the Fifteenth on Ashford Common on July 9, after which the Regiment went to Swinley Camp, where eight cavalry regiments were collected, viz. the Blues, the 1st and 2nd Dragoon Guards, the Greys, the 7th, 11th, 15th, and 16th Light Dragoons, and by which corps the new cavalry movements, proposed by Lieutenant-General David Dundas, were practised. The King reviewed all these regiments on August 4 and expressed his admiration of their appearance and power of manœuvre.

The camp broke up on September 5, when the regiments composing it dispersed, the Fifteenth being now stationed at Newbury, Reading, Marlborough, and Hungerford, head-quarters being at the first-named place.

In this year Colonel Churchill exchanged and Lieutenant-Colonel Erskine succeeded to the command of the Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Anson, from the 20th Dragoons, becoming Second Lieutenant-Colonel.

1799 In February 1799, 14 men were transferred to the 14th Light Dragoons, and in March 40 horses were marched to Portsmouth,

there to embark for Portugal, having been drafted to the 12th Dragoons. 1799

The Monthly Returns for the early part of this year show that men of the Fifteenth were still joining who had been taken prisoners during the war which had come to an end three years previously. Thus the Return for February contains the following :

"N.B.—The man discharged and recommended" (for pension) "was one from a French prison, wounded, put on the strength in last return."

And again in that for June we find the note : *"One man joined from a French prison."*

Then the Return for March contains an entry which seems deserving of a longer notice. It runs :

"Lieutenant J. Weston and Quartermaster James Leishman died 16th February."

To this latter officer's memory there is a tablet in the church at Newbury which records that it was "Erected by the officers of the 15th (or King's) Regiment of Light Dragoons as a testimony of their regard to the memory of James Leishman, late Quartermaster in the above Regiment, who departed this life February 16th, 1799, aged 69 years, 44 of which he zealously spent in His Majesty's service, during which he was 39 years Quartermaster."

"Pause, Friend, awhile, and shed a generous tear,
For one whose gallant corpse lies mouldering here.
A truer soldier to his King and Laws
Ne'er braved the field, nor fought in Honour's cause.
Of principles most just and noble mind,
By all thought well of, to his friends most kind.
In civil life speak more of him who can ;
He died as he had lived—an honest man."

James Leishman must therefore have entered the service in 1755, becoming Quartermaster in 1760—what Sir Robert Wilson several times in his biography calls "a non-commanding officer." At that time, and until in 1809 troop quartermasters were abolished, and the duties they had performed were handed over to a *regimental* quartermaster and sergeant-major, with one sergeant-major per troop, the quartermaster in each troop held a warrant which was signed by the Colonel of the Regiment.¹ 1760

¹ In the Blues alone the troop quartermaster was a commissioned officer.

1799

A periodical of this date¹ contains the following announcement: "Eight officers of the 15th Light Dragoons appeared at Court on this day with the gold chains and medals presented to them by the Emperor, in gratitude for having rescued him from the French in a skirmish in Flanders by sheer bravery."

On June 10 the Regiment was reviewed by His Majesty on Broad Common, near Reading; its appearance and discipline were highly and deservedly commended.

Four days later—on the 15th—the King's Light Dragoons marched for Trowbridge, Chippenham, Devizes, Frome, Wells, and Gloucester, returning, however, on July 26 to Croydon and the neighbourhood; and on the 30th of the same month the Fifteenth were directed to hold themselves in readiness for foreign service. By a letter of the same date a ninth troop was ordered to be borne on the establishment of equal strength with the others, viz. 80 men and horses each.

The reason for these warlike preparations is to be found in the following statement²: "The arrogant determination of the French to force upon the other nations of Europe a Republican form of government had been so far successful that by the beginning of the year 1797 six minor Republics, viz. the Batavian, the Cisalpine, the Ligurian, the Helvetian, the Roman, and the Parthenopeian, were in subjection to France. . . . For some time past Russia, Austria, and Prussia had been preparing for war; and the propitious moment seemed to have arrived when the Republican armies were so widely scattered as to be incapable of united action, and when England, under the direction of Mr. Pitt, was ready and eager to assist with men and money. The second coalition against France was accordingly formed in January 1799, and hostilities at once commenced. . . . During the first months of the year, England took no very active part in the struggle, but in June, with a view to further harass the enemy, it was decided to land an army of English and Russians in Holland. The Batavian Republic, formed of the States of Holland and Belgium, was well suited from its situation for the purposes of the expedition. It possessed an extensive seaboard, in which good natural harbours existed, and its eastern frontier was open to attack from the provinces of Hanover and Westphalia. The northern part (Holland), from the numerous canals intersecting it, was less suited to the movement of an army than the southern (Belgium), but had the advantage of being further removed from France. The chief

¹ *The Gentleman's Magazine*, April 25, 1799.

² *British Minor Expeditions*, p. 31.

fortresses were held by mixed garrisons of French, Dutch, and Belgian troops, and were mostly situated in Holland.” 1799

The object, then, of the Anglo-Russian expedition now projected was to oblige the French to concentrate to defend their frontier; to capture the Batavian arsenals and fleet; and to re-establish the power of the Stadtholder, or Chief Magistrate, of the United Netherlands.

The British Minister for War had offered¹ several suggestions as to how these results could most easily and quickly be obtained. On July 6 it was said “the object of the present armament is the conquest of that part of Holland to the northward of the Waal. . . . The United Provinces must be attacked on the Meuse or by a landing in the province of Groningen.” Later, on August 10, General Sir Ralph Abercromby, who had been appointed to the command of the first division of troops to leave England, was directed “first, to take possession of the island of Goree, then of Voorna, get possession of the Helder and the Texel Island.” But finally Abercromby, two days after sailing, made up his mind for himself as to the line his operations should take, and wrote home that he proposed “proceeding immediately to the attack of the Helder.”

By a treaty, which had been concluded on June 22, it had been agreed that Russia should provide a force of 17,000 men, to be paid, according to well-established custom, by England. Of British troops, two camps were established—the one at Southampton, the other on the Kentish coast: each contained some 12,000 men, of whom about 18,000 were eventually employed, the first portion of the British expeditionary force sailing on August 12.

On August 14 the 15th Light Dragoons were inspected by Lieutenant-General Gwyn, and on September 2 the Regiment marched to Canterbury. It appears by this time to have been decided that only *three* troops should proceed on service, and those selected were E, Captain Wilson's troop,² F, the Lieutenant-Colonel's, and H, Captain Askew's, the whole making up a strength of 10 officers, 3 quartermasters, 230 other ranks, and 216 horses. The other officers accompanying the detachment were Lieutenant-Colonel Erskine, in command, Major Seymour, Lieutenants Hayes, Leitch, and Grant, Cornets Lord Lisle and Warren, with Surgeon Lidderdale.

The three troops were formed into two squadrons, Captain Askew's troop being broken up for the purpose, and Major Seymour

¹ Record Office, *W.O.* 1/179.

² Captain Wilson had rejoined for service from the Staff in Ireland.

1799

Arrival at the
Helder

commanding the right and Captain Wilson the left squadron. The whole embarked at Ramsgate on September 17, sailing on the 20th, and disembarking on the 24th and 25th at the Helder, being apparently almost the last to arrive of the reinforcements which had sailed under the immediate command of the Duke of York. A horse of E troop died during the voyage, and the three troops encamped on the beach at the Helder on the nights of the 24th and 25th, marching on the morning of the 26th to the cantonments in the Zype.

Prior to the arrival at the Helder of the three troops of the King's Light Dragoons under Colonel Erskine, the division already there disembarked had taken part in several serious engagements. The original landing, under Abercromby, on the beach near Petten on August 27, had been heavily opposed by a Dutch force under General Daendels. A very long, confused, and for some hours a very indecisive action had ensued, in which the British expeditionary army was assisted by the guns of the fleet; and finally at the end of a long day's fighting the Dutch had fallen back, evacuating during the night the forts and batteries at the Helder and retreating unpursued on Alkmaar. By the 30th the British were not only in possession of these fortifications, but had obtained possession of the naval arsenal at Nieuwediep, and also of the Dutch fleet. Abercromby had by now received certain reinforcements, including some cavalry, but he had brought little or no transport with him, the country did not produce any, and some at least of his infantry regiments were of but indifferent quality, being full of militia recruits and under-officered. The General therefore took up and entrenched a position extending from Petten on the German Ocean to Onde Sluys on the Zuyder Zee, and decided to remain here upon the defensive until further reinforcements should reach him from England and from Russia. In this position he was vehemently attacked on September 10 by a Franco-Dutch force under General Brune, but the attack was repulsed all along the line, with a loss to the assailants of over 2,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, while the casualties in Abercromby's force hardly exceeded a tenth of that number.

Between September 12 and 15, the bulk of the reinforcements arrived—the Duke of York himself reaching the Helder in the *Amethyst* frigate on the 13th—and these numbered some 33,000 men, composed of three brigades of British infantry, the 7th Light Dragoons, and two divisions of Russians. No cavalry accompanied the Russian contingent, except a troop of Hussars of the Guard and two or three troops of Cossacks.

The Duke of York, now finding himself numerically much

stronger than was the Allied Force under General Brune, determined to endeavour to strike a decisive blow, and on September 19 he moved forward to the attack in four columns. The missions entrusted to the three British columns were all successfully carried out, but the right, or Russian, column failed, its attack having been prematurely commenced and carelessly conducted, while the two principal officers with it were taken prisoners at a critical period of the struggle. In consequence of the failure on the right it was necessary to recall the remaining troops from the points they had reached and were successfully holding, and the whole fell back and reoccupied their original positions. The Republican troops now advanced, and again took possession of their former posts, which they made so strong that the right was unassailable, while an attack in front seemed to have small chance of success. The Duke of York therefore decided to attack the enemy's left with a view of forcing him to evacuate North Holland, the arrival of a third Russian Division, with other small reinforcements from England—among them the three troops of the Fifteenth—having now more than replaced the losses already experienced in action. It had been intended to renew the attack before the end of the month, but the state of the weather caused operations to be deferred until early in October.

On September 27 F Troop of the Fifteenth marched from the Zype to cantonments at Zyandt, and on the following day the three troops moved to and assembled with the cavalry brigade—commanded by Lord Paget—at Petten. In a diary kept by an officer of the 7th Light Dragoons,¹ we read: "Arrived at Petten about three in the morning, and were joined there by three squadrons of the 11th Dragoons and three troops of the 15th. The latter had landed a few days before."

On the 29th the troops all returned to their former quarters, but on the night of October 1 the Fifteenth again marched to Petten and joined the cavalry brigade.

It had now been decided "to make a second general attack upon the enemy's position, directing an overwhelming force upon his left, and entrusting the hardest of the work, namely the advance along the sea shore from Petten, to the best of the British troops with Abercromby in command."² Four columns of attack had again been organised; the right, to move along the beach against Egmont-op-Zee with a view to turn the enemy's left: the second, composed

¹ Manuscript Diary by Capt. Hunt, 7th Light Dragoons, in the R.U.S.I. Library.

² Fortescue, *History of the British Army*, vol. iv. part 2, p. 682.

1799 wholly of Russian troops, was to attack Bergen; the third column was to support Abercromby; while the fourth on the left was practically a column of reserve to be employed as circumstances should determine.

The three troops of the 15th Light Dragoons were in the right column, forming part of a cavalry force of nine squadrons under Lord Paget—some 750 sabres—while the column also contained a troop of horse artillery, the famous Chestnut Troop, then seeing service for the first time, and four brigades of infantry. “On Wednesday the 2nd October, at half-past two in the morning,” writes the diarist from whom quotation has already been made, “the 7th again proceeded to Petten, and at our former rendezvous were joined by the same troops of the 11th and 15th Light Dragoons as on the morning of the 28th. About half-past five we crossed the dyke to the battery, where we found 9,000 British infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby. . . . The Cavalry and Horse Artillery—except some parties of the former detached into the hills to patrol—continued their march by the sea-side”—the right flank of the cavalry being constantly in the water. “After proceeding about five miles we perceived a strong column of the enemy retiring on the beach quietly before us. We gained on them until they were within reach of our guns which were immediately following the leading squadron of the 7th. . . . No serious resistance was shown by the French”—to the British cavalry is evidently meant—“till we arrived in front of Egmont. . . . The dragoons of our advanced guard were occasionally during the greatest part of the morning skirmishing with the enemy’s Hussars,” and the ground must have been particularly heavy, for another writer¹ has recorded that “the Hussar horses of the French that were opposed to us were frequently up to their shoulders in loose sand.”

Meanwhile Abercromby’s left brigade, under Moore, had twice been fiercely attacked, once on the march, and the second time on arrival near Egmont, by the French troops, who charged out from their position. But eventually the French fell back to their former ground, Abercromby halted in front of them, and during the night the enemy withdrew from Egmont-op-Zee and retired upon St. Pankras and Alkmaar.

By about four o’clock the infantry of the enemy had been completely dislodged and driven from the hills, covering Egmont, into the town. The cavalry were still on the beach, and the squadrons appear to have been withdrawn in turn from the front in order that

¹ “Recollections of the British Army,” *Colborn’s Magazine*, February 1836.

the men might fall to the rear to feed the horses, and by this time the three troops of the 15th Light Dragoons found themselves in the front, owing to the squadrons in the advance having passed to the rear. 1799

“At sunset,” writes Captain Hunt of the 7th Light Dragoons, “when the firing had for some time discontinued, their cavalry—quite unexpectedly by us—made a desperate attempt on our artillery, who remained on their post from whence they had silenced their opponents, whose guns for a few minutes were in their possession, or in fact they had rather passed them, when Lord Paget, who was with the troops of the Fifteenth, then in front—betwixt the hills and out of sight of the enemy—instantly attacked them, being aided by other squadrons in succession as they came up; the guns were immediately retaken and before half of our cavalry arrived at the scene of action . . . and the enemy were driven back and their defeat complete. I particularly noticed after the fray was over some scores of their Hussars’ caps that had fallen off and were strewed on the ground, but did not observe among them one British dragoon’s helmet. . . . I believe not a pistol was fired by our men; those of the enemy I saw dead were killed by the sword, and their loss in the fray was considerable—at least, such afterwards was the report of the inhabitants of Egmont.”

The story of what happened is somewhat differently told by Bunbury,¹ who says: “Just as the day closed, the action apparently at an end, our Light Dragoons on the beach were dismounted to rest their horses, when suddenly down came two squadrons of Chasseurs à Cheval at full speed, and were upon and among the Horse Artillery, who were in front of the column, before they were discovered. They hoped by this act of dashing gallantry to have carried off some of the guns; but luckily there was a group of ten or twelve officers chatting together close by (among them were Lord Paget, Colonel Erskine, and Sir Robert Wilson), and these, followed by half a dozen sergeants and others, who happened to be still on horseback, plunged at once into the middle of the French and fought so furiously that the Dragoons gained time to run together and mount, and then the thing was over. Most of the Chasseurs were killed or taken.”

One or two historians² have been inclined to give the credit of this brilliant exploit to other regiments than the 15th Light Dragoons, but the Royal Artillery at any rate have never been in

¹ Bunbury, *The Great War with France*, p. 28.

² Notably Walsh, *The Expedition to Holland*, p. 71.

1799 doubt to which corps they owed the recapture of their guns. "By some oversight on the part of the General," we read,¹ "or possibly owing to ignorance as to the powers of this new weapon—Horse Artillery—Major Judgson's troop had been advanced to a dangerous distance, and left with an inadequate escort. General Vandamme observed this, and, placing himself at the head of his cavalry, swept down upon the guns. The scene which followed was an exciting one. Taken by surprise, the gunners did not lose their presence of mind, but fired into the advancing cavalry until they were in their midst; and then, with any weapons they had, they struggled with the troopers, who, in immense numbers, surrounded them and sabred them at their guns. According to one account, two only of the guns were carried off by the cavalry when they retired; according to another, the whole were captured. Be it as it may, the prize was not left long undisputed, for Lord Paget, placing himself at the head of the 15th Light Dragoons—now the 15th (King's) Hussars—charged the enemy's cavalry, pursuing them for over a mile; and assisted by the explosion of one of the captive limbers, succeeded in recovering all the guns. The story is calculated to create a friendly sympathy between the Chestnut Troop and the gallant Regiment which proved so staunch a godfather to it at this its christening, and is one to be talked over by the camp fire in days coming on."

Some of the Fifteenth seemed to have improved the occasion before the pursuit ceased, for an eye-witness² states that, "I saw a private of the 15th Light Dragoons come in with about a dozen prisoners; he had been late in the inspection of their necessaries, and the only way we could judge of his attention to that important duty was by admiring an immense bunch of powder bags appended to his saddle skirt—certainly about as unprofitable a piece of plunder as any heart could desire."

In this action—commemorated by the Adjutant-General's letter of April 8, 1820, authorising the Regiment to bear the words "Egmont-op-Zee" on its Standards and appointments—the Fifteenth suffered the following casualties:

Lieutenant-Colonel Erskine was wounded: in H Troop, Privates William Martin and John Roberts were killed, Privates Edward Williamson, Joshua Shutts, and Benjamin Green were wounded; in E Troop, Private Thomas Boatright was wounded; and in F Troop, Privates Thomas Higgins, John Barnsby, Robert Walker, Richard

¹ Duncan, *The History of the Royal Regiment of Artillery*, vol. ii. p. 100.

² "Recollections of the British Army," *Colborn's Magazine*, February 1836.

Painter, and Richard Boyden were wounded. In addition, 3 horses were killed, 2 wounded, and 2 missing. 1799

The cavalry and horse artillery passed the night of October 2 by the seaside—"a cold, blowy night with some rain"; the horses would not drink the only water to be got, which was brackish, and it was late on the next day before they were watered.

On the 4th the Regiment marched into cantonments at Egmont-op-Zee; on this day two horses were killed by falling into a well.

On the 6th the cavalry with Lord Paget—less three troops of the 7th and one of the 15th Light Dragoons—marched back to Bergen, but the two troops of the Fifteenth were turned out again at 3 p.m. in consequence of an alarm on the right of the army, and marched to a post in front of Egmont-op-Zee.

This alarm was the result of the Duke of York advancing his right and centre preparatory to a general attack upon the French position which was to have followed; but owing to some of our troops and of the Russians having pushed too far forward, something like a general action resulted—one, too, which had no special object and was left to direct itself. The French were driven back, but our losses were very heavy, as indeed they had been in all the indecisive fighting which had taken place since the army disembarked.

On this day Privates James Swan and Joseph Gilbert, with one horse, of Captain Askew's troop, were wounded on picquet, and Lieutenant Grant was also slightly wounded in an encounter, when commanding a small picquet, with the enemy, who were twice his strength, but whom he repulsed with the loss of more than half their numbers. It must have been for his services on this occasion that Colonel Erskine afterwards presented Lieutenant Grant with a silver medal.

The Duke of York now resolved to fall back: his army had fought several actions, but had made no real progress; the difficulties of supply and transport seemed insuperable; the country was very difficult; the state of the roads made military operations impossible; while our Allies were disheartened and on bad terms with the British. On the 7th, therefore, the army retreated, the cavalry remaining in front of Egmont-op-Zee during that night, and following the retirement on the 8th. On this day the army was again behind the lines of the Zype, and the Fifteenth had returned to their cantonments at Zyandt.

On October 9 three more¹ troops of the King's Light Dragoons

¹ *British Minor Expeditions*, published by authority, shows four squadrons of the Fifteenth on service at the Helder. This is evidently a mistake.

1799 landed at the Helder, proceeding at once on picquet at Petten and Krabbendam. These troops were A, the General's, C, the Major's, and B, Captain Mansfield's; they were commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Anson, who brought with him the following officers: Captains Mansfield and Shedden, Lieutenants Foskett, A. Weston, and Barker, Cornet Wallop, and Assistant-Surgeon Gunning. Two more troops actually embarked later at Ramsgate for foreign service under Major Aylett, but did not leave the harbour.

There was some skirmishing on the 11th, a horse of B Troop of the Fifteenth being this day killed on picquet, while another was wounded; but on the 14th the Duke of York entered into negotiations for the evacuation of the country, and an agreement was concluded on the 18th, from which day hostilities ceased.

On the 23rd, the 7th, 11th, and 15th Light Dragoons each sent 100 men and horses to the Helder for embarkation, and with the party of the Fifteenth—which was drawn from all six troops, and comprised 6 sergeants, 6 corporals, 1 trumpeter, 2 farriers, and 85 privates—went Major Seymour, Captain Wilson, Lieutenant Hayes, Cornet Wallop, and Assistant-Surgeon Gunning, besides 4 officers' servants. On the following day Lieutenant-Colonel Anson embarked in command of a further detachment of 4 officers (Captain Askew, Lieutenants Foskett and Barker, and Surgeon Lidderdale), with Quartermasters Elliot and Pittard and 119 of other ranks, with 100 horses; while on the 29th, the day before the date when, by the agreement, the evacuation had to be completed—Captain Mansfield went on board the transports with Lieutenant Grant, Quartermaster Dixon, 60 of other ranks, and 60 horses, also the Standards and baggage. On November 1 the rest of the Regiment embarked, with the exception of a detachment of 46 men, under Captain Shedden and Lieutenant Weston, who, mounted on the best of the 127 horses which had been cast in Holland, remained for a few days longer for the performance of the outpost duty.

The following transports were allotted for the first two parties:

On the <i>Lord Nelson</i> . . .	18	men and	18	horses.
„ <i>Maria</i> . . .	18	„ „	18	„
„ <i>Catherine</i> . . .	16	„ „	16	„
„ <i>Dolphin</i> . . .	42	„ „	42	„
„ <i>Donor</i> . . .	18	„ „	18	„
„ <i>Friendship</i> . . .	36	„ „	36	„
„ <i>Ralph Nicholson</i> . . .	70	„ „	40	„

While the rest of the dragoons and horses seem to have found accom-

modation in the *Mary*, the *Nelly*, the *Northumberland*, the *Orphan*, and the *Benjamin and Mary*. 1799

The different detachments landed at Ramsgate, Deal, and Yarmouth, and by November 20th the whole Regiment was concentrated in the barracks at Canterbury.

A "state" of the Fifteenth shortly before embarkation—dated October 14—gives the strength of the six troops in Holland as 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 4 captains, 6 lieutenants, 3 cornets, 1 chaplain, 1 adjutant, 5 quartermasters, 1 surgeon, 2 assistant surgeons, 23 sergeants, 5 trumpeters, 328 rank and file present and effective, 28 sick, and 71 on command, with 427 horses.

The Officers were: Lieutenant-Colonels Erskine and Anson; Major Seymour; Captains Wilson, Askew, Mansfield, and Shedden; Lieutenants Hayes, Weston, Foskett, Lidderdale, Grant, and Barker; Cornets Lord Lisle, Warren, and Wallop; Surgeon Lidderdale and Assistant Surgeons Gunning and Safe, with Lieutenant and Adjutant Leitch. Regimental chaplains having been abolished in 1796, the name of the chaplain attached to the Regiment has not been traced.

CHAPTER IX

JANUARY 1800 TO OCTOBER 1808

1800

ON January 8, 1800, the Regiment was inspected by Lieut.-General Gwyn, and on March 22 C and D troops marched from Canterbury, the former to Deal, and the latter to Margate, Ramsgate, and Sandwich. At the end of the same month one troop was added to the establishment, and the Fifteenth was now composed of 10 troops, each having 80 men and horses. On April 25, 19 men were transferred to the Royal Waggon Corps; and the men of the Fencible Cavalry having been invited to volunteer for the Regular Cavalry, in view of the approaching disembodiment of those regiments, during the early part of this year 1,700 men offered themselves for transfer. The regimental records give the following distribution, the Fifteenth receiving more of these volunteers than any other regiment:

35	men from the	1st Somerset Fencible Cavalry.
2	”	” 2nd Somerset Fencible Cavalry.
3	”	” Princess of Wales’s Fencible Cavalry.
8	”	” Ayrshire Fencible Cavalry.
34	”	” Cinque Ports Fencible Cavalry.
5	”	” Perthshire Fencible Cavalry.
29	”	” Berkshire Fencible Cavalry.
14	”	” 1st Fencibles.
11	”	” Lanark and Dumbarton Fencible Cavalry.
2	”	” Norfolk Fencible Cavalry.
7	”	” Fifeshire Fencible Cavalry.
14	”	” Sussex Fencible Cavalry.
5	”	” East and West Lothian Fencible Cavalry.
3 ¹	”	” Hampshire Fencible Cavalry.

By the aid of these volunteers the Regiment seems to have been brought up to strength.

The Regiment began its march for Salisbury, Romsey, Shaftesbury, Blandford, Downton, Wareham, and Bridport on July 21, when D and G troops started for Salisbury, five other troops marching on August 8, 9, and 10. The remainder of the Regiment did not leave

¹ It will be seen that the total of these is 172, but there is a return of the distribution to all cavalry regiments in *Military Extracts*, vol. iii. p. 164, in the R. U. S. I. Library, which shows the Fifteenth as getting 181 of these volunteers. Each man brought an average of two horses with him, the Fifteenth receiving 326 in all.

its quarters until October 10 and 11, when it moved to Dorchester and neighbourhood, and during the winter months there appear to have been five troops at Dorchester, with a detachment at Poole, one troop at Shaftesbury, one at Warminster, two at Trowbridge, and one at Wells. The detachment at Poole seems to have been chiefly employed on the Preventive Service, for there is an entry in the adjutant's diary of that period, under date of January 23, 1801: "Received letter from the Comptroller at Poole informing of the party under command of Sergeant Kitson having seized 500 tubs of spirits, etc." This is followed on the next day by another entry recording that the detachment had altogether, as recorded by Sergeant Kitson, "seized 884 tubs of different spirits and tobacco."

1800

The different troops were also frequently employed in keeping the peace at the elections, detachments proceeding in February to Weymouth, Sherborne, Yeovil, and other places where party feeling was considered likely to lead to riot.

Another duty upon which at that period troops of all arms were far too frequently employed was in the furnishing of escorts for deserters, for in those days desertion was terribly prevalent in the Army. In the adjutant's diary from which quotation has above been made there are *constant* mentions of the provision of escorts for deserters of different corps, of men deserting, and of their subsequent apprehension and court martial. In an old Order Book, under date of September 3, 1800, we read: "The Commanding Officer thinks it proper that the Regiment should be informed of the conduct of the General's troop, who, by offering a reward of five guineas in a most spirited manner for their apprehension, have marked their disapprobation of the infamous behaviour of Abraham Richards and Henry Winter, who deserted from that troop, having stolen clothes and other articles from the house where they were quartered. The Commanding Officer takes the opportunity of expressing his satisfaction at a circumstance which proves their attachment to the honour of the Regiment."

On March 28, 1801, the troops received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice in consequence of serious riots in Somersetshire; they left Dorchester in the early part of April for Taunton, and were distributed in the neighbouring towns, two troops being pushed out to Bodmin and Launceston.

1801

"On April 16," we read in the regimental records, "received the notification of Lieutenant-General H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland being appointed Colonel of the Regiment," *vice* Lord Dorchester, who was transferred to the 4th Dragoons. H.R.H. thenceforth took the

1801 deepest interest in the Regiment, and at certain seasons of the year used to take personal command of it for months at a time.

At the latter end of April an order was received raising the establishment to 90 men and horses each troop; and in the month of June it was further augmented to 101 men and horses per troop, making an establishment of: 1 colonel, 1 lieut.-colonel, 2 majors, 7 captains, 1 capt.-lieutenant, 19 lieutenants, 10 cornets, 1 surgeon, 2 assist.-surgeons, 1 paymaster, 1 veterinary surgeon, 10 quartermasters, 2 staff-sergeants, 50 sergeants, 10 trumpeters, 950 rank and file, and 1,012 horses.

Early in July the head-quarters of the Regiment were stationed at Southampton, but the troops were at Taunton, Bridgewater, Trowbridge, Wells, Ilminster, Chard, Honiton, Wellington, and Axminster; while by August 14 another move had been made, and the Fifteenth occupied quarters at Hertford, Ware, Hoddesden, Stevenage, Hitchin, St. Albans, Salisbury, and Winchester. In September, Lieutenant Thackwell, with two sergeants, 21 rank and file, and 22 horses, proceeded to Brighton "for learning the exercise of the mounted artillery," it being intended to attach two galloper guns to every regiment of light cavalry; the course lasted three months. On October 2 the Fifteenth marched to Guildford, Farnham, Alton, Godalming, and Basingstoke, the detachment at Southampton also joining head-quarters.

About this time His Majesty King George the Third accorded permission for the sergeants and corporals of the King's Light Dragoons to wear a crown above the chevron, the lace of which was to be Royal; and at the same time His Majesty granted leave for the waiters in the officers' mess of the Regiment to wear the Royal livery. As a further special mark of the Royal favour the Regiment was reviewed by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York on Guildford racecourse on May 15, 1802, when the squadrons turned out about 85 files strong, and Lieutenants Moray and Thackwell were called upon to perform the sword exercise and attack and defence at speed before their Royal Highnesses.

Consequent on the signature of the Treaty of Amiens in the spring of this year, a reduction of the King's Light Dragoons was ordered; in May 325 men were discharged, 44 horses were transferred to the Heavy Dragoons, and 200 were cast, previous to which time the Regiment wanted only 12 men and 66 horses to complete its establishment, so little difficulty being experienced in obtaining recruits for the Fifteenth, despite the fact that the war had now been in progress for more than eight years. On June 24

a further reduction took place, the Regiment now comprising only eight troops each of an establishment of 64 men and 54 horses; the captains, lieutenants, and cornets of the junior troops and some of the subalterns of the others were placed on half pay, 132 men were discharged, 20 horses were transferred to the Royals and 173 were cast.

1802

On July 21 the Regiment left Guildford and the neighbourhood, and by the middle of August the head-quarters were at Worcester, with troops detached to Gloucester, Hereford, Bewdley, and Kidderminster.

Early in the new year, however, the threatening attitude of the First Consul, who had gained by the Peace of Amiens "a short breathing space upon honourable terms,"¹ had caused Ministers to recognise that the reopening of war was inevitable, and that the Army must be augmented if it was to reach the establishment of 143,000 men for which the Secretary at War had asked in the previous December. On March 11 an order was received by the Fifteenth for increasing the strength to 75 men and 65 horses per troop, and in the following July a further augmentation of 10 men and horses was ordered for each troop.

1803

On May 24 the Regiment had moved to Margate, Ramsgate, Deal, and Dover, and in this year, under a General Order, dated Horse Guards, June 6, 1803, captains were appointed to the field officers' troops, these receiving a compensation of £20 per annum in lieu of being posted to them; the rank of captain-lieutenant was at the same time abolished. In 1803, also, an order was issued limiting the length of pig-tails to seven inches, but they were not actually done away with until five years later.

The head-quarters moved from Margate to Ramsgate in the latter end of October, and on May 31, 1804, the Regiment began to march from the Kentish coast, was reviewed by H.R.H. the Duke of York on Wimbledon Common on June 12, and arrived at Winchester, Southampton, and Romsey about the 21st of the month—three troops being stationed at each of the two first-named

1804

THE XVth,
OR,
King's Regiment of Light Dragoons.

THE
Highest Bounty
WILL BE GIVEN
For a few Heroes,
NOW WANTED
To complete this gallant Regiment.

VOLUNTEERS will be genteelly treated, and
have many Advantages pointed out to them,
on Application to
SERG. COOKE, *White Horse, Oxford-Street.*
SERG. WILLIAMSON, *Flying Horse, Borough.*
SERG. MATHEWS, *Ship, Croydon.*
CORP. WILSON, *King's Arms, Little Chelsea.*
N. D. DRINGERS well satisfied.

¹ Fortescue, *History of the British Army*, vol. v. p. 3.

1804 places, and two at the last-named. In August two additional troops were raised, causing the King's Light Dragoons now to consist of 10 troops, each of 85 men and 75 horses, while in December following the dismounted men were ordered to be mounted, thus necessitating a further addition of 10 horses per troop. A print of the Recruiting Poster used at this period will be of interest.

At the end of the previous month the Regiment had parties detached, amounting to 12 sergeants, 243 rank and file, and 252 horses, under Lieutenants Thackwell, Strode, and Coore, Cornets Gordon, Williams, and Stirling, to Bridport, Dorchester, Blandford, Salisbury, Andover, and Basingstoke, engaged in escorting from Plymouth to London the treasure¹ taken in the Spanish ships captured in consequence of hostilities which had broken out with Spain in September, although war was not actually declared by the Court of Madrid until December 14. Towards the end of
1805 March 1805 the Regiment was ordered to be augmented to the highest establishment ever reached by it, each troop to contain 106 men and the same number of horses, the additions being one lieutenant, one sergeant, one corporal, and 19 privates for each of the 10 troops: the establishment of each rank was now as under:

1 colonel, 2 lieut.-colonels, 2 majors, 10 captains, 20 lieutenants, 10 cornets, 1 adjutant, 1 surgeon, 2 assistant surgeons, 1 paymaster, 1 veterinary surgeon, 10 quartermasters, 2 staff-sergeants, 50 sergeants, 50 corporals, 10 trumpeters, 950 rank and file, 1,062 horses.

On March 25 the head-quarters and six troops were stationed at Salisbury, two at Romsey, and two at Andover, and shortly afterwards one troop was quartered at Shaftesbury. On July 8 the troops at Salisbury marched to Weymouth, where the recruits and remounts were left in Radipole Barracks, while the whole of the rest of the King's Light Dragoons, having assembled at Dorchester, went into camp near the village of Radipole, near Weymouth. Here in camp were also the 1st Hussars of the King's German Legion and three brigades of horse and field artillery, while in barracks in Weymouth itself were the 1st and 2nd Heavy Dragoons of the Legion. About 8,000 infantry and some foot artillery were also encamped near the sea-shore, with some companies of Rifles near the Look-out Battery. Altogether some 11,000 men were under arms, commanded by H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, but the cavalry brigade to which the Fifteenth were attached appears to have been under the command

¹ This was probably part of the contents of the three Spanish plate-ships, captured on September 30, by Sir Graham Moore, brother of Sir John Moore.

of Brigadier-General Slade. The King and Queen and the Princesses were at Weymouth during the concentration and often passed through the lines; the troops were exercised in outpost work, advance and rear-guards, and many instructive field days were held. The camp broke up at the end of September, when the Fifteenth occupied quarters in Radipole Barracks.

1805

On August 22 Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Seymour was promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel of the Regiment, and in December Lieut.-Colonel Long¹ was posted as Second Lieut.-Colonel, the two appointments being *vice*, respectively, Lieut.-Colonel James Erskine, who had not been with the Fifteenth for the last four years, and Lieut.-Colonel Anson¹ transferred to the 16th Light Dragoons. The date of Colonel Anson's farewell order is December 18. It was while the Regiment was at Weymouth that the Duke of Cumberland made it a "standing order that any non-commissioned officer reduced should not again be allowed to serve in that capacity."

Another regimental order of this period, dated February 17, 1806, may perhaps here be quoted, as showing the peculiar character of the "amusements" of the British soldier of a hundred years ago: "The Commanding Officer has observed that in some of the rooms the men have amused themselves with throwing herring-guts against the ceiling. If any such irregularity is again observed, the rooms will be fresh whitewashed at the expense of the men occupying them."

1806

In the beginning of 1806 the practice of "picketing," which had often been resorted to as a punishment, was abolished; it consisted in the offender being tied up so that his feet just rested on two sharp-pointed pegs, and it is said that men preferred its infliction to being tried by court martial; this mode of punishment was so summary and impressive that it was looked upon as a great deterrent against the commission of offences, while no ill-effects had ever been known to arise from its infliction. Old customs, however, die hard, and although "picketing" was thus *officially* abolished, it seems to have survived for some years in the King's Light Dragoons—certainly until 1810, for subsequent to that year a member of Parliament named Whitbread is reported to have made some remarks in the House of Commons on "the dreadful practice of picketing, which is still, we believe, kept up in the Regiment, though abolished in every other regiment in the Service."²

¹ Both these officers afterwards commanded cavalry brigades during the Peninsular War.

² See *Military Extracts*, vol. v. p. 84, R.U.S.I. Library.

1807

On January 1 the King's Light Dragoons only required 79 men and 137 horses to complete their establishment of 1,072 sergeants, rank and file, and 1,062 horses, but before these numbers could be made up, the establishment was again, in April, reduced to 85 men and horses per troop, with a corresponding reduction in the commissioned ranks; thus one lieutenant-colonel, nine lieutenants, 10 sergeants, 116 privates and 66 horses were now borne on the strength as supernumeraries.

Become
Hussars,
March 31

From the end of January until early in March the headquarters of the Fifteenth appear to have been occupying barracks at Dorchester, and it was while stationed here that a very drastic change was made in the clothing and equipment of the Regiment, which was now constituted "Hussars" under authority of an order promulgated on March 31. A small carbine was issued in place of the old-pattern carbine and bayonet (Elliott's pattern) which had hitherto been in use. The Light Dragoon saddle and straight-cheeked bit were done away with, and the Hussar saddle and blanket, shabracque, sheepskin, and curved bit with ornamented headstall were adopted. Orders were also given out that all ranks were to wear moustaches, but the carrying out of this mandate seems to have been attended with some difficulty, for an order dated this month reads as follows: "His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland directs that until further orders Officers will discontinue to wear mustachios, it being difficult to preserve uniformity in this respect from the frequent leaves of absence granted, when they are usually cut off."

The new costume seems to have occasioned H.R.H. a good deal of anxiety in the matter of inducing all his subordinate officers to follow the sealed pattern; and on September 17 of this year Lieut.-Colonel Long, who was then in command, found it necessary to issue the following order: "The Commanding Officer having been required to enforce greater attention to uniformity in the dress and appearance of officers, has obtained from H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland a pattern boot and spur, hat and feather, which are now in the Adjutant's possession and to which the officers will immediately conform. H.R.H. likewise expressed his directions that no part of the *shirt* or *chitterlings* should be visible either above or beneath the stock."

In the spring of 1807 the Standards and Guidons of the Regiment were lodged at the residence of the Duke of Cumberland at St. James's, as appears from a letter dated Weymouth, April 28, 1807, and they were not afterwards used.

Soon after this all ranks of the 15th Hussars were overjoyed at the prospect of service in the field which seemed to open out before them, for on May 21 an order was issued from the Horse Guards directing the Regiment to hold itself in readiness for active service. Its opportunity was, however, not yet come, and on June 1 it moved to Richmond and the neighbouring towns; and after being reviewed on Hounslow Heath on July 20 by the Prince of Wales and the Commander-in-Chief, the Fifteenth marched to Woodbridge Barracks, arriving there on the 28th. 1807

In the *Adjutant's Journal* for June 4 of this year is the following: "The Regiment paraded in full review order this morning at 11 o'clock. . . . Fired a *feu de joie* in honour of His Majesty's birthday with pistols on horseback."

It seems to have only been in August 1807 that the long locks worn by all Hussars were ordered to be cut short in the Fifteenth. A general order on the subject had appeared some time previously, but H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland seems to have been at first disinclined to permit its observance in the Regiment of which he was the Colonel.

While stationed here and at Wickham Market, a cavalry brigade was formed of the then existing Hussar Regiments—7th, 10th, and 15th—with two troops of Horse Artillery, under Major-General Lord Paget. Field days were held twice a week on Rushmere Heath, near Ipswich, and on October 5 this fine brigade of 15 squadrons and 12 guns—in all some 2,000 men and horses—was inspected by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

On October 17, the camp having broken up, three troops of the Fifteenth marched to Weeley in Essex, and in June of the next year —1808—two troops were moved to Norwich from head-quarters. About July 27 the Regiment marched in four divisions to Romford, Epping, and the neighbourhood; and on August 19 was reviewed on Wanstead Flats by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, the Duke of Cumberland himself being in command of the Regiment. On this occasion the officers wore for the first time dress sabretasches, pouches, and shabracques, embroidered and laced with silver, and shell bridles. 1808

CHAPTER X

THE CORUNNA CAMPAIGN

OCTOBER 1808 TO JANUARY 1809

1808

DURING the last few months events had been transpiring in Portugal which were to call the 15th Hussars again into the field. The battle of Vimiera, fought on August 21, had led to the Convention of Cintra. The general officers who had concluded this treaty—Sir Hew Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Wellesley, and Sir Harry Burrard—had been recalled to England to answer for their action before a court martial; and the forces in the Peninsula remained in and about Lisbon under the command of Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, who had landed in the country on the very day of the action which had for a time brought the operations to a close. On September 25 instructions were sent to Sir John Moore, reaching him on October 6, containing a determinate plan of campaign under which he was to enter Spain and co-operate with the Spanish forces in expelling the French from the Peninsula; he was informed that Sir David Baird was being despatched from home, with some 15,000 men, to land at Corunna and join him from there; and with these, and the troops then under his command, it was expected that he would be able to dispose of close upon thirty thousand infantry and five thousand cavalry for employment in the north of Spain.

The letter of service sent to Sir David Baird was dated September 28, and contained the following information and instructions: "His force was to consist of nearly 14,000 infantry, 800 artillery, and rather less than 300 of the waggon-train; besides these he was to have four regiments of cavalry—an arm in which the army then in Portugal was lamentably weak¹—and two troops of horse artillery, thus bringing up his force to not far short of 18,000 men. He was to transport his troops to Corunna and remain in Galicia until they could be made ready to take the field." The regiments detailed to accompany him were then some in Ireland and some occupying English garrisons, and they were directed to embark at Cork, Ramsgate, Harwich, and Portsmouth, finally assembling at and sailing from Falmouth.

The embarkation orders had been issued on September 3, and

¹ The only cavalry with Moore were the 18th Light Dragoons and 3rd Light Dragoons of the King's German Legion.

it was hoped that the whole force would be ready at Falmouth by the end of the month ; events proved, however, that this confidence was somewhat misplaced. It was early realised that the horses for the artillery could not be collected by the date at which it had been expected that the rest of the transports would be able to sail, and Sir David Baird was ordered to proceed without them. This, however, the General declined to do, and delayed his departure until his deficiencies were made good. Even then he was only able to sail on October 9 with the infantry and artillery of his command, for owing to the fact that the horse-transports sent with the earlier expedition had not been returned, the cavalry and the troops of horse artillery had to be left behind to follow on later.

The cavalry regiments of Baird's force had now been reduced to three—the 7th, the 10th, and the 15th Hussars, and with them was to go Lieut.-General Lord Paget, who had been nominated to the command of the whole of the British cavalry in the Peninsula.

On September 23 the 15th Hussars received orders to prepare eight troops, each of 85 men and horses, for service ; the troops selected were :

Ordered on
Service,
Sept. 23

A Troop,	Captain Seelinger.
B „	Captain Dalrymple.
E „	Captain Griffith.
F „	Captain Cochrane.
G „	Captain Murray.
H „	Captain Broadhurst.
I „	Captain Thackwell.
K „	Captain Gordon.

The following was the arrangement of the squadrons :

Right Squadron : Squadron Leader, Major Forrester.

Right Troop, Captain Seelinger ; *Left*, Captain Thackwell.

Right Centre Squadron : Squadron Leader, Captain Broadhurst.

Right Troop, Captain Broadhurst ; *Left*, Captain Dalrymple.

Left Centre Squadron : Squadron Leader, Captain Murray.

Right Troop, Captain Murray ; *Left*, Captain Cochrane.

Left Squadron : Squadron Leader, Major Leitch.

Right Troop, Captain Griffith ; *Left*, Captain Gordon.

The other officers embarking were Lieut.-Colonel Colquhoun Grant (who had only joined the Regiment on September 25), Lieutenants Buckley, Whiteford, Hancox, During, Knight, Penrice,

1808 and Carpenter; Cornets Jenkins, Laroche, Philips, and L. P. Jones, Lieutenant and Adjutant C. Jones, Paymaster Henslow, Surgeon Lidderdale, Assistant Surgeon Forbes, and Veterinary Surgeon Castley. Of other ranks there were 7 quartermasters, 36 sergeants, 32 corporals, 8 trumpeters, 642 privates, and 682 horses.

The two troops remaining behind to form the *depôt* appear to have been commanded by Captains Hanson and Foskett; the latter officer left the 15th Hussars in 1810, and those who are curious to know more about him should read two pamphlets which he afterwards published.¹

Lieut.-Colonel Long, the Second Lieut.-Colonel, and Captain Augustus Heyliger, who had lately been brought into the Regiment from the 2nd Light Dragoons of the King's German Legion, were both employed upon the staff.

On October 20 the 15th Hussars commenced their march for the port of embarkation, remained a day at Guildford *en route*, finally embarking at Portsmouth on October 28 and 30 in 26 transports, the embarkation being completed by the latter date—a Sunday. Captain Gordon of the Fifteenth writes: "I went with part of my troop on board the *Rodney*, a ship of 300 tons burden, fitted up to receive 40 men and 36 horses. Major Leitch, Surgeon Lidderdale, and Cornet Philips, who had just joined the Regiment from Eton, took their passage in the same boat. On November 2 the fleet, consisting of 35 sail of transports, left Stokes Bay under convoy of the *Endymion* frigate, commanded by Captain Capel."²

Ten transports, in one of which was Colonel Grant, got separated in the night from the rest of the fleet, put into Plymouth, and proceeded to Corunna under convoy of the *Nonparail* schooner.

The other two regiments of the brigade had sailed on the 10th and reached Corunna on November 8, and with them, in the *Sibylle* frigate, was the Brigadier-General, John Slade. This officer had soldiered in the 10th Hussars until he attained the rank of second Lieutenant-Colonel, and the 15th Hussars had, as we have seen, already served in a cavalry brigade under him at Weymouth. He had apparently in the first instance, judging from an entry in his diary under date of August 16, 1808, been nominated to the com-

¹ *The Rights of the Army vindicated in an appeal to the Public*, and also *Facts and Observations explanatory of the conduct of Captain Foskett as one of the seconds in a duel in the year 1806*. Both apparently published in 1810. See also *Military Extracts*, vol. v. p. 34, Library of the R.U.S.I.

² The compiler of this history is much indebted to the journal kept during the campaign by Captain Gordon, 15th Hussars, and kindly lent by his grandson, Mr. Arthur Gordon, C.M.G., of Ellon Castle, Aberdeenshire.

mand of an *infantry* brigade, composed of the 3rd Battalion the Royals, 2nd Battalion the 23rd, and 2nd Battalion 81st, but immediately prior to sailing—and consequent possibly upon an interview he had with the Prince of Wales between October 14 and 31—he was transferred to the command of the Hussar Brigade. His extra aide-de-camp was Cornet FitzClarence of the 10th Hussars, and this officer, with Colonel Vivian and Major Paget of the 7th Hussars, were also passengers in the *Sibylle*.¹

The Fifteenth had a stormy passage across the Bay of Biscay and twenty horses were lost during the voyage. One of the transports, with Cornet Jenkins, 20 men, and 20 horses on board, was captured by a French privateer, but the vessel was allowed to proceed “on condition of the troops not serving until regularly exchanged.” The captain of the French ship which took the above transport proposed to kill all the horses ; but the men declared that they would suffer anything rather than submit to this cruel massacre of animals they regarded as companions. “The Frenchman, touched by this display of feeling, consented to spare them.”² Cornet Jenkins and his party ultimately landed in Muros Bay and were ordered to Lugo.³ With these exceptions the whole of those who had embarked at Portsmouth reached Corunna on the 8th, but “the *Nelson*, our head-quarter ship, having Colonel Grant, Captain Murray, the paymaster, and the adjutant on board, was one of the vessels which had separated from the convoy, and for several days we entertained apprehension on their account.”⁴

Corunna was still so full of troops that but little stable room was available for so large a body of cavalry, and part of the Hussar brigade had to remain on board ship some days, to the great detriment of the condition of the horses. Eventually, however, the whole regiment landed at the pier at Corunna, the horses being towed ashore at the sterns of boats. The Fifteenth commenced their journey up country on the 21st, but in order to give the horses time to recover from the effects of the confinement on board ship, the route to Astorga was divided into twelve easy stages with two halting days. Moreover, the cavalry and horse artillery marched in ten divisions, the Fifteenth forming the eighth and ninth ; while the tenth and last was composed of details of men and horses which for

¹ *Manuscript Journal of General Sir John Slade*, kindly lent by Mrs. Wyndham Slade.

² *St. James's Chronicle*, November 22, 1808.

³ Here Cornet Phillips met him early in December, “much mortified at not being able to proceed to join the Regiment.”

⁴ They ultimately arrived on the 14th. A charger of Colonel Grant's was drowned during disembarkation.

1808 some reason or other had been unable to march with their respective corps. This party did not exceed 25 men and horses and was in charge of Captain Gordon, 15th Hussars, with whom was Veterinary Surgeon Castley. The strength of the Regiment marching out of Corunna is given in the "States" as 527 rank and file, that of the Hussar Brigade as 1,538.

The Brigadier had gone on with the leading portion of his brigade, and on the 22nd he notes in his diary: "An order reached me at this place (Lugo) from Lord Paget to curtail our baggage as much as possible, as the enemy had advanced near to Astorga. I consequently reduced my baggage to two coats, two pairs of overalls, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, two pairs of boots, a knife, fork and spoon, and my bed."

On this date Sir David Baird had joined the main body of his force collected at Astorga, and it was doubtless the disturbing news which he there received which had prompted Lord Paget's orders to Slade. The bad tidings were, briefly, that two Spanish armies had been utterly routed by the French and that the province of Asturias was at their mercy; while the French cavalry had already reached Benavente, less than 50 miles to the south-east of Astorga. Moore at this date was at Salamanca, where he was awaiting the arrival of the troops under Hope, and where, or between it and Zamora, he hoped to effect his junction with Baird. A few days later, however, Moore learnt that one of the only two Spanish armies remaining in arms had been defeated and dispersed; and on November 28 he wrote to Baird saying that he proposed to fall back on Portugal, and, directing Sir David to retire on Corunna, re-embark his troops, and bring them round to the Tagus.

These orders filtered down the road, and Gordon, following in the extreme rear of Baird's advance, describes meeting, one march beyond Betanzos, with "Cornet Laroche, of the Fifteenth, who was proceeding with despatches to Corunna, and had orders to halt all the troops he should meet on the road, the intention of advancing being abandoned, as he told us, in consequence of the immense force the French were pouring into Castille, and the inefficient state of the Spanish armies."

On December 2 Moore wrote a more hopeful letter to Baird, not cancelling his order for retreat, but saying that the enemy were so much occupied with the Spaniards that there was apparently no immediate prospect of an advance against the British. On the 4th, Baird, leaving his cavalry at Astorga, moved to Villafranca to superintend the retirement of the infantry, where, on the 7th, he

received entirely fresh instructions, first cancelling the retreat, and then directing him to return "bag and baggage" to Astorga. 1808

These contradictory commands were caused by the appearance of something like a revival of a spirit of resistance among the Spaniards; they appeared to be filled anew with military ardour; they had, so it was said, sprung to arms, refused to surrender the capital to the French, and were bent upon a desperate resistance. Both Moore and Baird, who had correctly grasped the intention of the British Government that "the only British Army" should not engage in operations in the Peninsula unaided or unsupported by the Spanish forces, were equally agreed that, since what was passing at Madrid might be "decisive of the fate of Spain,"¹ it was their duty to be at hand to assist by every means in their power. Baird was now therefore directed to send on Lord Paget with the cavalry and horse artillery to Zamora, to recall such of his infantry as had fallen back, and to push them on by brigades to Benavente.

We may now return to the movements of the Hussar Brigade, described by Lord Paget in a letter of December 4, as "a little corps of cavalry that cannot be surpassed." Marching by the great Madrid road, General Slade's brigade moved by Betanzos, Monte Guiterz, Lugo, and Nogales—"about which place," writes General Slade, "the road exceeds everything I saw in Switzerland. A road winding under a mountain of stupendous height; it made one quite tremble to look down. One horse of the brigade fell down this immense precipice, and was absolutely dead ere he reached the bottom." Then on by Villafranca and Bembibre to Astorga, where, on November 28, the cavalry closed up to the infantry portion of General Baird's force.

On December 6 the cavalry, starting at midnight, reached Benavente at 8 the next morning, and near this place Captain Gordon rejoined, having pushed on with the best horses, Cornet Philips, relieving him in charge of the last division of the mounted troops. Moving on again in the dark by way of La Granja, the brigade reached Zamora on the Douro by 6 a.m. on the 9th. "This march," writes Gordon, "was conducted with the same silence and precaution as the two former, and during the greater part of it neither officers nor men could keep their eyes open; the extreme cold, added to the fatigue of three successive night marches, caused a drowsiness which it was almost impossible to resist. The cold had been severe on the two former nights, but on this the frost was so intense that in the morning our fur caps were bristled with icicles."

¹ Moore's letter to Baird, dated Salamanca, December 6, 1808.

1808

"These night marches," echoes the Brigadier, "are certainly not the most agreeable, but it was necessary to cover our movements from the enemy, who were supposed to be very near us and in considerable force. . . . The joy of the inhabitants of Zamora on our arrival is not to be expressed, the bells were ringing the whole day, and the people crying 'Long live the good English!' The whole town was illuminated, and a most elegant breakfast was provided for us by the Junta in the Town Hall, where the Bishop presided."

Proceeding up the right bank of the river, the march, which commenced at 11 a.m. on the 10th, was not completed until 7 p.m., when Toro was reached and where a halt was made; but the left squadron of the Fifteenth moved on early the next afternoon to occupy Morales. Information had been received that bodies of French cavalry were stationed at Rio Seco and Rueda, and the British were kept on the alert. Here the brigade, with which Lord Paget was marching, was met by the Reserve Division, under Lieut.-General Edward Paget, a brother of Lord Paget, and by a brigade of the Second Division. On the 14th the cavalry under Slade followed the force which two days earlier had moved on Tordesillas, where they "were received as before by every possible demonstration of joy," and where the Brigadier was billeted in the Convent of St. Claire, founded by Don Pedro the Cruel, and in which building Napoleon occupied quarters on Christmas Day. "We did not arrive there," writes Gordon, "until 8 o'clock, and the roads were so slippery, owing to the severity of the frost, that we could scarcely keep our horses on their legs."

"The whole of the cavalry was assembled here; the 18th Hussars and 3rd Hussars of the German Legion, who had marched from Portugal with Sir John Hope's column, arrived soon afterwards."

In the meantime Moore, with the view of carrying out his intention of striking a blow in the assistance of the Spanish cause, had determined to move on Valladolid, from where he proposed marching on Placencia and Burgos, and so threaten the French communications.¹ On December 13, however, the advanced cavalry under Stewart intercepted a despatch from Berthier to Soult, from which it was clear that any movement of Moore on Burgos would expose him to attack by vastly superior force; but that Soult's corps, little more than half the strength of Moore's, was isolated on the river Carrion, where it could be assailed without risk of interference. Moore therefore decided to fall upon Soult, and gave orders for the concentration of the whole of his force; and on December 20 its

¹ Moore's letter to Baird dated December 11.

junction was finally effected at Mayorga, the movement being covered by the British cavalry on the east and north-east. Stewart was particularly active with the mounted troops under his command.

1808

On December 15 and 16 the Fifteenth were at La Motta with the Brigadier, the other regiments occupying St. Cyprien, Valmoase, Pedroso del Rey, and Villa Don Diego; French dragoons were seen in the neighbourhood about Vega; at La Motta the 15th Hussars mounted a picquet of a hundred men, and on the night of the 15th-16th Gordon took out a small party to try to surprise a French picquet, which was reported by patrols to be stationed a few miles off on the Rio Seco road, but he found no trace of an enemy, while another party sent out towards Valladolid on a similar errand was equally unsuccessful.

"17th. Marched to Villa Braxima," writes General Slade in his journal; "from this I rode to Rio Seco to reconnoitre, as the French had a large body of cavalry there, but finding they had flown, I went in with Colonel Grant of the 15th Hussars, and the joy of the inhabitants at seeing us is not to be expressed. The French on flying pillaged them of everything. They were 600 cavalry under command of General Franceschi. 18th. Marched to Villa Pando, where I found Sir John Moore, Sir David Baird, and the other lieutenant-generals in council upon the line of conduct to be adopted."

"It was nearly dark," Gordon tells us, "when we arrived at Villa Pando, and as the town was quite filled with British troops, it was late in the evening before the Regiment was provided with quarters; and after all our accommodations were so bad that we might as well have remained in the streets. The horses were crowded into the cloisters of a convent, where they had scarcely room to stand, and the Hussars could neither get straw to lie upon nor fire to cook their rations. . . . Here we first heard the news of the surrender of Madrid . . . it was the general opinion that in consequence of the unfortunate situation of affairs in Castille, our army would immediately fall back upon Portugal; but we were most agreeably surprised by receiving orders to advance in the direction of Burgos."

It was at this date that Moore made a redistribution of his army, and Lord Paget rearranged his two cavalry brigades. The orders from the Horse Guards were distinct enough, viz. that Slade's brigade was to consist of the 7th, 10th, and 15th Hussars, but Lord Paget decided to set these aside, and made over the 7th Hussars to

1808 Stewart, whose brigade, therefore, was henceforth composed of the 7th Hussars, the 18th Light Dragoons, and the 3rd Hussars of the King's German Legion, leaving Slade with the 10th and 15th Hussars only. There is no mention of these changes in Slade's journal.

To return to Gordon's diary: "19th December. Ever since the beginning of the month the weather had been colder than it usually is in England at this season; but for the last five or six days the frost had become most intense and the roads very slippery. The cavalry, horse artillery, and some brigades of infantry assembled at 8 o'clock and marched in company to Valderas, a distance of five leagues, where the infantry and General Stewart's brigade halted. Our brigade with the Horse Artillery marched three leagues further, and it was quite dark before we arrived at Mayorga. Having been eleven hours on the march we remained on horseback in the streets above an hour exposed to a heavy fall of snow, whilst the Quartermasters were arranging the billets. It continued snowing all night, and in the morning the ground was covered to the depth of eight or ten inches."

Mayorga was within no more than a few leagues of Sahagun, where there were two regiments of Soult's cavalry under General Debelle, who had been in occupation of this place for the past fortnight, engaged in covering Soult's concentration at Carrion and Saldanha.

"20th December. We marched from Mayorga at 10 o'clock, the Tenth and Horse Artillery halted at Melgar de Arriba, two leagues from our head-quarters. The Fifteenth proceeded a league further to Melgar de Abaxo—a dirty, miserable village. The officers commanding troops and squadrons were summoned to Colonel Grant's quarters at 10 o'clock in the evening, when he acquainted us that Lord Paget," who seems to have attached himself to this portion of Slade's brigade, "had directed the Regiment to be formed in readiness to march on a particular service precisely at midnight, and that we should probably be engaged with the enemy before daylight. The Colonel ordered the troops to be assembled as silently as possible at 11 o'clock; and cautioned us to keep the Spaniards in ignorance of the intended march that they might not have it in their power to give information to the enemy. The Regiment was formed at the hour appointed,¹ but owing to the irregular manner in which we had been obliged to take up our quarters, and the bugles not being allowed to sound, several men were left behind whom the non-

¹ Captain Griffith records that "we moved off at a few minutes after one."

commissioned officers had not informed of the order to turn out. Lieutenant Buckley, who had joined us in the evening with a number of men and horses that had been left in Galicia, remained in the village to follow with the baggage and ineffectives in the morning.” 1808

The following orders were issued by Lord Paget at 9.30 p.m. on the 20th to General Slade and the 10th Hussars:

“The 10th Hussars with four guns will march from Monastero so as to arrive at the bridge at Sahagun precisely at half-past six o’clock to-morrow morning. The whole will march as light as possible, leaving the forage to be brought forward by the country carts with the baggage, which will march at daybreak under escort of such men and horses as are not fit for a forced march. The guns will move without ammunition wagons, the two remaining ones, with everything belonging to the artillery, will come on with the baggage. The object of the movement is to surprise Sahagun; the picquet at the bridge will be driven in briskly. If serious opposition is made, a squadron or more may be dismounted, who, followed by a mounted squadron, will enter the town, make for the general’s and principal officers’ quarters to make them prisoners. It is only in case of absolute necessity that the guns must be used. The grand object is to drive the enemy through the town, on the other side of which Lieut.-General Lord Paget will be posted with the 15th Hussars. The moment this object is in the way of being accomplished, two squadrons of the 10th must be detached to the left of El Burgo Ranco, where the enemy has a picquet of 60 to 100 men. These must be briskly attacked and made prisoners. This done they will return to Sahagun.”

The part taken by the 10th Hussars in this affair is soon told in the words of the Brigadier, who accompanied that regiment and the guns: “We marched accordingly and a more dreadful night could not be exposed to, as it was particularly dark, a severe frost, with sleet falling, and snow drifted in many places to the depth of four feet. It is inconceivable the number of horses that fell during this march; one man had his leg broke, and it is surprising that more accidents did not happen. Four leagues was the distance.” (Elsewhere General Slade notes in his journal that a Spanish league is equal to four miles and fifty yards, but as most historians seem to agree that the actual distance traversed did not exceed, if it was as much as, twelve miles, it is probable that the Brigadier here means English leagues.) “We arrived at the bridge at the hour fixed in spite of the many difficulties that presented themselves, but the French were gone; we followed through the town and found that

1808 the 15th had, not ten minutes, charged and put them to the rout. We joined in the pursuit and made altogether near 140 prisoners. . . . The French were prepared for the attack by a patrol that crossed on the 15th, and, much to their credit, though the notice was so short, they were drawn up on the outside of the town to receive them. I must here observe that the French load their baggage every night and keep their horses bridled and saddled, the men sleeping in the stables. Had we surprised them, the Regiment under my command would in all probability have had hot work, as they were all in a convent where they could have very easily defended themselves."

Action of
Sahagun,
Dec. 21

The share of the 15th King's Hussars in the action of Sahagun may appropriately be recounted by Captain Gordon: "Whilst we were drawn up at the alarm post, waiting for the arrival of Lord Paget, a fire broke out in the village, occasioned probably by the carelessness of some of our Dragoons. The glare of the flames partially illuminated the ground where we stood, and contrasted finely with the dark mass of our column, whilst the melancholy sound of the church bell . . . broke the silence of the night, and, combined with the reflections on the object and probable consequences of our expedition, made the whole scene peculiarly awful and interesting.

"Captain Thornhill of the 7th, who attended Lord Paget with 10 or 12 orderlies of his regiment, rode beside me during part of the night, and told me the object of our movement. . . . Our march was disagreeable and even dangerous, owing to the slippery state of the roads. There was seldom an interval of many minutes without two or three horses falling, but fortunately few of the riders were hurt by these falls. The snow was drifted in many places to a considerable depth, and the frost was extremely keen. . . . We passed through two small towns or villages; in one of these, about two leagues from Sahagun, is a noble castle . . . Near this place our advanced guard came upon the enemy's picquet, which they immediately charged; the Frenchmen ran away, and in the pursuit both parties fell into a deep ditch filled with snow. Two of the enemy were killed and six or eight made prisoners; the remainder escaped and gave the alarm to the troops at Sahagun. Just at this period, when despatch was particularly required, our progress was very much impeded by two long narrow bridges,¹ without parapets and covered with ice, which we were obliged to cross in single file. On our arrival at Sahagun we made a detour to avoid passing through the streets, and dis-

¹ In a note, apparently added subsequently, Captain Gordon writes that what appeared to him in the darkness to be parapetless bridges were probably causeways.

covered the enemy formed in a close column of squadrons, near the road to Carrion de los Condes; but, owing to the darkness of the morning and a thin mist, we could distinguish neither the number nor description of the force opposed to us, further than to ascertain it consisted of cavalry.

1808

"Lord Paget immediately ordered us to form open columns of divisions, and trot—as the French, upon our coming in sight, made a flank movement, apparently with the intention of getting away. But the rapidity of our advance soon convinced them of the futility of such an attempt. They therefore halted; deployed from column of squadrons and formed a close column of regiments, which, as it is their custom to tell off in three ranks, made their formation six deep. During this time the two corps were moving in a parallel formation, the enemy's flankers, who came within twenty or thirty yards of our column, repeatedly challenged 'Qui Vive?' but did not fire, although they received no answer. As soon as the enemy's order of battle was formed, they cheered in a very gallant manner and immediately began firing. The Fifteenth then halted, wheeled into line, huzza'd, and advanced.¹ The interval betwixt us was perhaps 400 yards, but it was so quickly passed that they had only time to fire a few shots before we came upon them, shouting 'Emsdorff and Victory!'

"The shock was terrible; horses and men were overthrown, and a shriek of terror, intermixed with oaths, groans, and prayers for mercy, issued from the whole extent of their front. Our men, although surprised at the depth of their ranks, pressed forward until they had cut their way quite through the column. In many places the bodies of the fallen formed a complete mound of men and horses, but very few of our people were hurt. Colonel Grant, who led the right centre squadron, and the Adjutant, who attended him, were amongst the foremost who penetrated the enemy's mass; they were both wounded—the former, slightly on the forehead, the latter, severely on the face.² It is probable neither of them would have been hurt if our fur caps had been hooped with iron, like those of the French Chasseurs, instead of being stiffened with pasteboard.

"It was allowed by everyone who witnessed the advance of the Fifteenth, that more correct movements, both in column and in line, were never performed at a review. Every interval was accurately kept, and the dressing admirably preserved, notwithstanding the dis-

¹ According to Captain Griffith the charge was led by Lord Paget at the head of the right squadron of the Fifteenth.

² The horse of Lieutenant and Adjutant Jones was killed under him.

1808 advantages under which we laboured. The attack was made just before daybreak, when our hands were so benumbed with the intense cold that we could scarcely feel the reins or hold our swords. The ground was laid out in vineyards, intersected by deep ditches and covered with snow. Our horses, which had suffered from confinement on shipboard, change of forage, and the fatigues of incessant marches in inclement weather, were not in their usual condition, and as the commanding officer had neglected to halt the Regiment during the march for the purpose of tightening their girths, they had become so slack that when we began to gallop several of the blankets slipped from under the saddles. The French were well posted, having a ditch in their front which they expected to stop the impetus of our charge. In this, however, they were deceived. Lord Paget misjudged the distance, or halted the Fifteenth too soon, by which means our right was considerably outflanked, and we outflanked theirs by a squadron's length on the left. It was said afterwards that he intended the left squadron should have remained in reserve to support the charge, but no explicit orders reached us. After the horses had begun to gallop indeed, the word of command, 'Left squadron to support,' was passed from the centre, but so indistinctly that Major Leitch did not feel authorised to act upon it, and at that moment we were so near the enemy that it would have been difficult to restrain either the men or the horses."

Captain Gordon was especially well placed for seeing all that transpired, for his post being on the left of the line he had nobody immediately opposed to his troop, and did not actually engage until the enemy were broken and had taken to flight. "The *mêlée*," writes this officer, "lasted about ten minutes, the enemy always endeavouring to gain the Carrion road. The appearance of their heavy dragoons was extremely martial and imposing; they wore brass helmets of the ancient Roman form, and the long black horse-hair streaming from their crests as they galloped had a very fine effect. Having rode together nearly a mile, pell-mell, cutting and slashing each other, it appeared to me indispensable that order should be established, as the men were quite wild and the horses almost blown; therefore, seeing no superior officer near, I pressed through the throng until I overtook and halted those who were farthest advanced in pursuit, and as soon as I had accomplished this object, the bugles sounded 'the rally.'

"Whilst we were re-forming our squadrons the enemy also rallied and continued their flight by different routes. Our left and

left centre squadrons were detached in pursuit of the Chasseurs à Cheval, who took the road to Carrion; the other two squadrons followed the Dragoons, who retired in the direction of Saldanha. Lord Paget accompanied the left centre squadron and allowed the body he pursued to escape by sending an officer with a white handkerchief as a flag of truce to propose that they should surrender; the French took advantage of the delay thus occasioned, and gained so great a start as to render further pursuit hopeless. The left squadron was more successful and made about 70 prisoners, amongst whom were a lieutenant-colonel and three other officers. . . . Many of the prisoners were Germans and remarkably fine fellows. . . . We learned from the prisoners that their force consisted of the 8th Regiment of Dragoons and a provisional regiment of Chasseurs à Cheval,¹ commanded by the General of Brigade, Debelle, whose horses and baggage fell into our hands.

"It appeared by the returns found in his portfolio that the French had about 800 men mounted in the field, whilst we only mustered between 300 and 400,² as independent of various small detachments, above 100 men and horses were left at Melgar de Abaxo. . . . I expected the French would have displayed more skill in the use of the sabre than our men, but the fact proved quite the reverse, for notwithstanding their swords were considerably longer, they had no chance with us.³

"Our Hussars obtained a good deal of plunder, as the prisoners were well supplied with money, trinkets, and ingots of silver, the produce of plate stolen from the churches and houses of the Spaniards, and melted to render it more portable. We also got possession of the papers belonging to the staff of the brigade, and the seals of the 8th Regiment, besides a number of private letters which were scattered about the field by the captors without any regard to the tender nature of the contents."

Of the French, 13 officers and 154 other ranks were taken prisoners, 20 Frenchmen were killed, and 125 horses were captured; while the casualties in the Fifteenth were comparatively few—4 men and 4 horses being killed or died of wounds, and 2 officers, 19 other ranks, and 4 horses were wounded, while 10 horses were missing. Of

¹ The 1st Provisional Chasseurs, commanded by Colonel Tascher, a cousin of the Empress Josephine. This regiment was afterwards dissolved by Napoleon.

² Captain Griffith writes in his diary: "The Regiment did not muster altogether above 600 men."

³ As to this statement and the numbers on either side, compare Fortescue, *History of the British Army*, vol. vi. p. 336. The strength of the Fifteenth on the 19th—two days before—was 527.

1808 the men wounded, one, Private G. Hill, died of his wounds as long afterwards as February 24, 1809, and of some of the others a man of the Fifteenth who took part in the action writes¹: "One poor fellow (Hawkins,² I think,) received over half a score sabre cuts . . . and lived to reach Haslar Hospital. Another trooper (Vokins) had a frightful cut across his face. This poor fellow was discovered lying on his back in the snow, and at first sight the cut he had received seemed of such magnitude as to give an appearance of his face having been divided into two parts from a sabre cut across his nose and into his cheeks. Sergeant Chettle and myself tied up his wounds, and he was ultimately restored to health and his duty."

The following is the complete roll of the casualties of the Fifteenth as given in the Adjutant's Journal:

A Troop: Privates Vokins and Smith.

E Troop: Privates Lathey and Clarke.

F Troop: Sergeant Gearley and Privates Barker, Hill, and Culwick.

G Troop: Privates Henschellwood (died same day), Cade, Moulden, George, Bishop, and Hodges.

H Troop: Sergeant Heard and Privates Lewis and Worrell.

I Troop: Privates Dawkins, Fluke, Allsop, and Collins.

K Troop: Private Johnson—besides Colonel Grant, Lieutenant and Adjutant Jones, and Quartermaster Wardly.

When the Regiment was re-formed, Lord Paget expressed to all ranks his grateful thanks for the gallant manner in which they had behaved; his Lordship and Colonel Grant were each given a medal; and the Fifteenth were subsequently honoured with the Royal authority to bear the word "Sahagun" on their appointments in commemoration of the action.

In his despatch to Lord Castlereagh, dated Benavente, December 28, Sir John Moore wrote as follows of the cavalry operations of the 21st: "The only part of the army which has hitherto been engaged with the enemy has been the cavalry, and it is impossible for me to say too much in its praise. On the march to Sahagun, Lord Paget had information of 600 or 700 cavalry being in that town. He marched on the night of the 20th from some villages where he was posted in front of the army at Mayorga with the 10th and 15th Hussars. The 10th marched straight to the town, whilst Lord Paget with the Fifteenth endeavoured to turn it. Unfortunately, he

¹ *Jottings from my Sabretasch*, by a Chelsea Pensioner, p. 81.

² Evidently a mistake for Dawkins.

fell in with a patrol, one of whom escaped and gave the alarm ; by this means the French had been able to form on the outside of the town before Lord Paget got round. He immediately charged them, beat them, and took from 140 to 150 prisoners, amongst whom were two lieutenant-colonels and eleven officers. From the above it may appear that the 10th Hussars joined the Fifteenth in this attack on the enemy, but this was not the case. The 10th Hussars had been sent under General Slade by another road, and did not arrive on the field of action until a considerable time after the Regiment had charged, defeated, and completely dispersed the enemy, who was in the most rapid retreat.” 1808

The following General Order, dated Sahagun, December 22, was issued by Sir John Moore :

“The different attacks made by the Cavalry upon those of the enemy during the march have given them the opportunity to display their address and spirit, and to assume a superiority which does them credit, and which the Commander of the Forces trusts will be supported upon more important occasions.

“The attack conducted by Brigadier-General the Hon. Charles Stewart and the 18th Light Dragoons, when upon the Duero, and that by Lieutenant-General Lord Paget upon the enemy’s cavalry at this place, are honourable to the British cavalry.

“The Commander of the Forces begs that the Lieutenant-General and Brigadier-General will accept his thanks for their services ; and that they will convey them to Brigadier-General Slade and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the cavalry under their command, for their conduct in the different affairs which have taken place.”

Small wonder that the anniversary of Sahagun is still religiously observed in the King’s Hussars, that the day is kept as a regimental holiday, and that the deeds of the Fifteenth on that December morning among the vineyards are commemorated in verses which are sung at the many festivals which mark the day.

On the 21st, Baird’s division came up and occupied the town from which the French had been driven, while the cavalry were pushed out towards the Carrion and Saldanha, the 15th finding a picquet that night about half a league from Sahagun on the Carrion road. The whole Regiment moved on the 22nd to the village of Villa Peschenel, another league in advance.

Moore intended, after giving his troops rest and collecting supplies, to advance against Soult on the night of the 24th, and attack him at daybreak the following morning. General Edward

1808

Paget's division had already actually set out upon its forward march, the Fifteenth had marched at 5 p.m. on the 23rd to a village some three leagues from Villa Peschenel, and the remainder of the army was upon the point of starting, when the order for the movement against Soult was suddenly cancelled and instructions issued for a rapid retreat to the sea. What had happened was that on December 19 Napoleon had received at Madrid a despatch from Soult, dated the 16th, reporting that the British were moving against him. The Emperor's plans were quickly formed, and as rapidly put into execution. He not only turned against Moore the troops which were marching on Portugal, but he himself, at the head of 50,000 men, whom he urged on by means of the tremendous driving power he knew so well how to exert, hurried northward from the capital to cut off the English Army from Galicia. In consequence of this information, Sir John Moore was obliged to abandon the proposed movement against Soult, and to lose no time in getting back with his troops to Astorga, whence the retreat could better and more easily be secured.

From Sahagun there were two main routes to Astorga; the more northerly crossed the Esla by a bridge at Mansilla and passed through Leon: this road was given up to the passage of the Spanish troops under Romana. The southern road crossed the Esla at Castro Gonzalo, passing through Benavente: this road was allotted to the Head-quarters, and the divisions of Hope, Fraser, and Paget. There was also an intermediate route, which led by cross tracks to Valencia, on the Esla, there passable by a ferry and a ford; and by this Baird was directed to retire his division. The Reserve division, two light brigades, and the cavalry under Paget did not, however, leave Sahagun until the 25th—the remainder of the force the day previous.

The 15th Hussars arrived at the little village of St. Nicholas at 8 p.m., and there dismounting awaited orders, the report of a retirement having already begun to circulate. There had been a complete thaw on the 22nd, followed by heavy rain, when the frost returned with increased severity, covering the roads with sheets of ice. The cold at St. Nicholas was, Gordon has recorded, "most intense, and the ground covered with snow." The men had lain down beside their horses and had fallen asleep, when they were roused after midnight and the Regiment was ordered to return to its former quarters, leaving the left squadron halted at a village half-way between St. Nicholas and Sahagun: this squadron maintained a strong picquet in advance and sent patrols some miles on the road to Carrion.

The brigade had a trying march back to its former billets. General Slade has recorded that "some of the men got frost-bitten, and one poor woman, a trumpeter's wife, died from the cold. 25th.—Marched at three in the morning back to Sahagun; but how very different was the treatment to that which we received on advancing! No more ringing of bells; no longer did the air resound with 'Long live the good English!' All the shops were shut, and not anything to be got for love or money. I may truly say it was the most unpleasant Christmas Day I ever passed. The infantry retreated this morning."

On the afternoon of the 25th the left squadron was ordered to fall back on Sahagun, leaving a picquet in the village under Lieutenant During, who had orders to remain until 9 o'clock the next morning, when all the different picquets were united to form the cavalry rear-guard.

At Sahagun Lieutenant Penrice of the 15th Hussars was found to be dangerously ill with typhus fever, and there being no conveyance for him, even had it been advisable to move him, he was left in charge of a Spanish physician, to whom Lord Paget gave a letter for the commanding officer of any French troops entering the town, commending Penrice to his good offices, and offering, in the event of his recovery, to exchange for him any officer of his rank taken on the 21st. Penrice recovered, and returned home in 1809.

On December 25, 12 men of the 15th appear, from a memorandum in Captain Thackwell's writing, to have been taken prisoners; these were Privates Whitfield, Hayter, White, Courbach, Barton, Atkinson, Lewis, Tusker, Craig, Boyd, Obershaw, and Russell.¹ As there is no record of any cavalry action on this date, it may be presumed that these were dismounted men who fell behind on the final retirement of the cavalry from Sahagun.

On the 26th Baird and Moore crossed the Esla at Valencia and Castro Gonzalo respectively; the rain fell heavily all day, and the roads were knee-deep in clay. As to the cavalry: "Marched to Valderas," notes Slade. "We were on horseback thirteen hours, and a most severe day it was. I should conceive that not less than forty horses sank from fatigue and were obliged to be shot. At Mayorga we heard of a party of Dragoons who had seized our baggage"—this, according to Gordon, had been sent forward the previous day. "A squadron of the 10th Hussars was immediately sent on after

¹ Another man left a prisoner in Spain was Private J. Phillipps, of F squadron. He escaped from the French in Madrid, joined the 23rd Light Dragoons in Portugal, came home with them, and rejoined the 15th Hussars at Guildford on January 29, 1810.

1808 them, who, after a gallant charge, took an officer and 47 privates prisoners, and 50 horses. The 10th had not a man wounded." (According to the French account, the capture of the cavalry baggage was the work of the Polish cavalry, who not only drove off the escort, but forced it to swim the Esla !)¹

Beamish² mentions an incident which is not found in the records of the 15th Hussars, nor in any diaries kept or records made by officers of the Regiment, and in regard to which his associating them with the German Hussars, with whom they were not brigaded, seems to make it possible that some other British cavalry regiment than the 15th may be meant. He states that a hundred men of the 15th Chasseurs entered Mayorga and made a few prisoners among the 15th Hussars, but were obliged to abandon them, and were themselves hurled back, with the loss of some men taken prisoners, by the 3rd Hussars of the King's German Legion.

The cavalry and horse artillery quitted Valderas at 9 a.m. on the 27th, the picquets coming in and forming the rear-guard. Colonel Grant had been detached early in the morning with a squadron of the Fifteenth to reconnoitre in the direction of Villa Pando, but rejoined the column later in the day without having gained any intelligence of the enemy. At Valderas "we began," writes Gordon, "to shoot the horses and mules which were lame or in other respects unfit for hard work. I counted about 40 lying dead in the streets of this place ; and at a subsequent period of the retreat ten of these animals were destroyed, on a moderate computation, for every mile we marched."

Moving in rear of the army and its transport, the roads were found to be in a terrible condition. "In some places," says Gordon, "the artillery horses were scarcely able to drag the guns through the slough." "The exertions of the artillery, and the difficulties they encountered," wrote the Brigadier of this march, "exceeded everything I could have conceived."

On the afternoon of this day the Esla was crossed, and a picquet, furnished by the German Hussars, was left on the right bank ; the 7th, 10th, and 18th, with the Horse Artillery, proceeded to Benavente, while the Fifteenth were detached to St. Christoval, a small village on the right bank, where good quarters and abundance of forage were found.

On the 28th the picquets of the 18th were attacked by a party of French ; but the Fifteenth, although turned out, were not engaged,

¹ Balagny, *Campagne de l'Empereur Napoléon en Espagne*, vol. iv. p. 35.

² *History of the King's German Legion*, vol. i. p. 160.

but one squadron was employed the greater part of the day in destroying the ferry boats on the river between St. Christoval and Valencia. At 6 p.m. the vedettes stationed to watch the river near St. Christoval sent in information that the enemy had arrived on the further bank. "They rode into the Esla to water their horses," writes Gordon, "and abused our men in broken English." The squadron was now withdrawn to Simones. 1808

"29th December.—Major Leitch and I ascended, after breakfast, the tower of the church, from whence we could plainly distinguish the enemy without a glass. . . . At 10 o'clock they pointed two guns at our advanced picquet, which was in consequence withdrawn into the village; and shortly after this we received orders to follow the Regiment, which had marched to the bridge of Castro Gonzalo to support the rest of our cavalry, who were engaged with the French. We turned out in a few minutes and proceeded towards the scene of action as fast as the horses could trot; but before we reached St. Christoval we received directions to halt and wait for the Regiment, which soon came up to us, and the whole body marched to Villa Guexida, where we halted three hours. At 5 o'clock we continued our route to Puente de la Bisana"—leaving behind picquets under Major Leitch and Lieutenant Hancox to patrol the river and watch the enemy's movements.

The action here mentioned was that known as Benavente, when the picquets of the 18th were attacked "by five squadrons of the Imperial Guard, commanded by General Lefebvre, whom they defeated and obliged to recross the river; they made the General prisoner. Had the picquet shown less gallantry and a little more address," remarks General Slade, "we could have got between them and the river and have taken them all; for by the time I came up with the 10th Hussars they began to retreat, and Lord Paget did not approve of them being followed across the Esla."

The troops engaged at Benavente—the last purely cavalry action of any importance during the campaign—were portions of the 7th, 10th, and 18th, and the 3rd German Hussars, who sustained the larger share of the casualties. Of the 15th only a few orderlies were actually engaged, but of these one—Private Charles Green, of H squadron—was killed.

"The English cavalry," says Napier, "had been engaged more or less for twelve successive days, with such fortune and bravery that about 500 prisoners had already fallen into their hands, and their leader being excellent, their confidence was unbounded." Moore, too, writing to Castlereagh on the 28th of this month, said

1808 that "our horsemen have obtained by their spirit and enterprise an ascendancy over the French, which nothing but great superiority of numbers on their part can get the better of."

On the afternoon of the 29th the whole of the cavalry was concentrated at Puente de la Bisana, three leagues from La Baneza, which was reached at 8 a.m. on the 30th, after a cold night march. The road about La Baneza was strewn with the *débris* of ammunition, which had been here destroyed to prevent its falling to the enemy, and with the smoking remains of caissons and carriages which had been burned when the means of transport failed. "For some days past," writes Gordon, "our horses began to knock up, owing to the harassing duty on which they had been employed without intermission—the deficiency of proper forage, and above all to the want of shoes. The forage-carts, with the tools and iron, were burned or left behind on the 27th by order of the Commander of the Forces, because they could not keep up with the rest of the baggage. But if the farriers had been furnished with everything they required, the Regiment never had a sufficient respite from duty to allow time to get the horses properly shod."

The Fifteenth reached Astorga on the 31st, after another night march, and here the houses were found to be filled and the roads congested by the naked, starving, demoralised rabble of a Spanish army under Romana, which had just suffered defeat in two successive actions. The troops were assembled on their alarms posts at 2 and 8 p.m., remaining on this last occasion under arms until nearly midnight, when the cavalry followed the Reserve Division to Bemibre.

"We had for some days," complains Gordon, "been very irregularly furnished with provisions. Here" (at Astorga) "the troops received meat, but only flour instead of bread, and neither wine nor spirits. During the retreat the army was seldom supplied with rations above once in three days, and the cavalry were sometimes four or five days together without getting any."

Here Napoleon was not far behind the retreating army, for "at nightfall on the 31st December the Emperor reached Astorga, but so slender was his escort that had Lord Paget, who was close at hand, been aware of it, one cannot doubt that Napoleon would have been in imminent peril of becoming his prisoner. An encounter did, in fact, take place, of a singular kind, for the brigade of Rioult d'Aveney was watering its horses at a brook close to Astorga, when a large party of British hussars came down to the farther bank for the same purpose. Each side was in watering order without arms,

and at a later period of the war would probably have finished its occupation in the most friendly manner. At this period French and English did not know each other so well, and in mutual alarm both parties mounted and galloped away.”¹

Writing of the march of January 1, Lord Londonderry, who, as the Hon. Charles Stewart, commanded one of the cavalry brigades, says: “At this time the enemy’s cavalry, though they seldom sought an opportunity of coming to blows with us, pressed closely and incessantly upon our rear; we rode frequently many miles in sight of each other; and from time to time our rearmost dragoons would exchange pistol shots with their leading files.”²

At Bemibre the discipline of many regiments, already relaxed, now fell to pieces; here the huge wine vaults of the place had been forced, and drunken stragglers—soldiers, muleteers, women, and even children—were lying in fantastic and inanimate groups in every street; men “continually straggled to the villages near the road, and, after pillaging, they generally set them on fire; whenever they discovered the places where wine was concealed, they drank until they were incapacitated from rejoining the line of march, or perished in the flames they had kindled.”³ The cavalry do not appear to have been guilty of any of these excesses: “discipline and subordination were preserved in the cavalry regiments when no remains of either could be traced in the conduct of the rest of the army. This censure, however,” Gordon hastens to add, “does not apply to the artillery, the Brigade of Guards, and the 20th, 43rd, 52nd, 95th, and light battalions of the German Legion, which formed the Reserve. The behaviour of these corps was on all occasions praiseworthy.”

Bemibre was found to be so full that the Fifteenth were sent to a small village called Mansanassa, half a league on the road to Ponte Ferrado, which was reached at 5 p.m., and where they were glad of a few hours’ rest after three successive night marches. The left squadron had been constantly on duty since the morning of the 28th, and the horses had remained saddled during the whole of that period. The Regiment was turned out by an alarm at midnight, and then, being roused again at 4 a.m. on the 2nd, joined the rest of the cavalry at Bemibre. While waiting here for the troops in front to move off, Captain Cochrane, of the 15th Hussars, was detached on reconnaissance on the Astorga road, and rejoined shortly

¹ Butler, *Wellington’s Operations in the Peninsula*, vol. i. pp. 113, 114.

² *Narrative of the Campaign in the Peninsula*, vol. i. p. 262.

³ Journal of Captain Gordon, 15th King’s Hussars.

1809 after the Regiment marched, having been forced to retire before a regiment of chasseurs.¹ On this day Sergeant Rewbury of the Regiment showed great gallantry in command of a picquet.

"Our Regiment still formed the rear-guard,"² writes Gordon, "and during the march we had a great deal of trouble with the stragglers,³ numbers of whom were so drunk that all our efforts to drive them on were fruitless, and we were obliged to abandon them to their fate. Thomas Smith, an old soldier of my troop, was amongst the number of those left behind, being too drunk to march with the baggage and dismounted men."⁴

"We had some skirmishing with the advanced guard of the enemy in the early part of the day, but in the afternoon they pressed us so hard that the Regiment was halted and formed in column of divisions on a small eminence . . . the guns of the horse brigade were brought up to support us. On observing our position the enemy retired, and we were ordered to occupy Cubillos, where we found a company of the 95th." On this day the Fifteenth had two or three men wounded and three horses killed.

Gordon says that here the Regiment could "scarcely muster 400 horses in the field"; Thackwell declares that at this date the effective strength of men and horses present was no "more than 300 men and horses, and of these latter many were utterly beat, lame, and few could proceed at a pace faster than a trot." The unfortunate animals had to be goaded on till their strength failed, when they were shot to prevent their falling into the hands of the French. Later Colonel Vivian of the 7th describes the cavalry horses generally as "completely worn out; many of them . . . standing in the open streets and dying by dozens, others of all regiments so crippled as to make it absolutely necessary to destroy them, so that every ten yards you met with a dead or dying horse, and in many places ten, fifteen, or twenty together."⁵

¹ This officer was charged by the Adjutant-General with giving false intelligence and, being placed under arrest, was tried by court martial on arrival in England, but was honourably acquitted.

² With two guns, the 20th Foot, and two companies of the 95th Rifles.

³ For the shocking treatment of one of these stragglers by the French, see p. 163.

⁴ Of this man Captain Gordon adds: "He was one of the few Villiers-en-Couché men still remaining in the Regiment, and did good service at Sahagun, where I saw his sword covered with blood from hilt to point. The plunder he obtained from the men he killed amounted to thirty or forty doubloons, and from that day he was scarcely ever sober. As he was in general a good soldier, I was much vexed at losing him; however, he contrived to escape from the French, and joined one of the bands of Spaniards who kept up a desultory warfare after the British Army quitted the country. Having been wounded in one of these skirmishes, he was at length received on board one of our cruisers" (the *Amethyst* frigate), "and we were surprised by his appearance at Guildford barracks about the end of October" (the 25th), "1809."

⁵ *Memoirs of Lord Vivian*, p. 109.

The mountains were now covered with snow, and the cold was intense; in the 10th Hussars an officer and 17 men died from sheer fatigue. 1809

It was getting dark when the Fifteenth reached Cubillos. The infantry were here still engaged with the enemy, and the hussars had to send strong patrols to assist the skirmishers to put the intruders to flight; whereafter the Regiment bivouacked—three squadrons on the high road near Cacabellos, the left squadron half a mile to the rear where a road struck off to Ponte Ferrado; the picquets and patrols were in touch with the French outposts all night, and there was an occasional interchange of shots.

“During the night,” writes Gordon, “a poor wretch was conducted to the officers’ fire by a patrol who had perceived a figure which he at first took for a wild hog, creeping amongst some stunted copse-wood that bordered the road near our advanced post. It turned out to be one of the numerous band of stragglers, who had been overtaken and sabred by the French. He had drawn his shirt over his head to keep the frosty air from his wounds, and when this covering was removed his face presented the most shocking spectacle I ever beheld. It was impossible to distinguish a single feature; the flesh of his cheeks and lips was hanging in collops, his nose was slit, and his ears were, I think, cut off. Besides the wounds on his head he had received many in different parts of the body, and it is surprising that he should have been able to make his escape in the feeble state to which he was reduced by loss of blood. We gave him some warm wine, and when he was a little revived by the heat of the fire he was sent to the hospital at Villa Franca. We learned from him that the loiterers had been most barbarously treated by the enemy.”

On the 3rd General Slade records in his diary that “Lord Paget was seized this day, as was Brigadier-General Stewart, with the ophthalmia, so that the command of the five regiments of hussars devolved upon me.”

Between 9 and 10 this morning the French were observed in some strength about a mile in front of Cubillos, and the advanced picquets of hussars and riflemen had frequent skirmishes. An officer of French cavalry, on a fine grey charger, kept galloping forward as though to challenge one of the Fifteenth to single combat, but one of the 95th killed his horse, whereafter he was no more seen. About midday a sergeant of the 22nd Chasseurs was wounded and captured, and from him it was learnt that the cavalry force in front was commanded by General Colbert, who was hourly expecting infantry

1809 support ; a report to this effect was sent to head-quarters, and at the same moment Captain Thackwell rode in from the front with the intelligence that the French were advancing and that 20 squadrons could be distinctly counted. The firm countenance of the King's Hussars held back the French until nearly two o'clock, when orders were received to withdraw and join the main body at Villa Franca.

Action of
Cacabellos,
Jan. 3

The Fifteenth retired slowly, followed at the same pace by the French, with, as recorded by Gordon, "a band of music playing at the head of their column"; but the rear-guard kept them at bay until, on approaching Cacabellos, their leading squadrons gained a rise in the road which enabled them to see how small was the body of troops opposed to them. The French at once charged and drove back the Fifteenth a few hundred yards; the King's Hussars fronted at the entrance of Cacabellos, and fought hand to hand, disputing every inch of ground. "For some minutes we were so jammed together in a narrow street," Gordon related, "that it was impossible for either party to advance or retire. At this period of the conflict one of our men decapitated a French chasseur at a single blow. Sir John Moore, Sir David Baird, Lord Paget, and a number of generals and staff officers were in the Plaza when the Fifteenth entered the town, and only owed their safety to the determined bravery of the rear-guard, which checked the advance of the enemy and thus afforded them time to quit the place. General Paget's troops were cooking when they received the order to turn out, and notwithstanding that we retired at a slow walk to allow them as much time as possible, we reached Cacabellos before they had completely taken up their position." The Riflemen, says Gordon, had not taken up their posts when the Chasseurs dashed in among them, and a number were sabred or trampled down by the horses. As soon as the streets were cleared, the Hussars crossed the river, and the pursuit of the French was checked by the guns of the Horse Artillery posted on a height commanding the bridge.¹ The 15th Hussars had kept the enemy in check for more than 24 hours.²

¹ Compare Fortescue, *History of the British Army*, vol. vi. p. 366-368, the account in which is hardly in agreement with the above. Fortescue's narrative is admittedly drawn from Londonderry, Blakeney, and Balagny. The first-named (Stewart) is hardly likely to have been present nor, *pace* Slade, in a condition to see much of what was going on. Blakeney was a "boy in the Peninsula" and his regiment was not actually in action with the 15th Hussars; while in view of the fact that the Fifteenth had only two or three men wounded during the whole day's bickering, Balagny's statement that Colbert's troopers, riding through Cacabellos, "*sabrerent de droite et de gauche fantassins et cavaliers*" (vol. iv. p. 201), seems rather over-coloured.

² This is confirmed by Vivian; see *Memoirs*, pp. 105 and 106.

The Fifteenth, still with the rear-guard, passed through Villa Franca without halting and reached Herrerias at eight o'clock at night. Here they hoped to pass the night undisturbed, but at 10 p.m. the "rouse" was sounded and the King's Hussars found that the whole Army had retired, leaving them with the 20th Foot and 95th Rifles to cover the retreat. "A considerable portion of the night," writes Gordon, who was suffering from his feet and legs having been frostbitten, "was spent in ascending the long hill of Nogales, which was covered with snow. The cold was intense and the wind absolutely piercing." He describes many of the horrors of the retreat which met his eyes—carts filled with sick and wounded soldiers, stuck fast in the snow and abandoned; one of Romana's guns left overturned on the track, with a Spanish artilleryman lying crushed beneath it; the road obstructed by the mangled carcasses of mules and horses; the extraordinary endurance and terrible sufferings of the women—one with twins three days old—who followed the army; he tells of his conversation, during a halt at daybreak, with an infantry officer, whose regiment had been two days without provisions, and was then in bivouac on the mountain, and which during the night had lost two officers and a number of men from cold, hunger, and fatigue.

The Fifteenth entered Nogales about 9 a.m. on the 4th, halted for a couple of hours to feed the horses, and then pushed on to Constantino, where they arrived between three and four in the afternoon, having marched, generally at a walk, 64 miles in 25 hours, during 22 of which they were actually on horseback. Here they halted, the remainder of the cavalry and the infantry marching on to Lugo. At Nogales a squadron of 80 rank and file, mounted on the best of the remaining horses, was left behind with some companies of the 95th, with orders to do all they could to impede the enemy's advance.

The Regiment marched on from Constantino on the morning of the 5th and reached Lugo in the afternoon; here Moore had halted his army in a position to the east of the town, where, as General Slade states, "Sir John Moore did everything in his power to court the enemy to the combat, but they were not so disposed," and but little resulted beyond an exchange of artillery fire on the 7th.¹ Captain Gordon remarks upon the extraordinary change in the appearance and conduct of the army at the prospect of a battle. The day was passed waiting for the action to open, the Fifteenth, now barely 200 strong, being posted on the extreme left of the army, two miles

¹ On the 6th three men of the Regiment were wounded.

1809 from any support, and may be considered fortunate that they were not attacked by a strong body of the enemy's cavalry which was in their neighbourhood. An outpost, under Lieutenant Carpenter of the Fifteenth, was as a matter of fact driven in by two squadrons of French Cuirassiers, but these were at once attacked by half a troop of the Regiment and the outpost replaced in its original position. "In the course of the day," Gordon relates with pride, "the men's valises and haversacks were searched, but, highly to the credit of the Regiment, not a single article of plunder was discovered."

Finding that Soult could not be tempted to attack, the retreat to Constantino was resumed at 10 p.m., the picquets of the Fifteenth tending the bivouac fires to delude the enemy into the belief that the British Army was still in position. The Regiment, as usual with the rear-guard, remained halted under the walls of Lugo until the army had passed on, while the left squadron was ordered into the town to take charge of 35,000 dollars; sealed bags, each containing 500 dollars, were distributed among the troopers, and the money was thus saved, but at the addition of a substantial weight to the burden already carried by the unfortunate horses.

The Fifteenth fell back finally in torrents of rain, and reached Betanzos on the 10th. Next day the Regiment arrived at Santa Lucia near Corunna, and on January 14 the enemy, advancing in considerable force, drove in the outposts and took possession of the wooded heights overlooking the British position; of the picquet of the 15th Hussars, about 100 strong, several horses were wounded on this occasion. A patrol under Captain Thackwell, who was in command of the cavalry picquets, was sent forward by Sir John Moore to ascertain if the French were extending to their left. This patrol proceeded about five miles to the right front of the British position, and part of the picquet remained out until the morning of the 16th, but was not in any way engaged.

None of the cavalry regiments took any part in the battle of Corunna—according to Captain Gordon their embarkation commenced on the evening of the 14th (General Slade says on January 15), and went on the whole day—but Lieutenant Knight and 40 men of the 15th Hussars were employed as escort to Sir John Moore, and were the only representatives of the mounted arm who fought in this the last battle of the campaign.¹ Knight is said to have been close to Moore when he received his mortal wound.

The time for embarkation was limited, and orders were given that no more than 30 horses per cavalry regiment were to be embarked,

¹ This party had been detailed for this duty on January 7.

the remainder to be destroyed, and these unfortunate animals were slaughtered on the beach. One at least of the officers of the 15th Hussars—Thackwell—managed to take home a favourite charger, one which had been given him in 1807 as a four-year-old. Thackwell rode him through Galicia, and the animal had his shoulder slightly grazed by a round shot on picquet just before embarkation at Corunna, but took the field again in 1812 with his master, and carried him at the passage of the Esca, at Vittoria, in the Pyrenees, at Orthes, and Toulouse; he was ridden also at Waterloo, where he was wounded by a musket shot in the knee. It is a very regretful entry in Thackwell's diary for December 1829, when his old comrade has at last to be destroyed.

1809

Out of the 682 horses with which the Regiment embarked at Portsmouth the previous November, rather under 400 returned to Corunna with the Fifteenth, and only 29 landed in England.

The Regiment embarked on the afternoon and night of the 16th. "It is not in the power of language," avers General Slade, "to do justice to the exertions of the Navy in getting us off. It was evident to me that without their aid we should have been obliged to have left many thousands behind," but, according to the same authority, it was not until early morning on the 18th that the transports were able to leave the harbour.

Lieutenant During of the Fifteenth, who had been left with a small cavalry picquet on the extreme right of the position our army had occupied, did not quit his post until daylight, and embarked on one of the ships which was within range of the French guns on the heights above the town. On the cable being cut, the vessel drifted on to the rocks under the castle of San Antonio, until a man-of-war's boat came to the rescue and transferred During and his party to another transport. Captains Murray and Gordon with 40 Hussars embarked on the *Martha*, a brig of some 70 to 80 tons.

"Ill fortune attended the army to the very last. A terrible gale arose; some of the ships were driven out of their course, others were wrecked, and hundreds of men, who had survived the perils and hardships of the campaign, found a watery grave within sight of English shores."¹ The transport conveying the staff of the Fifteenth would have been driven on shore on the Isle of Wight but for the vigilance of Paymaster Henslow, who pointed out the light at the Needles, which the master had mistaken for a star!

The remnants of Sir John Moore's army landed haggard, toil-worn; their appearance shocked all who met them. "For three

¹ Butler, *Wellington's Operations in the Peninsula*, vol. i. p. 127.

1809 weeks we had no clothes but those on our backs; we were literally covered and eaten up with vermin, most of us suffering from ague and dysentery, every man a living, still active skeleton. On embarkation many fell asleep in their ships and never woke for three days and nights until, in a gale, we reached Portsmouth.”¹

The 15th Hussars were landed at the three different ports of Falmouth, Plymouth, and Portsmouth towards the end of January, and early in the following month the Regiment was concentrated, for refitting and remounting, at Romford.

The campaign had been a very brief one, and to the British public of that day its results seemed disappointing and even disastrous, although, as a matter of fact, the consequences of the strategy of the distinguished soldier who commanded our forces, and who, like others of our great leaders, died in the moment of victory, were of a most important and far-reaching character. Napoleon was checked; his plan of campaign was spoilt; the Spaniards were afforded another chance of reorganising their forces; Portugal was saved from a second invasion. And whatever may be said of the indiscipline which, during the retreat to Corunna, disgraced some of the units of Moore’s army and marred their efficiency, the same reproach cannot be made against the mounted portion of the force; while “the part taken by the cavalry under Paget was very gallant. They faced with cheerful courage and tireless hardihood the vastly superior French cavalry which pressed on the British rear, and never failed to overthrow them in the actual shock of the charge.”²

¹ *Autobiography of Sir Harry Smith*, vol. i. p. 17.

² Fitchett, *How England Saved Europe*, vol. iii. p. 81.

CHAPTER XI

JANUARY 1809 TO NOVEMBER 1812

AT Romford the two depot troops rejoined the Regiment ; these had occupied quarters at Dorchester during the absence of the service troops in Spain. 1809

At Romford the 15th Hussars were re-equipped with saddlery, brown leather being substituted for black. While here stationed an order, dated War Office, September 14, 1809, was received, directing that troop quartermasters were to be abolished, and that sergeants, with the rank of troop sergeant-major, were to be appointed instead ; further, that a regimental quartermaster, to rank as a commissioned officer, was to be appointed for the performance of the duties attached to that office. Cornet Jenkins¹ was the first officer nominated to that situation. The order also directed that all troop quartermasters with forty years' service or over should be retired on full pay, the remainder being gradually paid off. Troop sergeant-majors were to be distinguished from the other sergeants by an additional chevron, the regimental sergeant-major by a crown.

In the middle of October the Fifteenth marched to and were quartered at Guildford and Godalming, being moved again on February 14, 1810, to Hounslow and Hampton Court. 1810

On April 7 the King's Hussars were suddenly ordered to London consequent on the disturbances which broke out, occasioned by the committal to the Tower of London of Sir Francis Burdett, M.P. for Westminster. Sir Francis had been for many years the great champion of parliamentary reform and Catholic emancipation. He had also everywhere vigorously supported freedom of speech and declaimed strongly against the existing prison discipline and the enormous taxation. He was too the author of an article which was published in Cobbett's *Weekly Register* of March 24, 1810, and which, being considered to contain matter of a "libellous and scandalous character reflecting on the just rights and privileges of the House of Commons," was made the subject of a debate in Parliament on the 6th of the following month, and a warrant was issued by the Speaker for the committal of the offender to the Tower.

It was apparently at once realized that the execution of this warrant would inevitably lead to riot, and that it would be well to have more troops at hand in case of need. The ordinary garrison of

¹ This officer originally obtained his cornetcy by raising 30 men for the Regiment.

1810 the metropolis was accordingly increased by bringing up the 15th Hussars from the suburbs, and these were accommodated during their stay in London—5 troops at the Queen's Palace, 3 at Knightsbridge Barracks, and 2 troops in the Gloucester Riding-house, the Regiment arriving in London at 4.30 p.m. on April 7.

When the result of the division in the House of Commons became known, Sir Francis was at his house at Wimbledon, but he at once came up to London, occupying quarters in Piccadilly. Had the warrant been then at once executed, it seems probable that there would have been little or no disturbance, but the Sergeant-at-Arms—a Mr. Coleman—although he came to Burdett's house on the morning of the 7th, armed with the warrant, he was induced to go away again by Sir Francis declaring that he would only be arrested by force. That night the mob became very unruly, much rioting took place, and many excesses were committed. On the morning of the 8th, Sir Francis, on returning from a ride in the Park to his house in Piccadilly, there found a messenger from the House of Commons, who had been sent to serve the warrant and who threatened to use force if necessary ; but this official was, in the expressive language of the newspaper report of the period, "shown downstairs !"

Between 12 and 1 p.m. a troop of Life Guards arrived, and was drawn up before the house, and there made their horses to "prance upon the pavement to disperse the people"—a very natural procedure, but one which seems to have been considered by the public as an additional outrage, and the soldiers were hissed. Mr. Read, a magistrate, now came upon the scene, climbed upon a troop-horse, and read the Riot Act. Additional troops were drawn up across Piccadilly from Dover Street to Bolton Row, and again during the night there was considerable tumult, the rioters insisting upon respectable and peaceable householders lighting up their windows. The military ordered the lights to be put out again, and when this was done the windows were incontinently broken and many people were injured.

It was not until the morning of the 9th that the Sergeant-at-Arms was finally able to effect the arrest of Sir Francis Burdett, who was taken downstairs and placed in a coach surrounded by cavalry, when the cavalcade started for the Tower. The order of the procession was, first, two squadrons of the 15th Hussars, then two troops of the Life Guards, with the magistrate, Mr. Read, at their head ; these were immediately followed by the coach containing the prisoner, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and a constable, and surrounded by two more troops of the Life Guards and one of the Fifteenth. Behind these again

were two battalions of Foot Guards marching in open order, and in rear of all came another party of the King's Hussars. 1810

The route followed was by Albemarle Street, Bond Street, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, Oxford Street, John Street, Great Portland Street, Portland Road, New Road, Marylebone, Pentonville, Islington, City Road, Moorfields, Sun Street, Aldgate High Street, and the Minories to the Tower.

At first everything seemed inclined to pass quietly, as the news of the capture had not yet become generally known. However, an immense crowd quickly collected and followed the procession, until by the time Sir Francis Burdett had reached the vicinity of the Tower the populace had blocked the Minories and all the streets in the neighbourhood and nothing could get by. More troops were about the Tower, and a regiment of foot had been brought up by river from Tilbury as an additional reinforcement. The head of the procession began to arrive at the Tower about 12.15—twenty Life Guardsmen in front, and then, after an interval of a hundred yards, 200 of the 15th Hussars, then 200 of the Life Guards with, in their midst, the coach, the appearance of which drew tremendous cheering from the mob. Behind the coach was another party of 200 of the Fifteenth, whose arrival was greeted by "booing," intermingled with cheers for Sir Francis Burdett.

The rioters now began stoning the Fifteenth, who retaliated by cutting at them with their sabres and forced many into the Tower ditch, but, as the newspaper account of the day states, "without mischief, as there was but little water."

By this time Sir Francis Burdett had been safely lodged in the Tower, but on the retirement of the troops many outrages were committed on them, the soldiers being pelted with mud and stones. Opposite the Trinity House the troops charged the populace sword in hand, "the firing of carbines and horse-pistols now became pretty general and several people fell." Fighting continued all up Fenchurch Street, and, it being market day in Mark Lane, the place was crowded; two or three civilians were killed by musket balls and several were severely injured.

"In every quarter of the City," we read, "the inhabitants expressed their surprise that the military had been suffered to fire in the City without the permission of the Lord Mayor;" but one fails to detect in the newspaper account of all that took place any sympathy for the soldiers who were injured in the performance of a hateful duty.¹

¹ A very full account of all that transpired will be found in the R.U.S.I. Library, *Military Extracts*, vol. i. pp. 427 *et seq.*

1810

There seems small doubt that the animosity of the mob was mainly, if not wholly, directed against the 15th Hussars. The Regiment had only become hussars some four years previously, and from the difference in costume, and from the fact that, unlike all other British soldiers, hussars wore moustaches, it is probable that the populace mistook them for foreign mercenaries, and resented their employment in what was no doubt regarded as a private quarrel. The author of *Jottings from my Sabretasch*,¹ then a non-commissioned officer in the Fifteenth, complains that the mob called them "little hairy-mouthed fellows"; and in a newspaper of the period² there is a letter headed "Uniform or Military Apparel, 15th Light Dragoons," and signed "Non Sic Olim," which seems to bear out the view above expressed. It reads:

"... we could mention a variety of instances in which the impolicy of attempting to change the nature of Englishmen, Scotsmen, or Irishmen by covering them with foreign trappings and whiskers would be manifest. We shall satisfy ourselves with directing the attention of the thinking man to what did happen to the 15th Light Dragoons on the 7th April, 1810, when that truly British Regiment was mistaken by the populace of London for a German Corps. Their forbearance during the seizure of Sir Francis Burdett, Representative of Westminster, deserves the highest praise, and we should be wanting towards a meritorious individual did we omit on this occasion the following fact: one of the mob threw a handful of mud into the face of a dragoon; the latter calmly wiped off the filth, rode up to the fellow, and instantly exclaimed: 'You rascal! if I hadn't a sword and pistols I would get off my horse and break every bone in your skin—don't do so again.'

"Notwithstanding the soldierlike conduct and the manly forbearance of this gallant corps, it is well known that from their similitude of appearance, particularly from their whiskers, etc., the soldiers were, at first, mistaken for the German Legion. This supposition naturally brought to the recollection of every Englishman the unfortunate interference at Ipswich, when some men belonging to the Local Militia were attacked by the Germans. To this feeling was superadded the innate aversion which every Englishman has to a foreign soldier, the introduction of whom is strictly forbidden by the Constitution of his Country. Luckily the error was dispelled by the language of the 15th; but no such error could have existed had the soldiers been dressed according to their old regulations."

The Adjutant's Journal contains an entry under date of April 13: "Orders issued relative to the wear of hair-powder."

¹ Vide p. 121 of that book.

² Vide *Morning Chronicle*, November 24, 1810.

On March 16, 1810, a large body of cavalry was inspected in Hyde Park by Sir David Dundas—an old officer of Elliott's Light Horse—who was accompanied by the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge and by Lord Heathfield : the following were on parade : 1810

3 Troops Horse Artillery.

1st Life Guards.

2nd Life Guards.

Royal Horse Guards.

2nd Dragoon Guards, 250 strong.

5th Dragoon Guards, 520 strong.

15th "Light or Duke of Cumberland's Hussars,"¹ 650 strong.

10th Light Dragoons, 650 strong.

3 Troops Horse Artillery.

"The Persian Ambassador," we read, "was on horseback with his attendants and two ladies dressed in the Persian costume ; they attracted much notice."

On May 31 an attempt on the life of the Duke of Cumberland, the Colonel of the Regiment, was made by his valet. H.R.H. was severely wounded and the valet then committed suicide. On June 13 the Duke sent his thanks to the men of the Fifteenth for the solicitude they had expressed on his behalf.

Early in the year following, the Duke of Albuquerque, the Spanish Ambassador to the Court of St. James, died, and the 15th Hussars were again brought up to London for duty at the funeral, which took place on March 2. The Regiment furnished the cavalry escort, and part of it was drawn up opposite the chapel in Spanish Place, Montague Square, remaining there all the morning. When the funeral ceremonies were completed, a procession was formed, which moved through Manchester Square, Bentinck Street, Welbeck Street, Vere Street, Bond Street, St. James's Street, Pall Mall, Charing Cross, and Parliament Street to Westminster Abbey, where the body of the deceased Ambassador found a temporary resting-place in what is known as the Ormond vault in the chapel of King Henry VII. 1811

On June 10, 1811, the Fifteenth took part in another big review, some 18,000 men—artillery, cavalry, guards, militia, and volunteers—parading under command of the Duke of Cambridge, for inspection by the Prince Regent, on Wimbledon Common. Two lines were formed, the cavalry being in the second line—1st and 2nd Life Guards, 2nd Dragoon Guards, 3rd Dragoons, 15th Hussars,

¹ Thus styled in the newspaper of the day.

1811 (under Colonel Colquhoun Grant, 558 strong), and 18th Hussars: the cavalry of the Line were under Major-General Bolton, and eight regiments of volunteer cavalry were also on parade. Only a week later the Fifteenth were again reviewed by the Prince Regent, in brigade with the 10th and 18th Hussars and two troops of Horse Artillery, the brigade being under the command of Major-General Lord Paget; the following very flattering order was issued by the Brigadier after the parade:

HOUNSLOW, 17th June, 1811.

"Lord Paget has the honour to announce to the troops of the Royal Horse Artillery, the Prince of Wales' Own, the King's, and the 18th Regiment of Hussars, which he had the honour to command this morning, that he has received the Command of the Prince Regent to convey to them His Royal Highness' entire approbation of their appearance and performance."

"His Royal Highness was pleased to express himself upon this occasion in terms that were singularly flattering to every individual concerned, and to order that these His Royal Highness's sentiments might be made known."

The 15th Hussars returned on June 27 to their old quarters at Romford, with one squadron at Colchester.

Towards the end of this year the manufacturing districts of the Midlands and north of England, and especially the East Riding of Yorkshire and the counties of Cheshire and Lancashire, became seriously disturbed. Already in the beginning of this year, in the town and county of Nottingham, Luddism had been so prevalent that Parliament had passed two Acts—the operation of which was limited to two years—specially to deal with it. "The term Luddite was at first only given to those who broke stocking-frames in the disturbed Midland counties, but was afterwards extended to all who entered into association for the destruction of machinery or for any other unlawful purpose. The name originated in the following circumstances: in a village in Leicestershire there lived, about the year 1779, a person of weak intellect named Ned Lud, who was the common object of ridicule and attack to mischievous boys. Being one day peculiarly irritated by his tormentors, he pursued one of them into a house, where, being unable to find the urchin, he broke, in his rage, two stocking-frames which were on the premises; and hence afterwards, whenever any frames were broken, it was said that Lud had been there.¹

¹ Pellew, *Life and Correspondence of Viscount Sidmouth*, vol. iii. p. 80.

Many outrages were this year committed. Mr. Horsfall, a manufacturer of Huddersfield, was murdered on the high road in broad daylight; mills were burnt; and the presence in the disturbed districts of the military became imperative. 1811

On November 15 the right squadron was moved, by forced marches, from Colchester to Nottingham, Mansfield and the neighbourhood, and by the beginning of December eight troops had marched for the same destination, the Head-quarters remaining at Romford. In January 1812 the three murderers of Mr. Horsfall were hanged, and a fortnight later fourteen other Luddites suffered the same penalty. Riot and outrage did not, however, cease, and on April 20 and 21 the Head-quarters of the Fifteenth also moved up to Nottingham, and a little later eight troops marched into Yorkshire, and were stationed—three troops at Leeds, two at Wakefield, two at Sheffield, and one at Barnsley. Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradford were subsequently occupied by the troops from Wakefield, Sheffield, and Barnsley. 1812

In a letter from Lieut.-Colonel Lany, commanding the East Devon Militia, to Lord Sidmouth, dated Sheffield, June 19, 1812, it is stated:

*“The 15th Hussars and ourselves have been constantly on duty since yesterday morning. I am sorry to say these lawless proceedings continue to-day; parties are gone into the country to attack the mills, but are followed by dragoons. Not a mechanic has been at work yesterday or to-day, though there is no want of employment. The Riot Act has just been read to at least 5,000, and Lord Fitzwilliam gave them five minutes to disperse, when, as they did not obey, the Hussars charged down the street and cleared it immediately.”*¹

Order was at last finally established, and in November the King's Hussars were quartered at Manchester, furnishing detachments to Preston, Bolton, Rochdale, Bury, Shrewsbury, Macclesfield, Chester, and Pwllheli.

During the four years which had elapsed since the 15th Hussars had left the Peninsula many important events had taken place, and the general situation had become greatly altered. The British Government determined in February 1809 to hold Portugal, and reinforced the troops already there; the Portuguese Government on their part decided to submit their national forces to a thorough

¹ Pellew, *Life and Correspondence of Viscount Sidmouth*, vol. iii. p. 88. For a very full account of these riots, see Peel's *Risings of the Luddites, Chartists, and Plugdrawers*.

1812 reorganisation, and for that purpose placed them under a British officer—Marshal Beresford. Wellington, appointed in March to the command of the nucleus of the army in the Peninsula and of the reinforcements ordered thither, took the offensive in May, attacked Soult and drove him back in a disastrous retreat upon Lugo. In July of the same year Wellington invaded Spain, defeated Marshal Victor at Talavera, but was then forced to fall back upon the frontiers of Portugal. The year 1810 was marked by the victory of Busaco and the check to Masséna before the lines of Torres Vedras; 1811 by the successes at Fuentes d'Onor, Olivenza, Barossa, and Albuera; while the year 1812, which began so brilliantly with the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, and which continued with the victories of Almaraz and Salamanca, was marred by the failure before Burgos and the misfortunes of the retreat into Portugal. These years had indeed been “years of changing struggle, a curiously chequered story of advance and retreat, of triumph and disaster; shining threads of victory interwoven with black threads of calamity and hardship.”¹

It was then at the close of these four years, at the very climax of the Peninsular War, that the 15th Hussars were once more warned for field service,² to form a cavalry brigade with the 10th and 18th Hussars and join Wellington's army then preparing again to advance—never more to retreat before the Legions of Imperial France.

On this occasion the Regiment was to furnish no more than six troops, each of 90 men and horses, for service in Spain; four troops consequently remained behind in England to form a depot, and these marched from Manchester to Brighton and Arundel, where they remained during the absence of the Regiment. The strength of the depot was as under:

- 2 Troop Sergeant-Majors.
- 10 Sergeants.
- 10 Corporals.
- 2 Farriers.
- 2 Trumpeters.
- 146 Privates.
- 172 Horses.

Major Dalrymple was the officer remaining in charge of the depot, and the troop-commanders under him were Captains Seelinger, Whiteford, Philips, and Carpenter.

¹ Fitchett, *How England saved Europe*, vol. iii. p. 352.

² Actually on November 28, 1812.

CHAPTER XII

THE VITTORIA CAMPAIGN

NOVEMBER 1812 TO JUNE 1813

DURING the year 1812 Wellington had received substantial reinforcements, amounting to six regiments of cavalry, eight battalions of infantry, with large drafts for all arms, the whole numbering something over 15,000 of all ranks. But of these only three cavalry regiments and two infantry battalions joined the army in time for Salamanca in July, and the remainder dribbled in at intervals from August to the close of the year. Even the drafts left England late in the season, and so it happened that scarcely a third part of all these reinforcements arrived in time to take any share in the operations of 1812. Again the net result of this apparent accession of strength was not great, for, under instructions from home, Wellington was obliged to send back to England four regiments of cavalry, and three or four of infantry, prior to the commencement of the Vittoria Campaign. None the less Wellington was at this period far better supplied with cavalry than at any time since his return to the Peninsula in 1809. The campaign of 1812 was entered upon with sixteen regiments of cavalry, while for that of the year following, deducting the units which were sent home and adding four regiments of Hussars, three of which arrived early in 1813, the total force of cavalry with the army, from thence onwards until the end of the war, may be reckoned at the equivalent of eighteen regiments. 1812

During the campaign just completed the cavalry had been organized in two divisions of very unequal strength, but for the operations projected in the coming year Wellington, who, as Oman tells us, "had had sickening experience of the incapacity of General Erskine,"¹ who commanded the smaller of these divisions, determined to effect a change. Writing to Major-General the Hon. C. Stewart from Cadiz on January 2, 1813, he says: "I found the organization of our cavalry in two divisions to be very disadvantageous in the last campaign, and I propose to alter it if I can; and to have but one corps of cavalry under Sir Stapleton, from which detachments should be made to perform the cavalry duty with the detached corps of the army."²

¹ *Wellington's Army*, p. 176.

² *Wellington's Despatches*, 1838 edition, vol. x. p. 18.

1812 And again in a letter to Lieut.-General Sir Stapleton Cotton from Frenada on April 7 of the same year, the Commander of the Forces says: "I propose that the whole cavalry of the army should be in one division, under your command; and that the cavalry duty of any detachments that should be made from the main body shall be done by detachments of brigades, or other sub-divisions from that division. This will simplify the concern very materially. . . . I must observe to you, however, that the English hussar brigade having come out as a brigade, I do not think we can with propriety break it up."¹

The 15th Hussars appear to have left Manchester, to which place the Service troops had been called in, on December 15, 16, and 17, and, proceeding by march route to Portsmouth, were inspected at Chichester on January 13, 1813, by Major-General Hammond, embarked the men and horses on the 15th, and 16th, finally setting sail for Lisbon on January 19. The 18th Hussars sailed at the same time and from the same port, but the 10th did not leave England until some ten days later. The distribution of the 15th Hussars on board the various transports taken up for the accommodation of the Regiment appears to have been as follows: in the *Wellington* was the regimental head-quarters with Colonel Colquhoun Grant and the adjutant, Lieutenant Jones; in the *Clifford* was Major Griffith with Lieutenant Barrett; in the *Xanthe* were Captain the Hon. W. E. Cochrane, commanding F troop, and Lieutenant Sherwood; in the *Teviot* were Captain Thackwell, commanding I troop, Lieutenant Bellairs and Surgeon Griffith;² in the *Benson* was Captain Hancox, commanding H troop; in the *Crown* was Captain Wodehouse, commanding A troop; the *Agamemnon* carried Captain Dundas, commanding G troop; aboard the *Bookwith* were Captain Booth, commanding C troop, and Assistant-Surgeon Jeyes; while smaller vessels—the *Maries*, the *Sovereign*, the *David*, the *Mary*, the *Expedition*, and the *Hero*—accommodated one subaltern and a few men and horses apiece, Lieutenants During, Finch, Arden, Mansfield, Carr, and Buckley respectively. It seems in these days extraordinary that fourteen transports should have been required for a cavalry regiment containing no more than 540 men and approximately the same number of horses; but all these ships were small, the largest of them of only 475 tons, and Captain Thackwell mentions in his diary that room could not be found on the *Teviot*, by which he

¹ *Wellington's Despatches*, 1838 edition, vol x. pp. 267 and 268. Colonel Grant does not seem to have been ordered to take charge of the Hussar Brigade until February 8, 1813.

² This officer returned home almost immediately after arrival at Lisbon.

Sail for
Lisbon,
June 19, 1813

journeyed, for more than 35 men, with 5 officers' chargers and 35 troop horses. 1813

The fleet, which sailed under convoy of the *Aboukir*, 74 guns, and the sloop *Spitfire*, was a large one; Lieutenant Woodberry of the 18th Hussars declares that there were a hundred sail, while Captain Thackwell himself counted seventy-eight in sight at one time during the passage. The weather was on the whole fair, but the voyage was a slow one, since it was constantly necessary for the leading ships to shorten sail or to lie to in order to permit of the slower sailers joining company. None the less the transports managed to become much dispersed, and as a result one of them, the *Canada*, having on board two officers, 40 men, and 60 horses of the 18th Hussars, was captured just off Lisbon by the Americans, with whom since the previous June we had been at war. In the 15th Hussars, on the other hand, there were only two casualties between departure from England and arrival in Portugal—a troop mare died and was thrown overboard, and on February 4, the very day before the last of the Fifteenth appears to have disembarked, a man named Catling, of Captain Cochrane's troop, fell from the yardarm of the *Xanthe* and was killed.

The 18th Hussars had all been landed by February 3, and the Fifteenth seem to have all got ashore by the 8th—the *Hero* only arriving on the 7th—both regiments marching to and being accommodated in the barracks at Belem. The next few days were occupied in completing arrangements for the march towards the frontier, and by the officers in the purchase of the necessary bât animals for carrying their baggage.¹ On February 13 the 15th and 18th Hussars paraded in the Inquisition Square for inspection by Generals Leith and Peacocke—when the pelisses of the 15th excited Woodberry's admiration; and on the 23rd—the 10th Hussars having reached Lisbon and disembarked on the 16th—the three regiments composing the Hussar Brigade were again inspected by General Peacocke on the Campo Pequero in review order, after which “the 15th performed several manœuvres.”

On February 24 the strength of the 15th Hussars was: officers 21, non-commissioned officers 31, trumpeters 6, rank and file 503, troop horses 525, officers' chargers 51, while the total strength of all ranks of the Hussar Brigade was 1,724 with 1,625 horses.

In March 1813 Wellington made definite arrangements for the formation of a police corps, the creation of which he appears for some time past to have been considering. It was to consist of

¹ For some interesting details about baggage animals, forage allowances, etc., see Oman, *Wellington's Army*, ch. xvi.

1813 some 200 men contained in two troops, and to be denominated the Cavalry Staff Corps. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel G. Scovell, of the 57th Foot (afterwards Major-General Sir G. Scovell, K.C.B., Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst) was appointed Major Commandant, while one of the two officers nominated to be captains of troops was Lieutenant Lewis During from the 15th Hussars, or *Light Dragoons* as they are called in Wellington's letter to the Military Secretary, dated Frenada, March 24, 1813. This officer left the Regiment on April 15.

In the first week in April the Hussar Brigade started to join the main body of Wellington's army. On the 2nd the 18th left Luz, where for some time they had been stationed, the 15th and 10th Hussars leaving Belem respectively on the 4th and 6th. On the 4th the three right troops of the Fifteenth, under Major Griffith, moved on Sacavem,¹ and thence through the southern end of the lines of Torres Vedras and by Alhandra to Azambuja, where the Regiment appears to have concentrated and where it remained until April 20, when the march was resumed. Passing through Santarem—where the Fifteenth seem to have taken the lead—Thomar was reached on the 22nd, and here a halt was again made until May 1, on which day the column moved on by Cabacos, Espinel, Foz d'Aronce, Maceira, Celorico—crossing the Mondego on the 10th—and Freixados, reaching this last-named place on the 11th, and the brigade closing up and halting for several days. The weather had been cold during the greater part of the march, the roads bad and hilly, and there had been a good deal of rain—the brooks were so swollen that on May 7 and 8 some men and horses were nearly drowned; but Captain Thackwell's diary contains many comments on the beauty of the country passed through, marred though it still was by the ruined villages and impoverished inhabitants, signs which had not yet died out of Masséna's retreat from Torres Vedras more than two years previously.

Freixados (Freixeda on some modern maps) was only some three leagues from Frenada, Wellington's head-quarters, so that one is not surprised to read in Thackwell's diary under date of May 18: "The three regiments of Hussars were inspected at 10 o'clock this day by the Commander of the Forces six miles in front of Freixados on the Almeida road: he was pleased to express his entire approbation of the fine appearance of the brigade, but particularly of that of the 15th Regiment, which was considerably

¹ The adjutant's journal of this date states, "The horses carried on an average 21 stone each."

stronger¹ than either of the others, each squadron having eighty files in it; my squadron," continues Thackwell, "had eighty-one, including half squadron officers. The brigade merely marched past by half squadrons, ranked off, trotted past by divisions, and advanced in parade order." 1813

Woodberry, of the 18th Hussars, states that the Duke of Wellington declared the brigade to be the finest body of cavalry he had ever seen in his life, and that he had no hesitation in saying it was without its equal in Europe.

The Hussar Brigade appears in the "States" of the Peninsular Army for the first time on April 15 of this year, when its strength is given as under.

10th Hussars . . .	505	effective	rank	and	file.
15th " . . .	521	"	"	"	"
18th " . . .	504	"	"	"	"

On May 19 Lieutenant and Adjutant Jones received at Freixados the notification of his appointment as Brigade Major to the Hussar Brigade, the duties of which office he had been performing since arrival in Portugal. Sergeant-Major Eggleton was appointed to act as Adjutant of the 15th Hussars *vice* Jones.

When the campaign of 1813 commenced there was under Wellington's command an Anglo-Portuguese Army of 81,000 men, with which a Spanish force of 40,000 was to co-operate. In the spring of this year there were probably well over 200,000 French soldiers still in the Peninsula, but they were scattered over a wide extent of difficult country—from the Asturias to Valencia; further, these soldiers had not, like ours, passed a reposeful winter, since, having few magazines or depots, they had to sweep in their supplies from a bare and hostile country, their foraging parties harassed on all sides by active and vengeful guerilla bands; every post which struggled southwards from France to the head-quarters of King Joseph brought tidings of defeat and even disaster; while so far from reinforcing his armies in Spain, Napoleon was calling upon his brother to send some of his veteran troops to fill the gaps in the attenuated Imperial lines on the Elbe and on the Rhine.

When the British had shaken off the pursuit of the French after Burgos and both armies had gone into winter quarters, the forces of the French were then disposed as under. On the right or north Reille held the lines of the rivers Tormes and Esla with the so-called

¹ The diary of Major Griffith, however, gives the strengths in horses of the 10th as 496, 15th 496, and 18th as 456 present on this day.

1813 Army of Portugal, having his head-quarters at Valladolid ; the Army of the Centre covered Madrid, supported the Army of the South, and was itself covered by the line of the Douro river ; Suchet on the east was for the time being fully occupied by a British expedition which had been sent under General Murray against Tarragona ; while the Army of the North had more than enough to do in endeavouring to keep open the communications with France, by reason of the ceaseless activities of the *Partida* bands of Biscay and Navarre.

The Anglo-Portuguese Army had occupied during the winter cantonments on the Coa ; the Right, under General Hill, rather advanced and extending towards the Banos Pass, the Left near Lamego. Determined, as the winter gave place to summer, to assume the offensive, Wellington had the choice of more than one line of operation—by the valley of the Douro, by that of the Tagus, or by Avila north of the Sierra Guadarrama. But the position occupied by the French centre was very strong, and the country to the south was barren of supplies, while a force advancing through it was open to attack on its flank ; the French right, moreover, was covered by a wild and hilly region fairly considered impassable for the movements of an army. Wellington, however, decided that by great efforts this country to the north could be traversed, and believing that Hill's forward position would establish an impression that the advance must be by the Tagus or by Avila, he resolved to send a large force under General Graham to move up the right banks of the Douro and Esla, form a junction with the Spaniards in Galicia and turn the French right, while Wellington himself, with Hill, intended to advance from the line of the Agueda and force the passage of the Tormes.

" On the 18th May, Sir Thomas Graham was entrusted with the left wing of the army, comprising the Cavalry Brigades of Anson, Ponsonby, Bock, Grant, and D'Urban (Portuguese), the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Infantry Divisions, and the unattached Portuguese Brigades of Pack and Beresford. . . . Wellington in person took command of the right wing. . . . It consisted of the Household Cavalry, the cavalry brigades of Fane, Victor Alten, and Long ; the 2nd and Light Divisions ; the 6th Portuguese Cavalry of Campbell's brigade,"¹ a regiment of Spanish cavalry, a Portuguese and a Spanish Infantry Division. Graham advanced in three columns : on the left were Anson's and Ponsonby's cavalry brigades, the 1st Infantry Division and Pack's Portuguese ; in the centre were the cavalry of Bock and D'Urban, the 3rd and 5th Divisions and Bradford's Portuguese brigade ; on the right were the 6th and 7th Divisions, with the Hussar

¹ Captain Butler, *Wellington's Operations in the Peninsula*, vol. ii. p. 666.

Brigade under Grant and the 4th Division, connecting the two wings of the army, slightly in rear. By May 24, then, the left wing under Graham occupied a front of forty miles, from Braganza on the left to Mirando de Douro on the right, the line passing through Outeiro and Vimioso. Shortly after this the Portuguese frontier was crossed, and "on the 29th the three columns, covered by their cavalry, were at Tabara, Losilla, and Carbajales overlooking the Esla, the front being now contracted to twelve miles, for resistance in force was expected."¹

We may now turn to the particular movements of the 15th Hussars.

On May 19 the Regiment marched to Corriscada, the next day to Freixo, and on the 21st to St. Amaro and thence to the River Douro, where "the two left squadrons passed the river and encamped on the right bank; the right squadron encamped on the left bank in a beautiful olive-grove and had abundance of green forage. The difficulty of getting the pontoon train over the river and up a tremendous hill on the other side, prevented our passing to-day."² (The 18th Hussars were in rear this day, and Woodberry in his journal makes some complaint of the delay in passing the Fifteenth over the river, but states that there were only three pontoons available.³) "Saturday, 22nd. The right squadron passed the Douro at Barca de Pocinho at daybreak this morning and marched to Torre de Moncorvo, a league and a quarter. This is a very pretty town, pleasantly situated among the mountains. The 18th and 10th Hussars also crossed to-day and marched to the same place. The River Douro is beautiful beyond description, and about 130 yards across at the ferry, the current in places very rapid. On the hills on the right bank are three small field works, thrown up by General Silveira to prevent the French crossing the river in 1811. After ascending the hills the road is very good, the view is romantic and wild, and the country in general very barren. The River Sabor falls into the Douro about three miles from Torre de Moncorvo, and the Coa at about the same distance above falls into it on the left bank."

Sunday, May 23rd, the brigade halted; the weather was now getting very hot.

Fornos was reached on the 24th and Villa Velha on the following day; then moving by Sendim and Castro, where the

¹ Butler, *Wellington's Operations in the Peninsula*, vol. ii. p. 667.

² The following extracts are all, unless otherwise stated, from Captain Thackwell's diary.

³ Griffith's diary says, "Two large boats lashed together, with boards laid across them, conveyed us, 18 at a time, to the other side of the river."

1813 whole force was closing in, on the 29th — “marched at 4 o'clock a.m. and crossed the River Aliste at the ford of Muga—the 10th Hussars formed the right column, and passed the wooden bridge on the Aliste, the left column passed through the village of Muga, turned to the right through Carbajales and encamped within two miles and a half of the ford of Almendra on the Esla, the whole brigade on a woody ridge with a rushing rivulet in front—not easy to be surprised. The infantry and artillery encamped three miles in rear near Carbajales. . . . At 2 o'clock p.m. rode with Colonel Grant with a party of ten Hussars¹ to reconnoitre the ford of Almendra; found a French picquet of about sixty cavalry, composed of Lancers, Heavy Cavalry, and Chasseurs; Colonel Grant and his brigade major” (this was Lieutenant Jones of the Fifteenth) “endeavoured to discover the ford on the left, whilst I moved along the bank to the right, discovered the ford on the right and proved the practicability of it by nearly passing over; the river broad, the current very rapid, the water at the deepest part near four feet, and the banks rising in hills. Obligated to return by a party of the enemy moving rapidly towards me. Joined by Colonel Grant, Brigade Major Jones and Colonel Ross of the 20th Foot, pointed the ford out to them and crossed the river with the two first. The enemy moved towards us and we retired. . . . I was the first man of the British Army that crossed the Esla at the ford of Almendra.”

Passage of
the Esla,
May 31

The next day was Sunday and the brigade remained halted, but on May 31 we read in Thackwell's diary: “The intention of Lord Wellington to pass the army to the left bank of the Esla this day was evident from the Hussar Brigade having received orders to be in readiness to march at 1 a.m. Accordingly we marched at that hour, left in front, my squadron, although the right one, formed the advanced guard, a battery of nine pounders² accompanied the brigade. At daylight the head of the column reached the ford of Almendra and no enemy were visible. I received my instructions from Colonel Grant to trot up the hill and to attack any description of horse that might be opposed to me, and he would take care to support me with the Brigade. The squadron entered the river attended by some companies of the 51st Regiment, and a corporal of the 18th Hussars acted as guide for the ford. The ford was much swollen and the river was very broad and rapid; from the imperfect light a ledge of rocks in the ford could not be discovered, and many of the

¹ Though not so stated, it may be presumed that this small party was detailed by the 15th Hussars, as the records of the 10th and 18th make no mention of the affair.

² Major Griffith says, “Captain Webber Smith's troop of Horse Artillery.”

horses fell and threw their riders in the water, who were saved with difficulty owing to the infantry holding the horses by the stirrups and preventing them recovering themselves. The whole brigade, however, got safe over with the exception of a horse drowned, but between twenty and thirty of the 51st and Chasseurs Britanniques¹ were drowned." 1813

(As to this scene Major Griffith's diary contains the following: "At one time I counted seven horses, and I should think twenty men, hurried along by the current and struggling for life. Before these recovered the shore, others were in a similar horrid situation. Never did I behold so distressing a scene, never shall I forget the agonising looks and cries of the poor infantry, who, loaded with their arms and accoutrements, struggled as long as they were able and then yielded themselves to their fate. Nine-and-twenty of these poor wretches sunk, never to rise again.")

The Records of the 51st state that nine or ten men were drowned, and that Ensigns Mainwaring and Hamilton were only saved by the great exertions of a sergeant and some privates of the 15th Hussars. For sequel to this incident see Chapter XVII.

"The remainder of the army crossed by a pontoon bridge thrown over a mile higher up. The right squadron on crossing the river advanced up the hill at a moderate trot—the right division forming the advance under Lieutenant Finch, the fourth division formed the reserve under Captain Wodehouse. On reaching the top of the hill I discovered the enemy's picquet, consisting of about sixty men formed in the village. I immediately formed my two right divisions in line with intervals, whilst the two left formed the support. The enemy commenced firing. I instantly ascended the hill to the right to reconnoitre and the enemy commenced retiring immediately. I advanced to the attack, but the orders given not being obeyed," (Thackwell had first written but had scored out—"the officers not obeying from their eagerness"), "the divisions in passing the village got into confusion, which, from the enemy's rapid retreat, and my rapid pursuit, could not be remedied. I continued the pursuit near three miles, taking care to reconnoitre the country as I advanced, and at last came up with them and succeeded in making prisoners of about fifty men, nearly twenty of whom contrived to make their escape in the woods. Many were very badly wounded, and some were badly wounded who made their escape. I had never more than ten men in action, and sometimes not above four or five. The enemy

¹ Lieutenant Jones's journal says these were the Brunswick Oels and that seventeen were drowned.

1813 during their retreat were reinforced by thirty men more, some of whom added to the number of the prisoners. I stopped the pursuit within about a league and a half of Zamora on discovering myself not supported, and seeing in my front nearly two hundred cavalry formed on a hill to cover the defeated body. The enemy commenced skirmishing and I gradually retired to a position behind a rivulet, covered by my skirmishers, which I maintained until the enemy displayed two squadrons on the hill in front. I then commenced my retreat through the wood, and took up a position in rear of it, where the brigade soon made its appearance. The cavalry was much dispersed in the wood, and with another squadron two or three hundred men might have been taken. The casualties in this long pursuit were five men wounded, one horse killed and three wounded."

The Fifteenth had this day been opposed by the 16th French Heavy Dragoons, and of these a lieutenant and thirty-five men, with more than that number of horses, had been captured.

It afterwards transpired that the enemy had fully intended to offer a more serious opposition to the passage of the Esla; on the day previous two infantry brigades and several pieces of artillery had been stationed in the vicinity of the ford of Almendra, but General Hill's movement from Salamanca towards Toro had necessitated the retirement of this body. The 18th Hussars were also engaged this day, which was an exhausting one for the brigade, the men being nearly sixteen hours in the saddle before they halted for the night—the Fifteenth at Yenista, the 10th and 18th, according to Thackwell, at Cubillos.

On June 1 the march was resumed by Zamora and Fresno on Toro, just beyond which latter place, at Morales on the 2nd, the Hussar Brigade had an encounter with the enemy's cavalry which Thackwell thus describes: "The enemy's rear-guard was formed midway between Toro and Morales and consisted of part of the 21st Dragoons, supported at Morales by the remainder of the 21st and by the 16th Dragoons. The British artillery fired nine rounds upon their rear with little effect; they were charged by the 10th Hussars and a squadron of the 18th at Morales and pursued half a league beyond, where they came under cover of six pieces of artillery, formed in a most commanding position, the 5th and 12th Dragoons and some brigades of infantry, with a muddy rivulet in front. The enemy's artillery did some execution among the 10th, particularly when upon the causeway that leads across the morass. They, however, passed and drove the enemy over the first hill; during this time the 18th and 15th formed the reserve and were extremely

Action at
Morales,
June 2

steady under a fire of round shot and shells. One of the latter 1813
dropped in the centre of my squadron without doing the slightest
damage. The 10th were ordered to retire, and the position being
reconnoitred was considered as too strong to be attacked. The loss of
the enemy in this affair was upwards of two hundred men."

Wellington seems to have been greatly pleased with the
behaviour of the Hussar Brigade in this action, which he describes
in a letter to Graham of June 2 as "a very handsome affair," while
in his despatch to Earl Bathurst, covering Colonel Grant's report,
he calls it "this gallant affair."

Colonel Grant's report is as follows :¹

MORALES, 2nd June, 1813.

"My Lord,

"I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that on approach-
ing Morales this morning with the hussar brigade, the French cavalry
appeared in force near that place.

"The 10th Royal Hussars were immediately brought forward, under
the orders of Major Roberts, who attacked the advanced squadrons of
the enemy in the most gallant manner; their front line made a deter-
mined resistance, but was instantly overpowered by the irresistible
impetuosity of the 10th Hussars, which, being now supported by the
18th (the 15th being in reserve) reached their second line and drove it,
with loss, to the heights two miles in front of Morales; a position which
the enemy occupied with a large force of cavalry and infantry, and
where the remains of their shattered squadrons took shelter under cover
of their guns. It is with much satisfaction I acquaint your Lordship
that nothing could exceed the steadiness and bravery of the troops in
this affair.

"I have, however, to regret the loss of a very promising young
officer, Lieut. Cotton, of the 10th Hussars, who was killed in the midst
of the enemy's ranks. I am sorry to add that Captain Lloyd, of the
same regiment, is missing.

"I have the honor to enclose the return of the killed, as far as
it can be ascertained.

"I have the honor to, etc.,

"C. GRANT.

"P.S.—Since writing the above, I have learnt that Captain Lloyd
was wounded and taken prisoner, but has been left at Pedroso del Rey,
having given his parole to the enemy. His wound is severe but not
dangerous."

¹ See *Wellington's Despatches*, 1838 edition, vol. x. p. 422.

1813 The report shows 1 officer, 1 man, and 4 horses killed; 1 officer, 14 other ranks, and 12 horses wounded; 1 officer, 3 other ranks, and 11 horses missing.

"By the 3rd of June the whole of the Allied columns united at Toro; and Joseph had begun to concentrate his scattered army behind the River Pisuerga from Valladolid northwards. Thus the first step in this campaign had been successfully accomplished by the Allies, and the strong French line upon the River Douro was turned. . . . The Allies . . . advanced to the Pisuerga, while Joseph . . . fell back still further behind the line of the Ebro."¹ Wellington determined to turn this fresh position by moving through the very mountainous country north-west of Miranda and about the upper waters of the Ebro, crossing that river below its source near Puente Arenas and thence marching down the left bank upon the French at Vittoria. The advance, however, was now differently ordered; Wellington moved forward in four columns—three Spanish divisions forming the extreme left; on the right of these was Graham, then came the head-quarters, while on the extreme right was Hill, who had under him the cavalry brigades of Grant, Long, Fane, and Alten, the 2nd, 6th, and 7th Infantry Divisions and those of Silveira and Morillo. The Hussar Brigade, it will be observed, had now been transferred from the left to the extreme right of the Allied Army.

On June 3 the Fifteenth were at Pedroso, on the 4th at Torre Lobaton—where Lieutenant Lord George Lennox joined them—and on the 5th at Penaflor, where, writes Thackwell, "the 14th Dragoons and 1st Germans" (the 1st Hussars of the King's German Legion are meant, these two regiments then belonging to Alten's brigade) "and the 6th and 7th Divisions of Infantry bivouacked.

"Sunday, June 6th. Marched to within two leagues of Duenas and bivouacked opposite St. Cecilia, passed near Agalis and through Villa Alva, the road good and country open, a league of it through dwarf wood, where a flag of truce arrived concerning the prisoners taken by the 10th Hussars. The officer reported that the French head-quarters were at Duenas. The whole of the Allied Army so well concentrated that it could form in battle order in less than two hours." As a consequence of this closer concentration a change was again made in the disposition of the army, and we read in Thackwell's journal of the 7th, when the march was made to Villabona, that "the army marched in five columns, our brigade with the centre one, the 15th forming the advanced

¹ Robinson, *Wellington's Campaigns*, p. 287-288.

guard. Crossed the River Carrion at Palencia without opposition, the French having retired at 6 o'clock—we arrived at half-past nine a.m. Joseph Bonaparte left Palencia yesterday.” 1813

The position of the various divisions of the army on June 8, when the Hussar Brigade was at Tamara, is thus given by Thackwell: “We left the 3rd Division at Moyon, the 5th and 1st were in front of Amusco, being the left column, the 6th and 7th were a league in rear of Tamara, and the 4th and Light Divisions were with us. The right column marched on the Burgos road and consisted of the 2nd Division and Portuguese.”

“June 9th. Marched to Fromista. . . . The left column marched to Santillana and five divisions were at Pena and Tamara. Crossed the canal of Castile, which we first saw at Palencia. The weather for the last six or seven days cold with much rain and quite unusual. Lord Wellington’s head-quarters were this day at Amusco, yesterday at Amusco also, on the 7th at Palencia, on the 6th at Castro Monte, on the 5th at La Mota, and on the 4th at Toro.”

On the 10th the Fifteenth were at Villasandino, crossing *en route* the Pisuerga river—“of considerable breadth and fordable below the bridge”; this day the Hussar Brigade found the outposts; on the 11th the 15th Hussars reached Ovilla, the 10th and part of the 18th bivouacking at Castillio.

On the 12th “the brigade assembled between Ovilla and Castillio and formed the advance of the centre column; heard that the enemy were in force, passed through Isar and ascended the opposite heights. The Heavy Brigade marched through Hormillos; upwards of twenty squadrons of the enemy’s cavalry were assembled on the hills and dispositions were made for attack by the Hussar Brigade, Colonel Ponsonby’s Brigade, and General D’Urban’s Portuguese Brigade.” (The French here found in position formed the force under Reille, who had been outflanked when the British passed the upper Pisuerga, had regained the Burgos road, and was now strongly posted behind the Hormaza stream, barring the way to Burgos.) “The Fifteenth were ordered to attack his right, we advanced for that purpose through the village and formed a junction with a large body of infantry on our right. The enemy’s cavalry retired on their infantry, and the whole defiled over the River Urbel by the bridge of Tordajas under the fire of our guns, which did little execution. Had two divisions of infantry been up, the left wing of the enemy’s army would have been destroyed. . . . The French loss was about a hundred men killed, wounded, and prisoners, and one gun. About half a mile to the

1813 left Captain Dundas's troop, which had been sent as a patrol, had some skirmishing with an outpost, but nothing of consequence occurred. Bad generalship was displayed by the French which our want of infantry prevented us profiting by. The enemy showed upwards of 30,000 men on this occasion. The brigade retired to Isar for the night. . . . the men on their horses from half-past three a.m. to four p.m. . . . Burgos blown up during the night."

The following are extracts from Wellington's despatches on this affair, dated Villadiego, June 13. "The army passed the Carrion on the 7th, the enemy having retired across the Pisuerga; and on the 8th, 9th, and 10th we brought forward our left and passed that river. The celerity of our march up to this period, and the probable difficulties in, and the necessity of the providing for the subsistence of the army in our farther progress, induced me to make short movements on the 11th, and to halt the left on the 12th; but on the latter day I moved forward the right under Lt.-General Sir R. Hill, consisting of the 2nd British, General Morillo's Spanish, and the Conde de Amarante's Portuguese divisions of infantry; and the Light division under Major-General Baron Charles Alten; and Major-General Fane's, Major-General Long's, Major-General Victor Alten's, Brig.-General Ponsonby's, and Colonel Grant's (Hussar) brigades of cavalry, towards Burgos, with a view to reconnoitre the enemy's position and numbers near that town, and to force them to a decision whether to abandon the castle to its fate, or to protect it with all their force. I found the enemy posted with a considerable force, commanded, as I understand, by General Reille, on the heights on the left of the Hormaza, with their right above the village of Hormaza, and their left in front of Espehar. We turned their right with the hussars and General Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry and the Light Division from Isar, while General Victor Alten's brigade of cavalry and Colonel the Hon. W. O'Callaghan's brigade of the 2nd Division moved up the heights from Hormaza, and the remainder of the troops under command of Lieut.-General Sir R. Hill threatened the heights of Espehar.

"These movements dislodged the enemy from their position immediately. The cavalry of our left and centre were entirely in rear of the enemy, who were obliged to retire across the Arlanzon by the high road towards Burgos.

"Although pressed by our cavalry, and suffering considerable loss by the fire of Major Gardiner's troop of horse artillery, and obliged to make their movements at an accelerated pace, that they might not give time to our infantry to come up, they made it in admirable

order; but they lost one gun and some prisoners, taken by a squadron of the 14th Light Dragoons, commanded by Captain Milles, and a detachment of the 3rd Dragoons which charged their rear.” 1813

On the 13th the Hussar Brigade moved more to the left, to an encampment between Tovar and Hormaza on the River Hormaza, close to the 4th Division camp, and on the 15th reached Puente Arenas “on the river Ebro, moving thence to Horna. . . . The descent to the river is very steep and the road bad, upwards of a mile in length through a tremendous ravine. . . . The river is about twenty yards broad and fordable in several places, but the bed is rocky and the current very rapid. The bridge has five arches. The village of Arenas lies in a valley half a mile across, bounded by immense cliffs and mountains. The river’s course is generally through a ravine, bounded by stupendous rocks 600 or 700 feet high. After passing the river the road runs up the left bank for three miles and forms one of the strongest passes in nature. The scenery is romantic beyond description. The troops that passed the Ebro to-day were the Hussars, 1st Germans” (viz. 1st Hussars K.G.L.) “and 14th Light Dragoons, 12th and 16th Light Dragoons, General D’Urban’s Portuguese brigade, and the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Heavy Dragoons, with twelve pieces of cannon. The Fourth and Light Divisions encamped on the other side of the river. Head-quarters at Arenas.”

Passage of the
Ebro,
June 15

(Here, Lieutenant Woodberry mentions, he and Lieutenant Barrett of the Fifteenth, went out foraging together, seized a sheep from the middle of a flock, slew it with their sabres and cut it up with the same weapons. They had it for dinner, and it was, says Woodberry, “excellent.”)

Marching by Medina, Santa Lorenza, and Villa Alta, where, on the 18th, the 12th and 16th Light Dragoons, the 1st, 5th, and part of the Light Division were engaged with the troops under Reille and Maucune, Subijana de Morillos was reached on the 19th and a halt of two days was made. Here “the River Bayas passes through the village and a very fine position is on its left bank; the river is fordable in many places below the bridge, but impassable above it as well on account of its depth as the immense rocky ravine it passes through. The French had about 10,000 infantry in this position, which was attacked and carried by the 4th Division without material loss, probably owing to the Light Division driving an enemy’s division before it at some distance to our right. The French loss on this day reported at 150 men. The 4th Division in front and General’s D’Urban’s cavalry formed the advanced posts. The Head-quarters in this village and in rear General Ponsonby’s heavy cavalry.”

1813

"June 20. The prospect of a lull to collect the columns, as General Sir R. Hill's army marched considerably to the right yesterday morning. The French reported to be in position near Vittoria to the amount of between 60,000 and 80,000 men."

King Joseph intended to fight a delaying action to give time for him to get away his impedimenta and to afford opportunity for the arrival of expected reinforcements. The position he had taken up was as follows: Two divisions under Reille, with two brigades of cavalry, were posted on the upper Zadora to hold the bridges at Gamara Mayor and Ariaga and defend the passage of the river from the direction of the Bilbao road; further to the south, and rather at an angle to Reille's position, was the force under Gazan with its right on the Zadora, its centre on high ground near the village of Arinez, and its left behind that of Subijana de Alava—the guns of this body commanded the bridges at Puebla de Arlanzon, Nanclares, Villodas, Tres Puentes, and Mendoza; behind Gazan was a second line under D'Erlon; while the reserve, most of the cavalry, and many guns were held back about Vittoria and Arinez. By some extraordinary oversight all the bridges over the Zadora had been left intact; there was a dangerously wide gap between Reille and Gazan; and the chief line of retreat was already threatened by Graham's advance, and choked by the mass of vehicles containing the public baggage and private plunder of the French army.

Wellington decided to form four columns of attack; ¹ the right under Hill was to move across the Zadora upon the Puebla heights and force the Puebla pass. The right centre column consisted of the cavalry brigades of Grant, Ponsonby, D'Urban, and of the Household Cavalry, the Light and Fourth Divisions; its advance was directed upon Nanclares. The movements of the left centre column were to conform to those of the right centre column.

Both these centre columns were under Wellington's personal command. The Left Column under Graham was directed to move from Murguia near the Bayas river by the Bilbao road to the north of Vittoria.

In the right centre column the Light Division was directed to lead, one squadron of the Fifteenth being detailed to move with the advanced guard of this division, the remainder of the Regiment and Gardiner's troop of horse artillery following in rear; then came the Fourth Division, and in rear of this again came the 18th and 10th Hussars in the order named. Behind these moved the

¹ *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. vii. p. 652; also *Wellington's Despatches*, 1838 edition, vol. x. pp. 446-452.

reserve artillery, followed by the brigades of Ponsonby and of the Household Cavalry. 1813

The mere outline of the ensuing battle is easily drawn: Graham's guns opened the action on the Bilbao road; but the ground being very broken, and his instructions directing him to regulate his movements by the progress made by the right column, he moved slowly, aiming at turning the enemy's right and cutting off his retreat by the Bayonne road. His actual attack did not develop till nearly midday. Hill advanced at 10 a.m. and, after hard fighting, gained the Puebla Heights, seized the Pass of the same name and the village of Subijana de Alava beyond it. The Centre crossed the Zadora about Tres Puentes and threatened to cut off the French left, which fell back to Gomecha and Arinez, striving desperately to restore the fight. On the Allied left Reille was able for some time to hold Graham,—the villages, and the bridges they covered, being here taken and retaken; and though Graham was able to deny retreat by the Bayonne road to the French, he could not cross the river till the Allied centre and right had forced the enemy in their front farther back. This was done: the troops under Gazan and D'Erlon were pushed back, making a final stand about 6 p.m. to the west of Vittoria. Reille now also withdrew from the position he had held so long, and the whole of the French army fled along the Pampeluna road, being driven in great disorder from the battlefield. The Allies lost 5,000, the French about 6,000 men; but 151 guns, treasure, stores of all kinds, Colours, and Marshal Jourdan's baton fell into the hands of the Allied Army, from whom King Joseph himself only narrowly escaped capture.

We may now take up the story of the battle as told in Thackwell's diary.

"Monday, June 21. Marched at half-past three o'clock a.m. in the direction of Vittoria. A short distance from Nanclares halted to give time to the right and left columns to advance on account of discovering the French army in position on the left bank of the Zadora, their left resting on a ridge of hills very difficult of access, their centre extending across woody and broken ground by a village, and their right thrown back and resting on the River Zadora. To the right of the centre was a hill nearly impossible to be forced in front, which was defended by a very heavy battery. . . . At 9 a.m. Sir Rowland Hill's column commenced its attack on the enemy's left, and the sharp-shooters gained ground on the enemy. The centre column" (the *right* centre is here meant) "advanced by the right bank of the Zadora to a village nearly

1813 opposite the enemy's right—Tres Puentes. This movement gave them some uneasiness and they advanced a battery of horse artillery to oppose it;¹ this, however, did not prevent the divisions forming on the other side of the river—the Fourth Division crossed at Subijana and the Light Division at Tres Puentes—and a battery placed above the village soon silenced that of the enemy and occasioned him considerable loss. At this moment Sir Thomas Picton's division made its appearance on the enemy's right, and commenced a cannonade and a brisk attack along the right bank of the Zadora, and crossed it above Tres Puentes. Till this time the enemy had defended himself most obstinately on the left and centre, but the Light Division, having carried in the most gallant style the hill that covered his centre, made him retreat from these points. He, however, took up a strong position on a ridge in rear of the village of Berostigueta which he filled with infantry. This was carried by the Light Division at the same time that his left was obliged to give way to the steady advance of Sir R. Hill's troops. His position on the ridge still remained, but this after some opposition was carried by the Fourth and Light Divisions and many of the guns were taken. . . . At this time the cavalry, with the exception of a squadron of the 18th led by Captain Turing, who without orders charged a column of infantry which killed him and several men, had not been engaged, but suffered some loss from the enemy's artillery. At 6 p.m. the right and centre of the army were on the height above Vittoria and the left of the enemy's army was retreating under the ridge above mentioned, the centre in great confusion through Vittoria, and the right, which had made a most gallant resistance against Sir Thomas Graham's column, partly by Arazua and partly by Gomez. Lord Wellington now ordered the 15th Hussars to pass the flats, leaving Vittoria to the right, and endeavour to cut off the enemy's retreat. On descending we found this operation very difficult from the intersected nature of the ground—the dykes of which were full of French horses. This, however, was surmounted, and the Regiment moved to the attack of a regiment of Heavy Cavalry, who advanced to cover a retreating column of infantry. These were driven through their own infantry, many of both were sabred, and the column broken. The cavalry retired under the protection of a regiment of hussars and one of dragoons, partly rallied, and moved to the attack, which was met by the cool determination of the 15th and

¹ By the fire of this battery Private Stanley was mortally and Private Courtney, both of the Fifteenth, slightly wounded.

the enemy were beaten back with loss, and an immense number of cavalry were left in the rear and cut off. At this moment six squadrons of the enemy's cavalry, hussars and dragoons, made their appearance in our rear; these were charged by the squadron of reserve under Captain Cochrane, which did not prevent their endeavours to cut us off, but the 15th, having in part changed its front, advanced to the charge and the enemy was driven back to the village of Gomez. During these operations the enemy's infantry succeeded in effecting its retreat, and, from not being supported, it was judged prudent to discontinue the pursuit. Had either of the regiments of hussars been in second line, 2,000 men would have been the fruit of our attack. . . . Encamped for the night in a wood."

The above is the account of this decisive battle as recorded at the time in Thackwell's diary, but some years after, when engaged upon the compilation of the regimental records for Mr. Richard Cannon, he made some alterations, and added also certain details which at the time had been omitted from his contemporary and more hurried notes of events.

The 15th Hussars were this day commanded by Major Griffith, and appear, in following the Light Division, to have moved off left in front; as the left squadron was commanded by Captain the Hon. W. E. Cochrane, it must have been *his* squadron which moved with the advanced guard of the Light Division. The centre squadron was under Captain Hancox, and the right was commanded by Captain Thackwell. In the actual pursuit the Regiment claims to have taken prisoners a general officer—wounded and captured by Private Mesham, I Troop—a colonel, several other officers, and about 130 men; an infantry standard was also taken, but the man who captured it does not appear to have been aware of its value and he did not retain it. As a matter of fact, however, Napoleon looked upon these standards or *fanions* as no more than identifying tokens. The "Eagle" was the one really important regimental emblem and was carried by the First Battalion of a regiment only, the remaining battalions having plain *fanions*, white for the 2nd, red for the 3rd, and blue for the 4th Battalion. Napoleon expressly decreed in 1811 that the capture by an enemy of these coloured standards was *une affaire sans conséquence*.¹

The losses of the 15th Hussars in the battle of Vittoria were returned as 15 rank and file killed or died of wounds, 2 officers (Captain Hancox and Lieutenant Finch), 1 sergeant, and 43 other ranks wounded, 24 horses killed or missing and 20 wounded. Captain

¹ Fraser's *War Drama of the Eagles*, p. 190.

1813 Thackwell also received a severe contusion on the right shoulder from the hilt of a sword in a thrust, but does not appear to have returned himself as wounded. Among those killed or died of wounds were Corporal Ward, Privates Scott, Newman, Stanley, Ford, Rose, Mitchener, Cox, Leahey, Gillies, Lawrence, Johnson, Chapman, Loncelly, (?) and one other name not traced.¹

Colonel Colquhoun Grant and Major Griffith received gold medals for the battle.

In regard to the other regiments of the Hussar Brigade, the 10th, or rather the squadron commanded by Captain Wyndham, actually came up in pursuit with the carriage in which King Joseph was making his escape, and fired into one door as the fugitive threw himself out of the other, continuing his flight on horseback. The 10th had 4 men and 13 horses killed or missing, 1 sergeant and 9 other ranks and 7 horses wounded. The 18th appears to have pursued more directly through the town of Vittoria, and became involved in desperate and individual street fighting with the King's personal guards. A corporal of the 18th took Marshal Jourdan's baton, but the credit of the capture was given to another—an infantryman. The casualties sustained by this regiment amounted to 1 officer and 10 men killed, 2 officers and 21 men wounded; the regimental records do not give the losses in horseflesh.

¹ Wellington's "Returns of Casualties" at Vittoria gives "10 rank and file, 8 horses killed, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 46 rank and file and 16 horses wounded."

CHAPTER XIII

THE PYRENEES AND ORTHES

JUNE 1813 TO FEBRUARY 1814

WELLINGTON has always been blamed for the tardiness of his pursuits, but he himself in a letter, dated June 29, to Lord Bathurst seems to attribute the escape of the French Army after Vittoria to the condition of his own force, which he described "as incapable of marching in pursuit of the enemy," because it was largely dispersed in the search for plunder. But it should not be forgotten that even had the Allied Army been able to follow up the enemy, it was not sufficiently well supplied to have fought another general action had the enemy turned and stood at bay. This is clear from a letter of Wellington's to Bathurst of June 24, wherein complaint is made that "ammunition required for the Army has lately been delayed at Lisbon for want of convoy . . . and I am obliged to use the French ammunition, of a smaller calibre than our muskets, to make good our expenditure in the late action." 1813

The French had retreated throughout the night of June 21-22, and at 5 a.m. on the 22nd Reille, to whom the French armies already owed so much, halted at Salvatierra to cover the retirement and to whip up the stragglers, thereafter continuing his retreat to Huerta, 30 miles from the battlefield. King Joseph pushed on with his main force and reached Pampeluna in great disorder, his rear-guard harassed by Wellington's advanced troops; then, having passed reinforcements and supplies into the fortress, he fled into France. Foy, coming up from Bilbao to join King Joseph, learnt when twenty miles from Vittoria of all that had there happened, called in detachments, gathered up the convoys, and fell back across the Bidassoa, effecting a junction with Reille. Clausel retired to Logrono, thence to Tudela, finally retreating by way of the Ebro and Saragossa to Jaca in the Pyrenees—Wellington himself endeavouring to intercept him with the cavalry under Grant and Ponsonby and four infantry divisions. By the end of June or beginning of July the French had been expelled from Spain and the main object of the Allies was accomplished; while, as a preliminary to carrying the war into France, the frontier line from Roncevalles to the mouth of the Bidassoa was in the occupation of the Allied Armies.

"Ten days after the battle of Vittoria, Marshal Soult, under

1813 a decree issued from Dresden, succeeded the King as lieutenant to Napoleon. . . . Travelling with surprising expedition, he was enabled on the 12th July to assume the command of the three beaten armies, now reorganized in one under the title of the 'army of Spain.' . . . At this period General Paris was still at Jaca, but Clausel had entered France, and Soult, reinforced from the interior, had nine divisions of infantry, a reserve, and two divisions of cavalry, besides light horsemen attached to the infantry. Including garrisons, and twelve Italian and Spanish battalions not included in the organization, he had one hundred and fourteen thousand men; and, as the armies of Aragon and Catalonia had above sixty-six thousand, one hundred and eighty thousand men and twenty-six thousand horses were still menacing Spain."¹

Marching from their bivouacs on the morning after the battle, the Hussars moved by bad roads and in wet weather, via Bacaicua, on the Aranquil, and Oteza . . . "the road," writes Thackwell, "through a broad valley, bounded on each side by difficult hills and watered by the River Aranquil; found many French horses and a few men lying dead on the road, and a piece of cannon," and so, passing the River Arga, reached the Tudela road on the 26th, hoping to intercept General Clausel.

"Sunday, June 27. Marched to Tafalla, a very nice town: received by the inhabitants with acclamations of joy. Turned out by the Head-quarters of the Army and marched to Olite. June 28. Marched to Caparrosa, and crossed the River Aragon by a fine stone bridge, the river broad but shallow. Heard that Clausel had retreated from Tudela to Saragossa owing to information given by an alcalde that the British Army was advancing. Passed up the left bank of the Aragon to Melide and halted for the night at Carcastilla . . . three divisions of infantry quartered on the left of the Aragon about Casada." On the 30th the Hussar Brigade marched back to Olite, a town formerly the residence of the Kings of Navarre and some twenty miles south of Pampeluna, and here the brigade remained until the middle of July.

In the meantime Lieut.-General Sir Stapleton Cotton had rejoined the army and had resumed command of the whole of the cavalry. This officer had had the ill-luck to be wounded by a Portuguese picquet which he had approached in the dark on the evening of the battle of Salamanca, and had been in England on sick leave, returning to Spain just three days after the action of June 21. During Cotton's absence Bock seems to have been in

¹ Napier, *The War in the Peninsula*, book xxi. ch. iv.

general command of the cavalry. "On July 2 orders were issued to transfer the 18th Hussars to V. Alten's brigade, *vice* the 14th Light Dragoons moved to Long's, which had been reduced to one regiment by the departure of the 9th Light Dragoons. Lord E. Somerset at the same time—on the 5th—was given command of the Hussar brigade *vice* Grant, and Vandeleur, who had been commanding a brigade in the Light Division, that of Anson, removed to the Home Staff."¹ Colonel Grant left Olite for England on the 6th,² but the packet in which he sailed from Santander was captured by the French.

This rearrangement of commands left Colonel Grant temporarily without a brigade; but the following letter from Lord Wellington to Colonel Grant seems to make it clear that he was dispossessed for no other reason than that he was the junior cavalry brigadier:

"HUARTE, 2nd July, 1813.

"My dear Colonel,

"Sir S. Cotton is arrived, and a new division of cavalry into brigades has been made; and I am sorry to tell you that it is not in my power at present to give you the command of a brigade. I assure you, however, that I regret these circumstances very particularly, and I hope I shall soon be able to make an arrangement which will place you permanently in a situation which you have already filled with advantage to the public and credit to yourself.

"Believe me, etc.,

"WELLINGTON."³

At the risk of anticipating events, it may perhaps here be mentioned—seeing that Colonel Grant was not again associated with the 15th Hussars during the remainder of the campaign—that on September 6 he was appointed to take over Long's brigade (13th and 14th Light Dragoons), but on November 24 he had again to vacate, going home owing to ill-health, and his brigade falling to Colonel Vivian, who had by then arrived at Headquarters with the 7th Hussars. While in command of a cavalry

¹ Oman, *Wellington's Army*, p. 367.

² Major Griffith's diary of that date.

³ In a letter of the same date to the Mil. Sec., Wellington proposes certain arrangements for giving "Grant of the 15th a brigade, of which he is very deserving." Colonel Grant was promoted Major-General in December of this year. (He seems to have been a *masterful* man. We all know the story of General Picton and the Commissary, but "Chelsea Pensioner" in *Jottings from my Sabretasch* tells a similar one of Grant addressing a Commissary who had failed to supply rations to the brigade, and, saying: "By the Eternal God, Mr. Commissary, I have a great mind to let the Hussar Brigade loose upon you.")

1813 brigade Grant's aide-de-camp appears to have been Lieutenant Mansfield, 15th Hussars. Grant rejoined the army at Toulouse in May 1814, "very ill."

The Hussar Brigade now therefore, and pending the arrival of the 7th Hussars, consisted of the 10th and 15th Hussars only, with Major Gardiner's troop of horse artillery, but the 18th—up to now the third regiment of the Hussar Brigade—did not join the 1st Hussars of the King's German Legion in that commanded by Victor Alten until the middle of September.

Under orders from the War Office, dated August 16, 1813, it was directed that an alteration of establishment in the four Regiments of Hussars should take place as from the 25th of the preceding month, these regiments to have twelve troops with four squadrons each on active service, and a total strength of 48 sergeants, 48 corporals, 12 trumpeters (including a trumpet major), and 912 private men. The establishment of captains, lieutenants, and cornets was correspondingly augmented.

On July 9 Thackwell records: "inspected by General Sir Stapleton Cotton, who was highly pleased at the appearance of the brigade."

On this night, near the south gate of Olite, one of the men of the 15th Hussars, Private Wilks, was murdered, and two days later, on the 11th, another man of the brigade was found to have been assassinated in a wood between Olite and Tafalla. Both murders were evidently the work of Spaniards, and were doubtless prompted by jealousy; no arrests were made.

"July 14. Three troops of the Regiment marched this day to Beyre; a detachment marched yesterday to San Martino to observe Clausel, who was reported to be at Sanguessa." Judging from a somewhat similar entry in Woodberry's diary of much about the same date, this detachment would appear to have been furnished by the Heavy Cavalry Brigade and not by the Hussars.

At this time the French forces were distributed as under: Clausel was on the left at St. Jean Pied de Port: d'Erlon was in the centre about Ainhoa; Reille was on the right at Puerto de Vera; while the Reserve was in rear of the Bidassoa, and the cavalry were on the Nive and the Adour.

Of Wellington's Army, Hill's corps was on the right, and on his outer flank a Spanish division and a brigade under Byng held the southern issues of the passes of Roncevalles and Ibaneta; part of the Second Division guarded the pass of Maya, supported by the Fourth Division. The Third Division, eighteen miles south of Maya, formed

the general reserve to Hill's Corps. The Seventh Division was at Echallar, twelve miles west of Maya ; the Light Division occupied the village of Vera ; and the Sixth provided a central reserve at Estevan. The First Division, with the troops of Giron and Longa, held the Bidassoa from Vera to the sea ; the Fifth, with the Portuguese, was besieging St. Sebastian on the left, while the Spaniards blocked Pampeluna on the right. These fortresses being fifty miles apart, the cavalry had enough to do in keeping open the communications.

Wellington's " theatre of operations was a trapezoid, with the sides from forty to fifty miles in length, and having Bayonne, St. Jean Pied de Port, San Sebastian, and Pampeluna, all fortresses in possession of the French, at the angles. The interior, broken and tormented by savage mountains, narrow craggy passes, deep watercourses, precipices, and forests, appeared a wilderness, which no military operations could embrace, and susceptible only of irregular and partisan operations."¹ The nature of the country divided Wellington's forces into two practically distinct armies, only connected by the great main road running from Tolosa and Irurzun to Pampeluna, and supported by a central force which was much scattered and the lateral communications of which were indirect and difficult.

On July 24 Soult drew together his wings, with another infantry and two cavalry divisions at St. Jean Pied de Port, left Villate to hold Graham's corps, and on the 25th attacked Byng at Roncevalles in overwhelming force. The Fourth Division moved up to support Byng, but in the afternoon, their flank being turned, the British here fell back during the night on Zubiri. The Second Division at the Pass of Maya had also been attacked in strength, and the retrograde movement from Roncevalles obliged the Second Division also to retire, first to Irunta, and on the 28th to Lizasso. Wellington was only informed of the enemy's advance late at night on the 25th, and intended concentrating on the 27th about Zubiri ; but Picton and Cole, commanding respectively the Third and Fourth Divisions, doubtful of being able to hold their ground, fell back early on the 27th to Huarte. Here they were joined late in the afternoon by the Hussar Brigade under Lord Edward Somerset.

" July 27. Marched this morning at daybreak towards Pampeluna," writes Thackwell, " to oppose the further advance of the French Army, which had obliged the Fourth Division to fall back from the Pass of Roncevalles. Arrived in the position of Huarte at 5 o'clock after a march of eight leagues. It was reported that the

Action of
Roncevalles,
July 25.

¹ Napier, *The War in the Peninsula*, book xxi. ch. iv.

1813 Fourth Division had been repulsed on the 24th after fighting most gallantly. The 25th was chiefly occupied in retreat; the 26th witnessed much fighting and gallant conduct; and the 27th saw the Third and Fourth Divisions on the heights of Huarte. The Hussar Brigade arrived as before mentioned, and on the evening of the 27th the position was as follows: the Fourth Division and a corps of Spaniards occupied the heights in front of Huarte, which was very broken and formidable, its right rested on the River Arga; in front of Huarte the road from Roncevalles to Pampeluna here forms a strong pass. The Third Division was posted on the left bank of the Arga along a low ridge of no difficult access, with a small rivulet with very steep banks in front, and forming a *potence* of about 150° with the line above Huarte, the centre of which was considerably advanced on a high hill a short mile from Huarte. The Hussars were posted on this wing. Some partial fighting on this day. The thunder was tremendous and the rain fell in torrents. The 15th reposed in the village of Olaz.

"28th. The Second and Sixth Divisions were expected this morning, and the Sixth did arrive late in the morning. The 15th this day were posted in the first line between two brigades of the Third Division—the 10th and 18th on the extreme right with Gardiner's troop of Horse Artillery; Major-General Ponsonby's brigade of Heavy Cavalry supported the Hussars. The left and centre of our position were attacked early in the morning in great force, and the enemy made repeated efforts on these points throughout the day. These exertions were fruitless as he was constantly driven back either by fire or the bayonet, and his loss was enormous. The Fourth Division was principally engaged and of course suffered much. The enemy displayed in our front about 2,000 cavalry and from 6,000 to 7,000 infantry, and at one time made every demonstration of attacking our position, which probably he was prevented from doing by the good countenance of the troops and the superiority of our artillery. He did not even think his cavalry secure on his left and posted two battalions on some broken ground in his front to secure their encampment. Under this protection he sent a small party of cavalry over the rivulet to feel our right; these were skirmished with by a party of the 10th and eventually driven back by the 18th Hussars. The charges of the 40th were most brilliant. The day was hot and the 15th put up in a village in rear of its position.

"29th. The positions of the Army nearly the same; the 15th this day covered the right—the enemy had withdrawn from

the left of his position nearly half his infantry during the night, and in the course of the day our brigade of cavalry moved by the right across the mountains into the Roncevalles road. Little skirmishing this day—it was evident the enemy intended a speedy retreat from the uncertainty of his movements. In the course of the day the Household Brigade arrived and supported the right. The weather hot, the 15th reposed in a small village in the mountains to our right. 1813

“30th. The Regiment was in the position it occupied the preceding day an hour and a half before daybreak, and, from most of the French fires being out, it was conjectured he had retreated from his left. Daylight confirmed our conjectures, as nothing was to be seen in our front but a few picquets; but it soon appeared from the distant firing that we had become the assailants, and were then turning his right and endeavouring to force his centre. At about 8 a.m. the Third Division advanced up the heights in front, supported by two squadrons of the 10th Hussars. The Third Division being established at Eques, the 15th moved in rear of the centre to Olaz. The enemy appeared to defend their position obstinately, but the very key to it, on which were full 15,000 men, was carried about 12 o'clock, and the enemy gave way in every direction. The behaviour of the Fourth Division seemed conspicuously good, and their steady advance in front, whilst the enemy's flanks were turned—partly by the Third and partly by the Sixth Divisions—gave a good prospect of a successful result. After this event, the enemy never made a serious stand, and were pursued with great vivacity and effect till nightfall. Unfortunately for the cavalry, these actions were fought in mountains and in defiles and in such positions where it was not possible for them to act. The 15th Hussars continued at Olaz during the night.

“31st. The Regiment marched into cantonments—two squadrons and Head-quarters at Elcano, the right squadron a mile in advance at Saggeseta—a village in a defile at the entrance of the mountains.”

On August 3 the sick and lame horses of the brigade were inspected by the Brigadier: the 18th had 74 horses with sore backs, the 10th had 56, the 15th Hussars only 17.

On the 5th seven wounded men rejoined the Fifteenth from hospital at Vittoria. At Elcano the Regiment seems to have remained until August 11, when “the brigade marched for its cantonments in the rear, the artillery and 10th Hussars for Tafalla, the 18th for Olite, and the 15th for Artijoua. The three left troops of the Regiment were quartered for the night at Salinas de Pamplona,

1813 and the three right troops at Espeza. . . . From a hill above this village the view is beautiful and on the plain of Pampeluna may be counted upwards of fifty villages. The Pyrenees in the distance are stupendous and in many places appear to rise nearly perpendicular, upwards of 5,000 feet above the mountains the eye passes over. . . . Artijoua is a small, pretty, clean, regular town, situated on the side of a hill."

In these quarters the Fifteenth remained until September 15, when the right squadron and Captain Booth's troop proceeded to Larraga, the troop under Captain Hancox to Barbecena, midway to Miranda del Arga, and the left squadron to the last-named place.

It must have been while quartered in or about Artijoua that Captain Wodehouse went to St. Sebastian, entering the town just after the storm and final surrender on September 9. Here he was the means of saving the lives and honour of two girls, daughters of one Ganeiros, the leading hotel-keeper in San Sebastian. His house was one of the few which escaped total destruction by the bombardment, and when the British entered the town Ganeiros concealed his two daughters, bringing them food at night. Being eventually ill-treated and mortally injured by some soldiers, he was unable himself to do more, so confided his story to Captain Wodehouse, then occupying quarters at the hotel. This officer came at night to the girls' hiding-place, passed them out of the house and town disguised in soldiers' cloaks, and escorted them across the frontier into safety. Captain Wodehouse received two musket shots through his cap during the storm of St. Sebastian.

On October 20 the right squadron under Captain Wodehouse marched to Salinas de Pamplona, where Captain Thackwell joined it on the 21st—it being required to assist in the investment of the fortress, as there was some anxiety lest the garrison should attempt to break out in the direction of Jaca. Four days later three troops of the 10th Hussars were also placed under Thackwell's command."¹

On October 28 a draft reached the 15th Hussars from England; this was composed of a lieutenant, a troop sergeant-major, 26 rank and file, and 42 horses. The subaltern was Lieutenant Lane. On September 4 and 7 there also joined Paymaster J. S. Cocksedge, and Veterinary Surgeon C. Dalwig: Lieutenant Byam arrived from England on the 8th of the same month.²

¹ Compare regimental records 15th Hussars with Liddell's *History of the 10th Hussars*, p. 119.

² On September 21 Sergeant Victor George, 15th Hussars, was appointed to a cornetcy in the 1st Portuguese Cavalry.

"30th. Reports of the surrender of Pampeluna. 31st. Waited on Don Carlos Hispanica at Alteca, who at half-past 4 p.m. told me the capitulation was not signed, but that he expected it would be in the course of the evening, and that the garrison would march out at 2 o'clock on the morrow. He requested me to bring the two squadrons of the 10th and 15th Hussars and form line with the Spanish troops. Sir Stapleton Cotton and Staff arrived at Salinas de Pamplona and took up his quarters for the night. 1813

"November 1. The Regiment commenced its march for France; my squadron marched to Ibero and was cantoned in the village of Orovia on the right bank of the Arga—Pampeluna capitulated at 8 o'clock last night and the gates were occupied by the Spanish guards. The garrison marched out at 2 o'clock this day, in number, including the sick left in the hospital, 4,000 men."

The movements now made by the Hussar Brigade were intended to support the attack made on November 10 by the Allied Army on the enemy's fortified position on the Nivelle.

The Fifteenth made another march towards the frontier, reaching Osoz, where the Regiment was directed to stand fast for a few days, then moving on again by mountainous and almost impracticable paths through forests of chestnut, beech, and oak, arriving at last, on November 12, at St. Estevan. During this march there had been very great difficulty in regard to supplies, and the weather was unusually wet and stormy. Here, on the banks of the Bidassoa, and with the right squadron detached at Sombrilla, the Regiment remained until the 19th, when a return was made to Ibero and the Pampeluna plain, and its entrance into France was consequently for a time postponed. During this last march a man of the Regiment was killed by falling over a precipice.

On December 1 Lieutenant Mansfield rejoined the Regiment—presumably on Colonel Grant vacating his brigade on proceeding to England on sick leave. Grant was succeeded in command of the 15th Hussars by Major Dalrymple,¹ who became lieutenant-colonel on December 16, but he did not actually rejoin the Regiment until March 10, 1814.

On December 5 Captain Buckley left Head-quarters *en route* for England, for command of a troop at the depot on promotion.

"December 15. A very fine, warm day. The Regiment commenced its march to-day for France. My squadron marched to Espereitz through Irrece. Head-quarters at Lecumberi. The road is through the Pass of Irurzun or Los Altos de Muga, and is a complete

¹ He was the second son of General Sir Hew Dalrymple of Cintra fame.

1813 ravine to within half a league of Lecumberi, the sides in many places very difficult of access and of great height. The road is very good and passes for the chief part along the river. 16th. The Headquarters of the Regiment marched to-day to Tolosa, the right squadron to Villabona. Tolosa, a very pretty town, situated in a small plain with high hills to the north and south; the road from Madrid through Vittoria to Bayonne passes through it, forming an angle with that from Pampeluna." From here the Hussars moved by Irun, the last town in Spain, passed the Bidassoa by the bridge of boats and so entered France, then skirted St. Jean de Luz on the Nivelle, and thence on "Sunday, December 19, marched to La Rassor on the River Nive with the left squadron at Sonraide. . . . Passed through the French position of December 10, which appeared uncommonly strong, the right of it covered by the River Nivelle, and the whole extent by redoubts and breastworks." On the 22nd the Fifteenth moved on to, and was for some little time quartered at Cambo, and in the villages on the right bank of the Nive, continuing on outpost duty in front of Urcuray during the month, watching the valleys of Macaye and Mendionde and the road to St. Jean Pied de Port.

On December 23 a man of the Regiment named Barber was drowned with his horse in the Nive.

The right of the army stationed in this quarter was composed of two brigades of cavalry, two divisions of British infantry and one of Spaniards. The right occupied by the Spaniards rested on the Adour, the left, where was the Sixth Division, on the Nive, and both these flanks were also covered by a rivulet; the centre, occupied by the Second Division, was uncovered in front, and was several times threatened by the enemy, but nothing of any importance occurred. The roads in the vicinity were, however, bad, the weather was wet, and the country became a vast quagmire. "I never saw such weather, such roads, or such a country," wrote Wellington about this time; "the rivulets swelled to such an extent that the transport mules could not ford them, and a Portuguese brigade on the right bank of the Nive was in danger of dying of hunger."¹ Forage was hard to come by and had to be sought at a distance, and there was constant bickering with the French outposts and patrols. The foraging parties did not get back to quarters on some days until long after dark, and from entries in Thackwell's diary it appears that the Regiment foraged and formed the outposts on alternate days; they were often under fire of the French vedettes and infantry. On January 14,

¹ Butler, *Wellington's Operations in the Peninsula*, vol. ii. p. 767.

1814, Thackwell notes that "Lieutenant Barrett had a mule taken by the enemy," and two days later that "the 7th Hussars¹ attempted to forage the village in front of St. Grasette which I had attempted two mornings before, but were prevented by the French infantry and Captain Heyliger and two horses were wounded." 1814

Although many narrow escapes occurred on this duty, the Fifteenth did not have any casualties. On one occasion Private William Darnell was out foraging at a farm with bâtmén and men of other regiments in front of the outposts at Macaye, when a party of French cavalry galloped down the road leading to the farmyard. Darnell immediately ran to the gate, fastened it under the fire of the enemy, and then mounting his horse, leaped over some rails and escaped across the fields. Most of, if not all, his companions fell into the hands of the French, the 10th Hussars losing six men and four horses.

The "State" of the Allied Army for January 16, 1814, shows the Hussar Brigade as having a strength of 1,438, made up as under :

7th Hussars . . .	513	effective	Rank	and	File.
10th Hussars . . .	459	"	"	"	"
15th Hussars . . .	466	"	"	"	"

The Fifteenth now remained tolerably quiet until the campaign reopened about the middle of February, and it may therefore be sufficient to show, by means of a few extracts from the diary kept by Captain Thackwell, how the Regiment was occupied during what remained of the winter.

"January 19. The brigade endeavoured to procure forage in the valleys of Macaye and Mendionde; the right squadron of the Fifteenth procured a good supply in front of a French infantry picquet stationed near a large château on the left of Artizane; the covering party had some skirmishing with the French infantry, but no loss occurred on our side. Very few of the troops succeeded in getting forage. . . . 21st. The enemy strengthened and advanced their picquets of cavalry and infantry on their left and in our front of Grasette this afternoon. . . . 22nd. In consequence of the forage being exhausted, the cavalry obliged to graze or to be fed on fern and furze; the latter is by no means bad food when bruised and pounded with a mallet and given in a moderate quantity. . . . 26th. Some skirmishing took place on the right between some troops

¹The 7th Hussars joined the brigade from home in October.

1814 belonging to General Paris and Morillo's brigade. The French had rather the advantage and advanced their picquets; the Spanish picquets remained as before—about an equal loss on either side." For some days now there was continuous rain, snow or hail—"the mountains above Macaye covered with snow." "February 6. My squadron marched this morning to Cambo, the quarters it before occupied. The 7th and 15th Hussars took the outpost duty jointly, the main and right picquets furnished by the 15th Hussars. . . . 7th. My squadron marched from Cambo to its old quarters at Hasparren.¹ . . . 13th. Ordered to be in readiness for the attack to-morrow if required."

"Early in February a sudden frost fell on the moist plains around Bayonne and turned the leagues of liquid mud into stone, and the frost, which made the earth rigid, set loose all the streams of war."²

The campaign opened on the 14th of that month, the right of the Allied Army driving in the enemy on the Joyeuse river and the St. Jean Pied de Port road, and thereafter defeating Generals Harispe and Paris at Garris. "February 14. The column assembled at 10 o'clock this morning—Sir Rowland Hill drove the enemy from the St. Jean Pied de Port road and established his picquets in front of Elette. The Third Division took up a position in front of Bonloe, my squadron supported the Third Division and established a picquet watching the road from St. Estevan . . . engaged with the picquet in front of Grasette"—and apparently had this day one man and two horses wounded. "15th. My squadron marched through St. Estevan to the front of St. Martin and established a picquet upon the heights above it watching the road to Orégues. The Third Division bivouacked at St. Martin. Sir Rowland Hill's corps advanced by the road from St. Jean Pied de Port to the heights in rear of St. Palais, which heights the French endeavoured to defend with 5,000 men and some guns, but were driven back with the loss of upwards of 500 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. Report says we lost 200 killed and wounded.

"16th. My squadron marched through Orégues to Arriverete. . . . My picquets were established this day on the heights above Arriverete watching the roads to Bidache and Came. Sir Rowland Hill's quarters were at Garris, Morillo at St. Palais, and part of his corps on the other side of the Bidouse river; the Third Division

¹ It was at Hasparren that Private George Groyun was wounded, losing his leg.

² Fitchett, *How England saved Europe*. Vol. 4. p. 44.

at Orégués, Colonel Vivian's brigade of cavalry about Bardos,¹ the Fourth Division in its rear. . . . 17th. My squadron marched to the heights above Came on the other side of the River Bidouse; an enemy's patrol reconnoitred it, but it did not advance. This picquet watched the roads to La Bastide, Peyrehorade, and Estangues; at night it was withdrawn to the left bank of the Bidouse, guarding two fords, and before daybreak on the morrow it resumed its post. . . . Sir Rowland Hill's corps made a movement this day towards the Gave d'Oleron, but his cavalry, 13th and 14th, did not communicate with us. The Third Division occupied the villages on the high road and in front of it leading from Bidouse to St. Palais. The Fourth Division and Colonel Vivian's brigade occupied Bidache and the country to the left of it. . . . 18th. The 10th Hussars marched into Came and took up the outpost duty, which was advanced two or three miles towards Estangues and Peyrehorade, the enemy's picquets occupying some ground on the left of the Gave de Pau and also on the Gave d'Oleron at St. Pé, a squadron of the 15th on the heights between Came and Arriverete, and the left squadron of the 15th, and the 7th Hussars, at Arriverete. The other troops nearly in the same position, the Bidouse being only fordable at a few places. . . .

" 19th. My squadron marched this afternoon to Arançon, and in the course of the day the remainder of the regiment arrived at the above place; picquets established watching La Bastide, St. Pé, and Lerein. The enemy's picquets all on the right bank of the Gave d'Oleron, which empties itself into the Gave de Pau near Peyrehorade, in front of which place and Estangues the French have infantry picquets. 21st. Marched to Ilhare on the Bidouse river—my squadron to Camon on the St. Palais road. . . . 22nd. Our picquets established this morning at Escosse, keeping up communication with the Second Division and the German Hussars in the front of Came. The vedettes were a good deal fired upon by the French infantry posts, on the right bank of the Gave d'Oleron, but no loss was sustained. Rode to our posts in rear of Sauveterre and forded the Gave de Mauleon or Lesson river. The French had constructed a *tête de pont* covering the bridge of Sauveterre and had picquets in their front of it and on each flank covering the approach to it for half a mile in its front. In every other part the English picquets and vedettes watched the fords on the Gave d'Oleron. The two fords on the Lesson at Antivieille and Operin are deep. . . . The road from Antivieille to

¹ Vivian's *Memoirs*, p. 194, state that part, with apparently Head-quarters, was also at Ayherre.

1814 La Bastide runs within a short distance of the river, and the French posts on the opposite bank were very thick.

"23rd. A good deal of firing heard in the direction of Bayonne. Marched—the left squadron to Antivielle, the centre to Operin, and the right was to have gone to Espinte, but found it occupied by the 14th Light Dragoons, so encamped one mile on the Operin side of it.

"24th. The Third Division assembled, and also the Hussar Brigade, and advanced upon Sauveterre for the purpose of making a feint to favour the passage of the Gave d'Oleron by Sir R. Hill's corps. The enemy opposed the feint with about 5,000 men; by some mistake four companies of Colonel Cane's¹ brigade crossed the Gave at Murin, a very deep ford, and were not supported, it being contrary to orders to make a serious attack; the consequence was they were driven into the river by an infinitely superior force and lost many men. In the course of this operation the enemy blew up the bridge of Sauveterre, and Sir Rowland Hill's corps crossed the Gave without opposition and pushed on to the Gave de Pau. The feint having succeeded, the columns withdrew. Much cannon firing on both sides with little effect. Many shells burst close to the cavalry columns without doing any damage. We lost in these operations 80 men killed, drowned, wounded, and prisoners, with 7 officers. . . . The picquets relieved by the 7th Hussars, the right and centre squadrons went to Espinte, the left to Operin.

"25th. Marched at 9 a.m. The French having retired from Sauveterre in the course of the night, crossed the Gave d'Oleron by a good ford below the bridge of Sauveterre, which is a fine old fortified town, and went to Salis, 2 leagues. The Hussar Brigade put up in scattered cantonments in front of the town on the road to Berenc. The Third Division had cantonments in the town and in rear of it. . . .

26th, 9 a.m. The Third Division with guns in column of march from Salis on the road to Berenc. The Hussar Brigade marched this afternoon, the 15th leading, and crossed the Gave de Pau at a good ford about a mile below the bridge of Berenc. I joined the left squadron, which skirmished and drove back the enemy's picquets—one man killed"—Private Frankener ("Chelsea Pensioner" says Faulkner)—"and several wounded by the French infantry."² The brigade put up in cantonments in rear of the village of St. Boes and in front of Camus on the main road from Peyrehorade to Orthes. . . . Heard that the

¹ Colonel Keane is meant: he was commanding Picton's Second Brigade.

² Actual casualties in the left squadron: 1 man killed and 3 wounded; 2 horses were also wounded, that of Captain Wodehouse being wounded under him.

enemy were in position on the heights on this side of Orthes. . . . 1814
The 7th Hussars took the outpost duty.

"Sunday, February 27. A remarkably fine morning announced a glorious day. The army put in motion about 9 a.m., consisting of the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and part of the Light Divisions of infantry; cavalry, 7th, 10th, 15th, 18th, and 1st German Hussars; artillery, 18 pieces. Marshal Soult's army, about 40,000 strong, was in a good position on the heights this side Orthes and the village of Salles. His artillery, about 20 pieces, was advantageously posted on the salient points of his position, and his right was covered by broken ground, a woody ridge, and the village of St. Boes. The attack commenced about 10 a.m. by the Fourth Division endeavouring to turn the enemy's right, whilst the Third attacked his left; his centre was attacked by the Light Division. These corps were supported on the left, centre, and right by the Sixth and Seventh Divisions and the cavalry. After a very brief resistance the enemy's right gave way, but not till their cannon and musketry had caused a severe loss to General Ross's brigade of the Fourth Division. Our sharpshooters in the centre drove back those of the enemy and gained possession of a small eminence in advance of their centre; they were, however, driven back upon the column by a very superior force, which was immediately checked by the regiment in advance. When our left had gained possession of the ridge on which the French right had rested, the centre column began to advance and after a severe resistance drove back the troops opposed to them. Meanwhile the Third Division experienced a determined opposition from the enemy's left, which had been driven from its first position to a commanding height connected with the new position which his centre had taken up, and at this place the 88th Regiment lost many men. A squadron of the 21st Chasseurs attempted a charge upon the guns of the 3rd Division, but was repulsed with considerable loss by the fire of the 88th.

"During this time our guns were doing great execution among the enemy's columns, and our centre and left were gradually gaining ground along the ridge of the French position. This obliged his left to retire, and he took up a new position on a small eminence a short distance on this side Salles. It now appeared evident that he was endeavouring to cover the retreat of his guns and columns, as his left was threatened by the advance of Sir William Stewart's brigade of the Second Division and the 13th and 14th Light Dragoons, which had crossed the Gave de Pau above Orthes, upon Sault de Navailles. During these opera-

Battle of
Orthes,
February
27.

1814 tions the cavalry supported the infantry and we were often exposed to a severe fire which caused us some loss; the ground was too broken and intersected to allow us to charge. As our centre began to close with the enemy's new position he gave way and commenced a precipitate retreat upon Sault de Navailles. A squadron of the 7th was now ordered to charge along the road leading to Salles. It succeeded in making some prisoners. Our brigade continued to advance, and on reaching the hill in front of Salles the French right wing was discovered retreating in the greatest confusion along the flats to the Luy de Béarn River. The 7th Hussars were ordered forward at a trot along the great road leading from Orthes to St. Sever; about two miles from Sault de Navailles they turned to the left and charged the enemy's rear-guard of infantry. It scarcely made any resistance and the 7th took 700 prisoners. The 15th Hussars were ordered along the great road to Sault de Navailles, but the 13th and 14th Light Dragoons got into the road before us from the right; when within three-quarters of a mile of Sault de Navailles the enemy's left and centre were discovered passing the river by the flats and village of Sault de Navailles in the greatest possible confusion. These corps ought to have been charged, but an order was given against that measure—had it taken place our reward would have been at least 3,000 men *hors de combat*.

"The guns were now brought up and the enemy was cannonaded with some effect. Marshal Soult, finding we did not pursue him, put some infantry and six pieces of cannon on some strong ground on the right bank of the Luy de Béarn, and threw some shot at our columns, some of which took effect. A round shot struck the cloak and carbine of a man¹ in the centre of my squadron and killed two geese in its rear. Night began to close on this glorious day, and under its cover the French continued their retreat upon St. Sever. . . . The 10th Hussars took the outpost duty and the brigade was cantoned in the houses upon the great road leading to Orthes."

It will probably be acknowledged that the above is a very full, and on the whole an extraordinarily accurate account of this great battle—especially when it is remembered that it was set down by one of the participants, a mere squadron commander, probably on the very evening of the action, while the echoes of

¹ This was Private Stillwell; the fore-part of his saddle was also carried away. But although the Regiment was at the moment in column of squadrons, dismounted, not a man or horse was injured.

the musketry and the cannonade, of "the trampling and the hum," 1814
were still echoing in his ears. It seems to prove that some at
any rate of the cavalry regiments of Wellington's Peninsular Army
contained officers who appreciated the leadership of the commanders,
and who knew how to gauge the meaning and the importance of
the different movements—who, in fact, *had* a higher opinion of
their duties than to acquire a trick of "galloping at everything," and
who *did* "consider the situation"¹ as it was unfolded before them.

The loss of the Fifteenth in the Battle of Orthes was 1 man
and 2 horses killed, 6 men and 5 horses wounded. Captain C.
Jones of the 15th Hussars, Brigade Major, had a horse shot
under him.

¹ Wellington's letter to Hill of June 18, 1812. *Despatches*, vol. ix. p. 240, 1838 edition.

CHAPTER XIV

THE BATTLE OF TOULOUSE AND THE END OF THE WAR

MARCH 1814 TO JULY 1814

1814

SOULT, after his defeat at Orthes, turned eastward, abandoning the road from St. Sever to Mont Marsan, together with his stores at the last-named place, and took up a position at Aire barring the road to Toulouse, protecting his magazines at Aire, and covering the roads to Bordeaux and Pau. Defeated here, he abandoned his magazines and retreated along both banks of the Adour in the direction of Maubourguet, covering Tarbes. After giving battle here, Soult fell back on Toulouse, where he had hoped that Suchet would join him, closely pursued by the main British force under Wellington, while another column branched off and entered Bordeaux. The details of the above sketch, so far as concerns the operations of the Hussar Brigade, may now be filled in from Captain Thackwell's diary.

"February 28. The 10th Hussars formed the advance and charged some of the enemy's cavalry and made about fifteen prisoners. The brigade marched into cantonments within about a league of St. Sever. The French rear-guard was at St. Sever, and his outposts on the River Gabas, the bridge over which was broken; this was the case with all the bridges on the road from Sault de Navailles to St. Sever, with the exception of the bridge at the former place. The Third, Fourth, and Sixth Divisions were encamped not far from the Gabas river. . . . 1st March. The brigade put in motion at 9 a.m. My squadron formed the advanced guard: passed the River Gabas by a good ford about a mile above the broken bridge, passed through St. Sever, which is a large populous town, to the Adour; found the wooden bridge broken, but discovered a good ford a hundred yards below it. The Brigade continued its march to Grenade, the enemy having retreated in that direction instead of Mont Marsan. My advance came up with the enemy's rear a league short of Grenade and skirmished with it to that town, when I charged with my right half squadron and chased the enemy through Grenade upon their reserve, consisting altogether of two squadrons of the 13th Chasseurs. I continued to charge them and drove them like sheep three-quarters of a mile from the town upon two companies of infantry, who fired upon us at the distance of seventy or eighty yards. Finding my left

troop had halted on the other side of the town, I gradually withdrew. This gave their cavalry courage and they advanced ; on seeing this I made a division front, and the enemy were driven back and he commenced his retreat, when I was ordered by Sir Stapleton Cotton to halt. In this affair the enemy had about 40 men put *hors de combat*, including 18 men made prisoners. Sir Stapleton Cotton seemed well pleased with the business.¹ In half an hour the head of the 6th Infantry Division came up and I formed the advance to within three-quarters of a league of Caceres, when the enemy's infantry and three guns opened upon us : some shells burst very near us, but none were killed or wounded."²

A man of the advanced squadron—Robert Dalton—had, however, a very narrow escape, a shell carrying away the cloak from his back—the men being cloaked owing to the heavy rain—and then bursting without damage. Here one horse too was wounded—a French one captured a few hours previously.

"The guns of the Sixth Division soon came up and the enemy's guns were forced to retire. Our outposts were shortly afterwards established and my squadron furnished the picquets ; the remainder were cantoned in some houses near the advanced posts ; myself and troop got good quarters at the château of the Baroness de Course, who was very polite and gave us an excellent supper. I lost in the course of this day 4 men wounded and 1 horse killed and 6 wounded, some very slight.

"2nd. The 7th Hussars formed the advance and my squadron went into cantonments, the left troop where it had been the night before, and mine in some houses in the village of Bodares³ on the right of the road near the river. Part of the Sixth Division this

¹ Captain Thackwell was recommended by the G.O.C. Cavalry Division for a brevet majority for his conduct on this occasion, and the following divisional and brigade orders were issued on March 2 in approbation of the work of the 10th and 15th Hussars :

"Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton requests that Major-General Lord Edward Somerset will express to the officers and men of the 15th Hussars his gratification at witnessing the gallant and soldier-like conduct of that part of the Regiment which was engaged with the enemy yesterday.

"G. ELLEY, Colonel, A.A.G."

"Major-General Lord Edward Somerset has much pleasure in making known the cavalry order to the corps composing his brigade and joining the Lieutenant-General in expressing his perfect approbation of the conduct of the brigade on the 27th ultimo. The Major-General has also to return his thanks to the 10th and 15th Hussars for their gallant attacks on the enemy's cavalry on the two following days, and feels convinced that with troops thus disciplined the most complete success may be expected to attend their further operations against the enemy.

"C. JONES, M.B.

² The adjutant's journal states that "the 15th Hussars had a few men and horses wounded."

³ Spelt "Bordeyre" in Wellington's letter to the G.O.C. Cavalry Division dated March 7.

1814 day engaged the enemy. . . . 3rd. The 10th Hussars marched this morning. The Fourth Division remains in its cantonments near us to-day. At half-past 1 my troop went into cantonments at a small village between the main road and Castande. . . . 5th. The Regiment marched at 7 o'clock this morning through Caceres, a tolerable-sized town. Left Aire, a large town on the left bank of the Adour river, to our right. At Aire there was a fine stone bridge which was carried away by a flood 25 years ago. At this place the enemy was engaged with Sir Rowland Hill's column on the 2nd instant and lost 1,000 men. At Caceres he also lost a considerable number of men when attacked by the Sixth Division. Passed through Barcelonne, a considerable town half a league from Aire, and turned to the left to the village of Ablade. This place is opposite St. Germier on the road to Auch. . . . Sir S. Cotton and Lord Edward Somerset quartered at St. Germier. . . . 8th. Rode to St. Germier. Had to make out a long statement of what I knew of a robbery committed on a church at Bodares."

Some remark seems called for in regard to this last statement. Consequent upon some letters written by the Duke of Wellington early in March of this year, certain historians of the campaign have pilloried the Hussar Brigade as having been conspicuously guilty of gross acts of plundering.¹ Sweeping and general accusations of this kind are to be deprecated, the more that a reference to Wellington's letters² reveals the fact that only *three* cases of plundering by the Hussar Brigade are specifically mentioned—not counting one case in which Sir Stapleton Cotton's own servant stole a gun from his master's billet—and that in two of these a regiment other than the 15th Hussars is definitely mentioned by name, thus leaving only one instance, that noted in Thackwell's diary, with which the Fifteenth can even remotely be connected.

"10th. A frosty morning, and a considerable quantity of snow fell during the day. The brigade marched at half-past 9, the 10th Hussars to" (illegible) "and the neighbourhood of Casade, the 15th about a league in front of Dulin on the left of the great road from St. Germier to Termes and Plaisance; the 7th Hussars continue detached to the left. The cantonments very wide, my quarters in the Mayor's house of the village, the Head-quarters of the Regiment in the Mayor's house of Cormont. . . . 13th. The Regiment turned out in consequence of some skirmishing between

¹ Butler, *Wellington's Operations in the Peninsula*, vol. ii. p. 806, where it is said that "Wellington had great difficulty in keeping his troops in order . . . the British cavalry, particularly Ponsonby's and the Hussar Brigade, gave cause for complaint."

² See *Despatches*, 1838 edition, vol. xi. pp. 556, 559, and 573, and note to chapter.

the advanced posts. . . . 14th. My squadron ordered to Riscle by break of day to take outpost duty on the other side of the river—countermanded, and the whole regiment ordered to assemble a mile in front of St. Germier, baggage ordered in rear of Light Division. These movements in consequence of Marshal Soult concentrating his force on the left bank of the Adour and threatening General Hill's corps at Aire. The picquets withdrawn to within a mile of St. Germier, and outposts established watching the bridges of St. Mont and Carmillac. My squadron remained at St. Germier to support the picquets. In the course of the evening the centre squadron returned and was put up at St. Germier, and the remainder of the Regiment was cantoned at Ablade.

"15th. The centre squadron took outpost duty and mine continued to furnish the picquet at the bridge of Carmillac. The enemy sent a strong patrol of cavalry into St. Mont, which was afterwards occupied by two companies of the 43rd; they established their cavalry picquets on and to the right of the road leading to Casade, about three-quarters of a mile from those of the 10th Hussars, at 8 o'clock in the morning. Lord Edward Somerset took up his quarters at St. Germier this afternoon."

It was while about St. Mont that a Hussar of the right squadron had been posted on the top of the church tower to watch the roads, when a French patrol entered the village unperceived and the man's escape seemed impossible. However, the Hussar threw the bell-rope over the outside of the tower, rapidly descended by it, mounted his horse and got clear away.

On March 10 Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple had joined and assumed command of the Regiment; he was accompanied from England by Captain Whiteford—presumably in relief of Captain Buckley; while on March 15 the two troops came out from England which had recently been added to the establishment of the service squadrons. These troops were commanded by Captains Philips and Carpenter, with whom came Lieutenants Douglas and Dixon, 10 sergeants, 2 trumpeters, 148 rank and file, and 160 horses. As to these troops, Dr. Gibney, who had then lately joined the depot of the 15th Hussars as an Assistant-Surgeon, states that he had applied to accompany them, but was ill at the time. "All those about to depart for the seat of war," he tells us,¹ "were in high glee, and such was the anxiety of the Colonel to make a good muster that he actually sent out several horses under five years of age and some

¹ Gibney, *Eighty Years Ago, or the Recollections of an Old Army Doctor*, pp. 105, 106.

1814 men little better than raw recruits, both ill adapted for campaigning in winter. I saw the whole march out of the barrack yard in a snow-storm, and could not help asking myself how many of these, think ye, will ever return? For at this time no one expected the Peninsular War would so soon terminate, and that with the *éclat* it eventually did."

Writing of Captain Carpenter, with whom he had struck up a great friendship, Dr. Gibney says that he "had been a long time in the service, and had seen some hard fighting, and as a man was a general favourite, but not thought much of as an officer, being too fidgety and too quiet. He never neglected his duties, nor was in any way deficient in a knowledge of his profession; but he cared not for excitement, which, with the routine of duties, constituted the very essence of army life among the officers of those days. He neither hunted, shot, gambled, nor drank wine freely, and was very ignorant on the good points of a horse. He was beyond the general run of officers in accomplishments, knowing the classics well, and several foreign languages, though not a University man; good-looking."¹ Elsewhere Gibney tells us that Carpenter played the flute!

It may be here conveniently mentioned that, consequent on these arrivals, the following changes were made, on March 19, in the squadron commands: Major Griffith taking the right squadron, with Captains Wodehouse and Philips commanding the troops, Captain Hancox the right centre squadron with Captain Booth, Captain Whiteford the left centre with Captain Dundas, and Captain Thackwell the left squadron with Captain Carpenter.

It will be noticed that Captain Cochrane seems to have returned to England, but the date of his leaving the Head-quarters of the Regiment is not recorded.

"16th. The enemy said to have retired from threatening Sir Rowland Hill. Marched at 2 p.m. to support the centre squadron" (under Captain Hancox) "and to drive in the enemy's picquets. The centre squadron attacked most gallantly and made the enemy, consisting of nearly 500 cavalry, retire across the river at Jasque, with the exception of a picquet. The French had an officer and near 50 men killed, wounded, and prisoners."² My squadron

¹ Gibney, *Eighty Years Ago, or the Recollections of an Old Army Doctor*, p. 102.

² The French cavalry here were the 13th Chasseurs à Cheval. Their actual loss was 10 men killed, 1 officer—a *chef d'escadron*—30 men, and 28 horses taken. Many other men, wounded and dismounted, escaped across the ditches and enclosures about the villages. Hancox's squadron had 1 horse killed, 6 rank and file and 4 horses wounded, and 1 horse missing. Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple charged with Hancox's squadron and had his horse wounded under him.

ordered on picquet at Casade, outposts established in front of it and on the heights to the left of it." 1814

The G.O.C. Cavalry Division expressed his approval of the behaviour of all concerned in this gallant affair in the following divisional order, dated St. Germier, March 17:

"Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton requests Major-General Lord Edward Somerset will be pleased to convey his best thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple, Captain Hancox, and the officers of the 15th Hussars engaged yesterday with the enemy, for their gallant and soldierlike conduct on that occasion."

"17th. Pushed my outposts at daybreak in front of Termes and on the main road to Jasque, the French picquet retiring on their approach; relieved by Griffith's squadron. . . . 18th. The brigade and Light Division marched to Plaisance, a large town on the Arros river. The French retired without opposing us. The centre squadron furnished the picquets. . . . 19th. Marched at half-past 6 o'clock to Monfaucourt through La Devise and St. Laurence by the Château de Sauveterre, and left Maubourguet on the right in the valley of the Adour. Marshal Soult opposed General Hill's corps and the Third Division in the neighbourhood of Vic Bigorre, but was compelled to retire.

"Sunday, 20th. The army put in motion and Soult's position near Tarbes attacked by the Second, Third, Sixth, and Light Divisions with the Spaniards; he made little resistance¹ and retired towards Tournay. . . . 21st. Marched across the country by a variety of villages with the Sixth Division, crossed the Arros river. The left centre squadron furnished the picquets at Galan. . . . 22nd. Marched at 7 o'clock in the morning to Boulogne, passed through Galan, crossed the river to Castelnau, crossed the Gers river to Termes. . . . 23rd. Marched in the direction of Toulouse, Head-quarters of the brigade at Isle en Dodon, my squadron detached to Villefranche and Simorre, picquets pushed in the direction of Samatan and Saramon."

Moving on by Samatan, Lombez, St. Foy, and St. Lys, the Regiment reached Plaisance on the Touch river on the 26th. "Here," says Thackwell, "the country beginning to get open, but heavy for cavalry. The right squadron had the picquets and

¹ This statement is hardly in agreement with the authorities: Napier, *The War in the Peninsula*, book xxiv. chap. iv., says "the fight was wonderfully fierce and violent," while Wellington himself afterwards describes this as "the sharpest fight at which he had been present."

1814 they were pushed to the other side of Tournefeuille, but in the course of the day the enemy reinforced their picquets with infantry and the squadron was nearly surprised and driven back, with the loss in the course of the day of a sergeant killed and 7 men badly wounded. Captain Wodehouse had a horse killed and another wounded, several troop horses were also wounded, and Lieutenant Barrett was dangerously wounded in the arm.¹ . . . 27th. The picquets were again established by the Light Division in Tournefeuille, and the two left squadrons were ordered to St. Simon, and to communicate with Sir R. Hill's column at Pontet. After some firing the French picquets, cavalry and infantry, retired, but they soon afterwards returned, and, owing to the houses and gardens and mud walls, we were unable to defend ourselves against the infantry, and consequently retired towards Cuneaux, where the country became a little more open and they did not think it prudent to make a further advance. A horse of my troop was wounded. . . . Went into quarters a little nearer Plaisance than last night, the chief part of the troop at the château of a Mons. Berdolle.

"28th. A very fine morning. Ordered to hold ourselves in readiness to march; in the course of the morning the Light and Sixth Divisions made a flank movement to the right, and the main body of the army seems to be concentrating in front of Cuneaux and Muret on the main road from St. Gaudens to Toulouse. 10 a.m. Quiet in our cantonments. A bridge was to have been laid over the Garonne, and a strong column was to have crossed to-day, but it was found that two pontoons were wanted. My squadron marched at 12 o'clock in front of St. Simon. The French picquets all retired within a mile of the bridge of Toulouse, forming a semicircle, the Garonne river forming the arc. My squadron furnished the picquets. . . . 29th. A wet, cold day; Wright, one of the picquets, took an infantry soldier this morning in good style. . . . 30th. Marched into cantonments in front of" (illegible) "to make room for the artillery of the Light Division quartered in St. Simon; the Sixth Division near Tournefeuille and the Third near Plaisance. . . . The Head-quarters of the Army at Seysses."

Falling back from Tarbes at great speed, the French columns had

¹ This list of casualties was subsequently corrected by Captain Thackwell to: killed and died of wounds, 1 sergeant, 1 rank and file, and 8 horses; wounded, 1 officer, 5 rank and file, and 1 horse. The squadron commander had also 1 horse killed and 1 wounded.

Sergeant Prigg died of wounds received this day, and Private Burden died of his wounds on April 6.

outmarched the British in the race for Toulouse, where the Great Marshal was to make his last stand for Napoleon and the Empire. Always good marchers, the French had gained several days in their retreat, Wellington, following them slowly in incessant rain and across flooded, bridgeless rivers, gave the French commander some seventeen days for adding to the defences of a town already well adapted for defence by both art and nature. 1814

Toulouse, the arsenal of southern France, commanded the principal passage of the Garonne. The great river made it practically unassailable on the western front, and here, in the loop of the river and separated by it from the city, was the fortified suburb of St. Cyprien. On the north Toulouse was covered, as by a wet ditch, by the Languedoc canal, curving round the northern and eastern sides; and beyond the canal on the east were the fortified suburbs of St. Etienne and Guillemerie, and beyond these again was the long, steep ridge of Mont Rave, crowned with redoubts. Beyond the ridge was the marshy ground through which, parallel with the ridge, flowed the River Ers. On the south of the town was the River Garonne, the suburb of St. Michael, and the heights of Pech David. The city itself had a high wall and flanking towers; the suburbs and bridges over the river and canal were commanded by guns and strengthened by outworks on which many men had been employed.

Soult had disposed his army as follows: Reille was on the west at St. Cyprien with two divisions; D'Erlon with one division held the line of the canal on the north, and had another division in reserve; Clausel occupied the ridge of Mont Rave, with several divisions in reserve in rear; while manning the town defences were municipal guards and 7,000 conscripts. The south, being very difficult of approach, was not specially defended.

Wellington's plan of attack was as follows: Hill was to threaten the suburb of St. Cyprien; Picton to menace, but apparently not seriously to attack, D'Erlon's centre on the Languedoc canal; Freyre, with the Spaniards and Portuguese artillery, was to seize the northern crest of Mont Rave; and Beresford was to cross the Ers river at Croix d'Orade, move up the left bank and attack the most southerly of the redoubts on Mont Rave. The British cavalry was given the following missions: Ponsonby's brigade was to connect Beresford with Freyre, while Somerset's brigade on the west and Vivian's¹ on the east bank of the Ers were to hold in check the French cavalry under Breton.

¹ Vivian was wounded on the 8th, and in the battle of Toulouse two days later his brigade was commanded by Colonel Arentschildt.

1814 Soult had six infantry divisions, a reserve of conscripts, and a light cavalry division, total about 49,000 men (40,000 actually engaged) and 80 guns.

Wellington had at his disposal five divisions of British infantry, six of Portuguese, and some 14,000 Spaniards, with five British cavalry brigades and one of Portuguese: in all, some 53,000 men and 64 guns.

The total of all ranks of the Hussar Brigade on the 15th of the month following the battle was 1,905, far stronger than any of the other four cavalry brigades.

"April 1. Heard that Sir R. Hill's corps was to re-cross the Garonne to-night or to-morrow morning. . . . 2nd. The army posted as follows: in the neighbourhood of St. Martin the Fourth Division and 1st German and 18th Hussars; at Tournefeuille and in front of it the Sixth Division and 10th Hussars; at Plaisance the Third Division; at St. Simon and in front of it the Light Division and 15th Hussars; at Cuneaux, Villeneuve, etc., part of Sir Rowland Hill's corps. The remainder of the corps at Pontet and Muret; with this corps are the 3rd Dragoon Guards, 1st Dragoons, 13th and 14th Light Dragoons. The 5th Dragoon Guards, 3rd and 4th Dragoons, and 1st and 2nd German Light Dragoons are cantoned in the rear.

"3rd. The Regiment inspected in marching order by Lord Edward Somerset: a cold, searching wind. . . . 4th. A rainy morning. Marched at 2 o'clock through St. Martin to La Chapelle within a short distance of Granade. A pontoon bridge of seventeen pontoons was thrown across the Garonne and in the course of the day the following corps crossed the river without opposition" (and, as we are told,¹ "in presence of thousands of spectators while the regimental bands played the 'British Grenadiers'"): "the Third, Fourth, and Sixth Divisions of infantry with their artillery, General Alten's brigade of cavalry, Lord E. Somerset's brigade with his artillery, and General Ponsonby's brigade of Heavies. These corps were cantoned in the neighbourhood of St. Jory and the advanced posts were in front of L'Espinesse. My squadron was cantoned at Gagnac, a league from La Chapelle, and the remainder of the Regiment in the rear of it." (While patrolling near this place Corporal Winterfield and two men fell in with a French patrol of the same strength, belonging to the 22nd Chasseurs à Cheval, which they captured and brought in with its horses.)

"8th. Marched at 1 p.m. and drove in the enemy's picquets.

¹ Butler, *Wellington's Operations in the Peninsula*, vol. ii. p. 810.

A corporal wounded. Cantoned and bivouacked midway between Fermellet and Toulouse. Don Manuel Freyre's corps of Spaniards passed the bridge to-day, which was removed opposite the château Gagnac. . . .

1814

"Sunday, 10th. A beautiful day. The Light Division passed the river yesterday evening or early this morning. The columns were put in motion for the attack on the position of Toulouse at half-past 5 o'clock in the morning. . . . At 8 a.m. the Spaniards commenced skirmishing with the enemy in the western¹ part of his position; this covered the movement of the Fourth and Sixth Divisions to the left, who were destined to turn the enemy on the right. In these manœuvres the Spaniards experienced a galling fire from five or six field pieces. At 10 a.m. the disposition of the army was as follows: Sir Rowland Hill's corps to occupy the enemy on the other side of the Garonne and act according to circumstances. The Third Division to take possession of the houses on the side of the canal next to Frenouillet, and the Light Division was to support this attack and that of the Spaniards. The Spaniards were to attack the west" (?) "angle of the position with the redoubts covering it, whilst the Fourth and Sixth Divisions attacked the remainder of the redoubts and turned the enemy's position on his right. At 12 o'clock the fire from the enemy was tremendous and he was attacked in every point of his position. The Fourth Division succeeded in outflanking the enemy's right, whilst the Sixth Division attacked his first redoubt and the breastwork that covered the approaches to it. Nothing could resist the impetuosity of these attacks, and the enemy's columns were driven into the town and the redoubt remained in our possession. . . . To support this attack the 10th and 15th Hussars were ordered along the flats of the River Ers, and were exposed to a heavy fire of artillery from the enemy's position at not more than 300 yards.² This checked the advance of a regiment of Chasseurs, which indicated an intention of either taking our left column in flank or attacking a brigade of nine-pounders, and part of the brigade was ordered to the Toulouse side of the position to take advantage of any favourable circumstances that might occur. In doing this we were exposed to a heavy fire of round shot and shells from the enemy's second and third redoubts and from six pieces of artillery near the canal. This compelled us

Battle of
Toulouse,
April 10.

¹ This seems a slip of the pen; north-eastern would better describe it.

² *The Memoirs of the 18th Hussars*, p. 103, state that "here occurred an unfortunate occurrence, for the 10th Hussars not seeing our advance, mistook us for the enemy and advanced towards us, by so doing coming under the fire from the enemy's forts at St. Cyprien, causing them serious losses."

1814 to retrograde with loss and to get under cover of the position on the side of the Ers river. . . .

“The Highland Brigade, supported by the remainder of the Sixth Division, attacked the enemy’s second and third redoubts, and the 42nd and 79th succeeded in carrying the first in a most gallant style, and were proceeding to the second when they were opposed by a very strong column of the enemy and obliged to give way. They, however, remained on the parapet of the redoubt taken, and a battalion arriving in support, the enemy were obliged to give way with great loss and the third redoubt was taken. This gave us command of the enemy’s two remaining redoubts, which had been unsuccessfully attacked by the Spaniards, and, when our guns were brought into action against them, the enemy found it necessary to retire his guns and evacuate the redoubt. Thus by 5 p.m. the whole position was in our possession. The remainder of the day was spent in a useless cannonade from the enemy’s batteries on the canal of Languedoc, and from the guns on a rising ground in front of it. It not being the intention of Lord Wellington to injure the town, all further attack on our part was suspended, and in fact our great expenditure of ammunition rendered it necessary. . . . The brigade was cantoned at St. Jean Kyrie Eleison on the *route d’Alby* and got into its quarters at ten at night. We could reckon many narrow escapes on this day.”

The loss of the Fifteenth in the battle of Toulouse was 7 men wounded, 4 horses killed and 3 wounded.

Lieut.-Colonel Dalrymple received a medal for commanding the Regiment in this action, and Major Griffith was subsequently created a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

On the 11th—the day after the battle—Soult wrote: “To-day I remain in my position. If the enemy attacks I will defend myself, as there is too great need of replacing various articles before I march; but I think that to-morrow night I shall be obliged to leave Toulouse.” An earlier decision was, however, forced upon him by Wellington, who sent both his brigades of light cavalry—those under Lord Edward Somerset and Colonel Arentschildt—to give notice of the approach of any possible reinforcement and to menace Soult’s retreat to Carcassone. For this purpose the Hussar Brigade was despatched in the direction of Caraman and Alby, while Arentschildt moved up the Languedoc canal. On April 13 officers arrived from Paris announcing its capture by the Allies, the abdication of Napoleon, and the conclusion of peace, but at first Soult declined to acknowledge the authenticity of the intelligence. Wellington, having now received

fresh supplies of ammunition, was again marching to attack him, when, on the 19th, at Puylaurens, an officer came up to the picquets of the Hussar Brigade bearing a notification from Marshal Soult of his adherence to the new order of things. The war now terminated, "and with it all remembrance of the veterans' services"—men of whom the great historian of the campaign said that they "had won nineteen pitched battles and innumerable combats; had made or sustained ten sieges and taken four great fortresses; had twice expelled the French from Portugal, once from Spain; had penetrated France, and killed, wounded, or captured 200,000 enemies—leaving of their own number 40,000 dead, whose bones whiten the plains and mountains of the Peninsula." 1814

The British infantry were ordered to embark at Bordeaux, some for America and some for England, while the cavalry (18 regiments, 66 squadrons, or a total of some 9,000 men) were directed to march through France and take shipping at Boulogne or Calais for home.

Lieut.-General Sir Stapleton Cotton proceeded home via Bayonne on the break-up of the force, but before leaving he published at Toulouse the following farewell order to the cavalry:

"Lieut.-General Sir Stapleton Cotton congratulates the cavalry on the glorious termination of the war. It is the Lieut.-General's wish to review every regiment previous to his departure for England; but finding that, from the dispersion of the cavalry, this will be impossible, he expresses in writing the gratification and pride which he feels in having had the honor of commanding the British cavalry with this army during the last four years.

"The Lieut.-General requests the Generals and other officers commanding brigades to accept his warm thanks for the cordial support they have at all times afforded him, and for the zeal and gallantry which they have displayed at the heads of their respective brigades.

"To commanding officers of regiments, Sir Stapleton Cotton's best thanks are due for the unremitting care with which they have attended to their men and horses when in quarters, as well as for their spirited and exemplary conduct in the field.

"The Lieut.-General has to acknowledge the merits of officers commanding squadrons and troops, and he requests those, as well as the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, to be assured that he will never be unmindful of their services; and he begs to thank them for the prompt manner in which general and cavalry orders have been attended to.

"The Lieut.-General is proud to say that the British Cavalry

1814 have ever, when opportunity offered, distinguished themselves, so as to receive the strongest marks of approbation from the Commander of the Forces.

“The Lieut.-General now takes leave of the generals and other officers commanding brigades, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates comprising the cavalry, assuring them of his best wishes for their collective success and individual happiness, and trusting that should they or any portion of them be again employed in the service of their country he may have the honor of being placed at their head.

“Lieut.-General Sir Stapleton Cotton cannot sufficiently express his gratitude to Colonel Elley for the able manner in which he has effected the duties of the adjutant-general’s department; the zeal which that officer has displayed for the service, and his indefatigable attention to the welfare of the cavalry, claim the Lieut.-General’s warmest thanks.

“Sir Stapleton Cotton has every reason to be satisfied with the services of Lieut.-Colonel Dixon, during the short time he has been attached to the cavalry; and the Lieut.-General thanks him, and Captain Shakespeare, and the rest of his staff for their services.”

The Duke of Wellington also said good-bye to the troops he had so long commanded, and by the help of whose valour and exertions he had risen in five years from Lieut.-General to Field-Marshal, from a knighthood to a dukedom, in the following general order:

BORDEAUX, 14th June, 1814.

“1. The Commander of the Forces, being upon the point of returning to England, again takes this opportunity of congratulating the army upon the recent events which have restored peace to their country and to the world.

“2. The share which the British army has had in producing these events, and the high character with which the army will quit this country, must be equally satisfactory to every individual belonging to it, as they are to the Commander of the Forces; and he trusts that the troops will continue the same good conduct to the last.

“3. The Commander of the Forces once more requests the army to accept his thanks.

“4. Although circumstances may alter the relations in which he has stood towards them, so much to his satisfaction, he assures them that he shall never cease to feel the warmest interest in their welfare and honor; and that he will be at all times happy to be of any service to those to whose conduct, discipline, and gallantry their country is so much indebted.”

Under the Adjutant-General's letter dated March 29, 1815, the word "Peninsula" was ordered by the Prince Regent to be borne on the Standards and appointments of the Regiment in addition to its other badges or devices, on account of its distinguished services in the army employed there and in France under Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington. 1814

The 15th Hussars remained in the neighbourhood of Toulouse until June 1, when they started on their march through France: the dismounted men, some 80 in number, proceeded under command of Captain Booth to Bordeaux, and there embarked for England, joining the depot troops on July 13.¹ The following is the itinerary and dates as recorded in Captain Thackwell's diary; where more than one place is mentioned, the first-named is usually the Headquarters of the Hussar Brigade, the second that of the Fifteenth, while others are the quarters occupied by detached squadrons.

- June 1. To Griselles and Perpignan.
- " 2. " Montauban.
- " 3. " Caussade.
- " 4. " Cahors.
- " 5. " St. Germain, Fresenet, St. Caramon, St. Cierge.
- " 6. Halted.
- " 7. To Souillac: here the Dordogne was crossed by a ferry.
- " 8. " Brives.
- " 9. Halted.
- " 10. To Uzerche.
- " 11. " Pierre Buffière.
- " 12. " Limoges: "some fine French regiments in garrison here, particularly some of the Empress's Body Guard, well-dressed and accoutred, fine, handsome fellows: a battalion of King Joseph's Spaniards also here."
- " 13. Halted.
- " 14. To Bessimes.
- " 15. " St. Benoist: "here the whole brigade bivouacked."
- " 16. " Argenton.
- " 17. " Chateauroux.
- " 18. Halted.
- " 19. To Vatan and D'Aigrement.
- " 20. " Vierzon.
- " 21. " Salbris (Bde. Hdqrs.), Ferté, Maboult, La Chêne.
- " 22. " La Ferté, and Senneterre.

¹ Lieut.-Colonel Dalrymple also proceeded home via Bordeaux, being in bad health.

- 1814 June 23. To Orléans.
 „ 24. Halted.
 „ 25. To Artenay.
 „ 26. „ Angerville (Bde. Hdqrs.), Monneville, Mondésir.
 „ 27. „ To Étampes.
 „ 28. Halted.
 „ 29. To St. Arnault.
 „ 30. „ Montford.
 July 1. „ Mantes. Most of the officers took advantage of the next day's halt to visit Paris.
 „ 2. Halted.
 „ 3. To Gisors.
 „ 4. „ Gournay and Ferrier.
 „ 5. „ Neufchatel and Bouille.
 „ 6. „ Blangy.
 „ 7. „ Abbeville.
 „ 8. Halted.
 „ 9. To Rue (Bde. Hdqrs.), Bennay, Forêt Montier. From here they all rode to view the field of the battle of Crecy.
 „ 10. To Montreuil.
 „ 11. To Boulogne and Condotte. Total distance about 650 miles.

Here the Fifteenth were inspected by Major-General Fane, “ who was pleased to express his entire approbation of the appearance of the Regiment,” and 13 horses were handed over to the French Government.

Major-General Lord Edward Somerset issued from London on July 24 the following farewell order :

“ His Lordship takes this opportunity of requesting the officers commanding regiments will accept his thanks for their unremitting attention upon all occasions, but particularly for their exertions during the march through France, and desires they will express to the officers and men under their command his entire approbation of their conduct during the time he has had the honor to command the Brigade.

“ As it is probable these regiments will not continue longer in Brigade, His Lordship cannot take leave of troops so distinguished without the most unfeigned sentiments of regret ; he, however, at the same time assures them that should any future opportunity occur, it will afford him the utmost satisfaction to resume the command of the Hussar Brigade.”

On Saturday, July 16, Thackwell records that he “marched at half-past 1 a.m. to embark at Boulogne for England. Went on board the *Kingston* with Major Griffith and 54 horses, the remainder on board the *Sovereign* with Carpenter. Sailed at half-past 9 a.m. and arrived and cast anchor off Dover at 3 p.m.; the tide would not admit of our entering the harbour; *the day dark with rain*”—a typical British welcome! 1814

He disembarked on the 18th and marched to Canterbury, where the whole of the Regiment was concentrated in the course of that day.

NOTE TO CHAPTER XIV

Depositions of certain Men of the 15th Hussars accused of having committed Sacrilege at Bodares in France, March 2, 1814

(PRESERVED AMONG THE THACKWELL PAPERS)

“*Lieutenant Mansfield.* When Lord Edward Somerset ordered the squadron into cantonments, Mr. Mansfield went to take them up and is positive the church porch had been occupied by baggage animals belonging to the infantry.

“*Sergeant Styles* says that about 12 o'clock he was sent by Captain Thackwell to find cantonments for the right half squadron; that he found the village of Bodares full of baggage belonging to a brigade of infantry, he believes General Pack's, as he saw his name on a door in the village; that on going round stables he looked into the churchyard and saw a number of baggage animals, several women belonging to the army, and people that he took for muleteers: there was a fire or two in the church porch; that on going round stables at 7 o'clock next morning he saw Privates Kidimor and Giddings in the church porch taking the blankets down which they had hung up to shelter their horses; they complained much of the cold they had experienced during the night, particularly the latter, who said he had not been very well lately and that lying in that porch all night was enough to lay him up, or words to that effect.

“*Private Kidimor* deposes that himself and Privates Giddings and Nicholls were sent to put their horses up in the church porch of Bodares; that there were then two fires burning in the porch, and straw lying in it, and every appearance indicated that it had been previously occupied by horses or mules: and that they all slept in the porch during the night, and whilst dressing their horses at about half-past 6 o'clock in the morning, a person having the appearance of a conductor of stores came in the charge of a number of mules. That a person having the appearance of a conductor of stores came about 7 o'clock at night and wished to put the animals into the church porch, which the Dragoons refused, there being no room; said how hard it was that his stores should be lying out in the rain, and with the assistance of two muleteers they pushed the door open and took into the church 14 or 15 mules; some appeared loaded with flour, and there were two or three rum casks. There were 7 or 8 muleteers and 2 or 3 women;

they kindled a fire in the middle of the church, and about an hour after these people occupied the church, the wind and rain beating in upon their horses, they put them just inside the church door and he laid himself down and went to sleep; about 11 o'clock the muleteers loaded their mules and they all went away. Privates Sibby and Hawkins came into the church about half-past 8, neither of them having a place to put their horses under cover. The evidence thinks he should know the person again. The evidence observed that one of the church windows had been lifted up and any person could have got in.

"*Private Nicholls* was ordered by Troop Sergeant-Major Greasley to occupy the church porch of Bodares on the night of March 2; that on going to the porch he saw two fires burning in it and there was a quantity of straw lying in it, and he has no doubt it had been previously occupied by horses or mules; that on looking round the church in hopes of getting better shelter he saw a window that had 3 or 4 panes of glass broken, through which a person might easily creep, and several fires appeared to have been lighted round it. That about 7 or 8 o'clock at night a person looking like a commissary came and requested to put his stores under shelter, as they belonged to the General and must be put under cover; he told him he could not be put up there unless he went to the Commanding Officer. After talking some time he was permitted to come into the churchyard; there was no room in the porch and two tents were pitched in the churchyard under which some of the stores were. Two or three women and several (men?) came into the porch and remained there during the night; that they all got up before daybreak in the morning and saddled their horses, but finding no orders to turn out they lay down again. That between 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning he got up and saw the church door open and a fire kindled in the middle, about 15 or 16 mules and horses in the church and some were in the churchyard. The number of muleteers that went backwards and forwards into the church were about 20, and there were 3 or 4 women; the person who had the charge of them seemed to be a conductor and an Englishman; about 8 o'clock, owing to the wind and rain beating in, they put their horses just within the entrance of the church. The muleteers went away about 11 or 12 o'clock.

"*Private James Sibby* says that about 8 o'clock, being unable to saddle his horse in the stable, he took him into the church, in consequence of Private Hawkins, whose horse stood next to him during the night, saying there was room there, he having been to

Private Giddings for his rations. There were a considerable number of muleteers sitting round a fire in the centre of the church; he tied his horse up and returned to the Sergeant-Major till it was time to turn out.

"*Private Giddings* says that he put up his horse in the church porch of Bodares in company with Privates Kidimor and Nicholls; there were two fires in it, and from the quantity of straw it had been occupied with horses or mules; he observed a window which had been broken and through which a man might easily pass into the church, and there had been several fires kindled about the churchyard. That several mules came into the churchyard during the night and some muleteers and women slept with them in the porch. About 7 o'clock in the morning two or three people pushed the church door open and put 15 or 16 mules into the church; they made a fire in the middle of the church and cooked: about an hour afterwards, in consequence of the wind and rain beating in upon their horses, they put them in the inside just within the door and he went down to the farrier's; on returning he ate his breakfast on a form in the church, there being no room by the fire. They were muleteers and had rum casks, one of which they left in the church. The muleteers went away between 11 and 12 o'clock.

"Deposition of *Troop Sergeant-Major Greasley*. The Sergeant-Major deposes that between 6 or 7 o'clock on the morning of March 3 he saw Privates Kidimor, Nicholls, and Giddings with their horses in the church porch where they had been put up the night before, and the door of the church appeared to be fast; that about 9, after returning from issuing rations of corn, he saw the church full of commissary mules and baggage animals, and the three men and horses were just inside the entrance of the church; he questioned the men and said 'I hope you did not open the door'; they said no, that it had been done by the people belonging to the mules and the baggage in the church some time before they went in; they said that it was so very wet that they did not think they were doing harm by going in after the door had been opened. The people owning the mules were sitting round a fire in the centre of the church, and the Dragoons were standing by their horses at the entrance of the door. One person in the church he understood to be a sutler. Previous to his ordering the men into the porch, he saw a fire burning there, and so littered with straw that he was convinced horses or mules had been there before."

CHAPTER XV

WATERLOO

JULY 1814 TO MAY 1816

THE Regiment remained at Canterbury about ten days and on July 29 marched for Hounslow, where the 15th arrived on the 31st and found the depot awaiting them. 1814

The strength of the Regiment was such—12 troops comprising 910 men, exclusive of officers, and 746 horses—that it could not be contained in a small posting town, as Hounslow then was, and the cantonments of the Fifteenth extended to Brentford, Isleworth, Bedfont, Cranford Bridge, etc.; most of the horses had to be picketed in the open; “and my own troop,” remarks Thackwell, “lay in a circumference of seven miles.”

Since the preceding March, when two troops had been sent from England to the front, the depot, composed of detachments belonging to many regiments, had been “left under the command of Captain John Bull, an old officer of great experience and much respected by his superiors. He had risen from the ranks, having served in the Egyptian campaign in an infantry regiment as a sergeant, and had by bravery and good conduct risen to his present position.”¹

The Riding Master at the depot was one Von Prank.² The depot troops left Arundel on July 22; “we had a very pleasant march,” Gibney tells us,³ “the weather being most enjoyable, and among the older hands all was joy at the prospect of again meeting old comrades, and hearing from them a narrative of adventures and battles in Spain and France; for the Regiment had highly distinguished itself and was conspicuous among the many who had done honour to themselves and their country, both as regards discipline and bravery. At Uxbridge there was a very jolly meeting; very many of the officers who had recently landed from France riding over across country so as to greet old friends. It was a heavy night at mess. . . . A few days after this we joined the Head-quarters of the Regiment, which had arrived at Hounslow, and old friends met old friends, battles were fought over again, and many a history told of bravery and death on the field of victory.”

On August 3 the Regiment was inspected in marching order

¹ Gibney, *Eighty Years Ago, or Recollections of an Old Army Doctor*, pp. 106-107.

² *Ibid.*, p. 112.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 114 *et seq.*

1814 on Hounslow Heath by the Prince Regent and the Duke of York, who were "much delighted with the fine appearance of the Regiment; its charges were brilliant in the extreme."¹

Already, however, rumours of reduction must have been in the air, for on the day following the inspection Thackwell notes in his diary: "Occupied in selecting men and horses to form the 8 troops," and on August 9 the establishment of the Regiment was lowered to 8 troops each of 69 men and 56 horses, and consequently 350 men were discharged and 288 horses were cast.

On August 11 the Regiment commenced its march to Liverpool, *en route* to Ireland, in two divisions, the one under Major Griffith moving to Amersham, the other, commanded by Captain Thackwell, to Rickmansworth, and was concentrated in Liverpool between August 25 and September 7, sailing for Dublin on the 8th. It proved to be what Gibney calls "an abominably rough passage." A very few days were spent in Dublin, and the Regiment then marched, the Head-quarters and three troops for Clonmel, other troops proceeding to Carlow, Kilkenny, Carrick, Fethard, and Cappoquin.

1815 On October 16 the half-yearly inspection was made by Major-General Croudazay, and on April 19 of the year following we find an entry in Thackwell's diary: "the order to prepare six troops for foreign service received on this day"; on the 25th two troops were added to the establishment.

These orders were caused by the receipt of the news that Napoleon, leaving Elba on February 26, had returned to France, where he landed three days later and assumed once more the reins of government.

On receiving the news of Napoleon's escape from Elba, Lord Burghersh, our Minister at Florence, at once sent off his secretary, Captain Aubin, to carry the news to Lord Wellington, then with the Congress at Vienna, but the information does not seem to have reached that city till March 6. The effect was electrical; the Congress, which was "perishing of mere strife among its own members, strife bred of unsatisfied greed and fast-kindling jealousies,"² became at once united at the news and acted with commendable decision. "The Powers acted as though Napoleon were once more master of France. They signed a declaration on March 13, declaring him beyond the pale of civil and social relations. It was impossible to keep terms with him, and as a common enemy

¹ Captain Thackwell's diary of this date.

² Fitchett, *How England Saved Europe*, vol. iv. p. 127.

and disturber of the peace of the world, he was delivered over to Public Justice. On March 25 the League of Chaumont was formally renewed, the four Great Powers binding themselves to contribute 150,000 men each, and not to lay down their arms without mutual consent, and only when Napoleon should be unable to give further trouble.”¹

Napoleon lost no time in reorganizing the military resources of France, early recognizing that his protestations of a desire for the establishment of a universal peace and the “felicity of nations” were disregarded and even disbelieved. He created an army with extraordinary despatch; the peace of the previous July had set free many thousands of French soldiers who had been immured in the war-prisons of Europe,² and these were recalled to their regiments; a new conscription was ordered; and by the opening days of June 1815 Napoleon had called into being an army of 240,000 men, with nearly 30,000 of the Imperial Guard, while actually gathered on the eastern frontier of France, arrayed against the armed menace of the Powers, were 123,000 of all arms with 343 guns.

The preparations of the Allies were naturally slower, but their schemes were more vast. Four great armies were evolved and laboriously set in motion; of two of these there is here no need to say more, since they, the Austrian and the Russian, were too remote to take part in the lightning campaign about to open. There remained a Prussian corps of 155,000 men, under Blücher, collected on the Lower Rhine, and a polyglot force of 106,000 Britons, Nassauers, Belgians, and Hanoverians, concentrated under Wellington’s command in the Low Countries.

The six troops of the 15th Hussars selected for service were as under :

A Troop	.	.	.	Captain Wodehouse.
B	„	.	.	Captain Philips.
D	„	.	.	Captain Booth.
E	„	.	.	Captain Thackwell.
F	„	.	.	Captain Whiteford.
H	„	.	.	Captain Hancox.

The total embarking strength of the Regiment was 28 officers, 30 sergeants, 17 corporals, 6 trumpeters, 372 privates, and 399 horses, and the names of the officers were as follows: Lieut.-

¹ Fitchett, *How England Saved Europe*, vol. iv. p. 128.

² In 1811 there were 50,000 French prisoners of war in England alone.

1815 Colonel Dalrymple, Major Griffith, the six captains above named and Captain Carr, Lieutenants Barrett, Mansfield (who took up again the appointment of A.D.C. to Major-General Grant,¹ commanding a cavalry brigade), Sherwood, Bellairs, Lane, William Byam, Edward Byam, Dawkins, Dixon, Douglas, Stewart, Pennington, and Buckley, Adjutant Griffith, Paymaster Cocksedge, Surgeon Cartan, Assistant-Surgeons Jeyes and Gibney and Veterinary Surgeon Dalwig. Captain C. Jones also embarked, he having been appointed Brigade Major to General Grant's brigade.

(The Adjutant Griffith here mentioned seems to have been brought into the Regiment by Colonel Dalrymple; he was really a sergeant of the name of Jackson. The circumstances connected with the appointment seem to have given some annoyance to the Duke of Cumberland, the Colonel of the Regiment, who does not appear to have been fully consulted in the matter. This seems to have rather embittered the relations between Colonel Dalrymple and the Duke of Cumberland, as appears from a letter written by the latter to Thackwell when that officer succeeded Dalrymple in command.)

"We were under the command of Colonel Dalrymple and Major Griffith," says Gibney,² "officers who had distinguished themselves at Vittoria, Tarbes, and Toulouse, and had for commanders of troops officers second to none in the service. Few of these were young men; their promotion had been slow and supersession great, but their experience was large, and more than once in despatches had the names of Brevet-Major Thackwell, Captains Hancox, Whiteford, and others appeared. Benavente, Cacabellos, Corunna, Almendra, Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse told of their skill and daring."

The depot, which must have been commanded by Major Hon. W. E. Cochrane, with Captains Carpenter, Dundas, Buckley, and Penrice as his troop-commanders, was at first quartered at Fermoy on the departure of the Regiment from Ireland, but in June, after handing over 35 horses to the Commissariat Department, it sailed for Portsmouth and thence moved to and occupied quarters at Arundel.

On May 4 the Regiment commenced its march to Cork, where it was to embark for Ostend, and, moving by Clogheen and Fermoy, reached Cork on the 6th. On the 8th the Fifteenth were

¹ Captain W. Moray, 13th Light Dragoons, was appointed extra A.D.C. to General Grant; *vide* Barrett, *History of the 13th Hussars*, vol. i. p. 278.

² Gibney, *Eighty Years Ago*, pp. 149 and 150.

inspected in marching order by Lieut.-General Lord Forbes, 1815
 “who expressed himself highly gratified at the appearance of the Regiment.” Next day at 9 a.m. the five right troops, with the exception of about fifteen men and horses, marched to Cove to embark for Ostend. “My troop,” writes Thackwell, “and the remainder of Captain Whiteford’s, embarked on board five vessels in the course of the afternoon for the same destination . . . could not sail to Cove on account of the state of the wind. Wednesday, May 10. The day wet with intervals of fine weather; sailed at 6 a.m. and anchored off Cove at 7.30 a.m. Myself and 20 horses on board the *Eliza of Cardigan* transport, Dixon and 18 horses on board the *Princess Royal*, Lieut. Stewart and 16 horses on board the *William*, and Sergeant-Major Greasley with 14 on board the *Fame*, all small brigs taken up at Cork for the voyage only.”

The wind remaining insufficient or unfavourable, it was 9 a.m. on the 13th before the fleet finally cleared the harbour; the passage was at first stormy but latterly fair, and Thackwell notes in his diary of May 19 that “at 10 a.m. entered the harbour of Ostend . . . ran the vessel ashore on the sands near the town and commenced disembarking at 1 p.m. by lowering the horses into the water and swimming them on shore.”

Sail for
Ostend
May 13.

No time was wasted over embarkation, nor did the Regiment make any stay in Ostend, moving off at 3.30 the same afternoon to Bruges, 14 miles. Eckloo was reached on the 20th, and next day the Hussars marched into quarters at Slydinge, about six miles from Ghent, where King Louis XVIII. was living with his court. Another move awaited the Hussars on the 26th, when they marched, by Ghent and Lottegem, head-quarters and one troop to St. Gooritz, the centre squadron to St. Marie Anderhove, and the remaining troops to Mickelbecke Elste. At Lottegem Prince Frederick of Orange was commanding the troops.

“29th. The day was hot. Marched to the village of Schendelbecke, $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues. The whole of the British cavalry collected in a fine meadow on the right bank of the River Dender and reviewed by the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Prince Blücher. The first was a line of half-squadrons at intervals of 18 or 20 yards, and had the 7th on the right, 15th, 10th, and 18th Regiments of Hussars, 12 squadrons. The second had the 1st Life Guards, Blues, 1st Dragoon Guards, 2nd Life Guards, Royal Dragoons, 6th Dragoons, 2nd Dragoons, 19 squadrons. The third had the 11th, 13th, 23rd, 16th, and 12th Light Dragoons, 15 squadrons. There were 3 brigades of

1815 artillery and a rocket brigade between the first and second lines—in all six troops or 36 pieces of flying artillery and a brigade of rockets. The squadrons averaged about 56 files. Their appearance was very fine and gave universal satisfaction. An immense concourse of officers and well-dressed people was on the ground, among whom was Prince Frederick of Orange, the Duke de Berri, and Marshal Marmont. After the review Lord Uxbridge gave a dinner to about 130 officers—generals, colonels and their staffs.”

As to this review, Assistant-Surgeon Gibney, who, left behind at Ostend to bring up the sick men in a barge by the canal to Ghent, had now rejoined the Regiment, remarks: “The Duke did not look well, but the old Prussian hero seemingly was so, and in excellent spirits. . . . I was agreeably surprised to find our country being able to show such a fine body of cavalry, especially after the great reduction of establishment made on the proclamation of peace so short a time ago.”

By this time the 15th Hussars had been included in a brigade commanded by Major-General Grant and composed of the 7th Hussars and the 2nd Hussars of the King's German Legion.

It was a magnificent force of cavalry which had now been assembled in the Low Countries under Lord Uxbridge, who had held no purely cavalry command since, as Lord Paget, he had led the mounted troops of Moore and Baird. Seniority and a family quarrel had prevented him from seeing service in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington, and his leading must have been something very much out of the common, since his cavalry reputation rests almost entirely upon his handling of five regiments of horse during those few weeks of the Corunna campaign, and of the eleven brigades of the Allied cavalry during the critical hours of Quatre Bras and Waterloo.

“When the Earl of Uxbridge first arrived in Brussels, the Duke of Wellington said to him: ‘I place the *whole* of the cavalry and light artillery of the United Army under your command’; but a few days later the Duke, in consequence of representations by the Prince of Orange, withdrew the regiments of H.R.H.’s nation from the command of Uxbridge. Finally, however, just as the battle of Waterloo commenced, Lord Uxbridge was again asked to take charge of the whole of the cavalry of the Prince of Orange.”¹

Of Lord Uxbridge Captain Jones, of the 15th Hussars, writes under date of June 5:²

¹ *Cavalry Journal*, vol. viii. p. 92.

² From a journal kept in the campaign of 1815 and now in the Officers' Mess, 15th The King's Hussars.

"His Lordship is still the Lord Paget of 1808, the same fine and anxious spirit as ever, and which has for years past diffused itself through the British cavalry whenever he has been in the field: in fact he is not only the cleverest cavalry officer in the British Empire, but unfortunately he is almost the only one with a cavalry genius. In this line all he does is peculiar to himself, and wherever he appears he invariably gains spontaneously the confidence of the whole of his profession. Sir John Moore said of him in Galicia, when speaking of the cavalry in one of his despatches—'their commander has infused into them the proper spirit.'" 1815

The total strength of the whole of the cavalry under the Earl of Uxbridge on June 18, 1815, was 14,482 with 44 guns.

The 15th Hussars were to have paraded again on the 7th for inspection by their brigadier, Major-General Grant, but this was one of many rainy days of that early summer and the parade was cancelled. It came off, however, on June 9 on the same ground as the review above mentioned, the Regiment parading at the uncomfortable hour of 3.30 a.m. "Manœuvred before Lord Uxbridge, who was pleased to pass the highest encomiums." Gibney is more outspoken than Thackwell: "On the morning of June 9," he grumbles, "we were turned out at 3 a.m. for the purpose of being inspected by General Grant, who ordered us to march to the old ground at Schendelbecke—a confounded bore to go so far for the purpose. He could easier have come to us and inspected there; but march we did in the rain, arriving on the ground soon after 7 o'clock, and then waited a long time for the inspection to commence. As usual, General Grant found fault; but this did not depress us much, as it was well known that the gallant officer was somewhat innocent of cavalry movements; but Lord Uxbridge, who came on the ground about 10 o'clock, evidently thought otherwise, for he complimented the Regiment in the most handsome terms, telling us we were, as he had always known us to be, both willing and able to undertake anything; and that considering it was now four years since the Regiment had had a field day, the movements were well and accurately performed. This was consoling after General Grant's abuse; the more especially as praise from Lord Uxbridge was not too common, and it was a universal opinion that his lordship was the first cavalry general in the British Army."¹

In the Memorandum² issued at 5 p.m. on June 15, directing

¹ Gibney, *Eighty Years Ago*, pp. 172 and 173.

² Wellington's *Despatches*, 1838 edition, vol. xii. p. 472.

1815 the movements of the Allied Army consequent on the receipt of the news of the advance of the French forces upon Charleroi, the following paragraphs relate to the cavalry:

“General Dornberg’s brigade of cavalry and the Cumberland Hussars, to march this night upon Vilvorde, and to bivouac on the high road near to that town.

“The Earl of Uxbridge will be pleased to collect the cavalry that night at Ninove, leaving the 2nd Hussars” (King’s German Legion), “looking out between the Scheldt and the Lys.”

From this last paragraph it will be seen that the 5th Cavalry Brigade (Grant’s) was deprived of one of its regiments, the 2nd Hussars of the Legion, who do not appear, however, to have yet joined their brigade. The 7th Cavalry Brigade (Arentschildt’s) had never contained more than two regiments—the 13th Light Dragoons and 3rd Hussars, K.G.L.—and on the morning of the 16th, when Lord Uxbridge moved all his British brigades towards Quatre Bras, the 3rd Hussars of the German Legion remained in Brussels, only reaching the field of Waterloo on the morning of the battle. The 13th Light Dragoons, with which the 3rd Hussars had up to now been brigaded, was then brought into the 5th Brigade *vice* the 2nd Hussars, but do not seem to have received any orders to this effect until after 8 a.m. on June 17.¹

The orders issued to the cavalry at 5 p.m. on June 15 from Army Head-quarters have been quoted; these were supplemented at 10 o’clock the same night by one directing the cavalry “to continue its movement from Ninove to Enghien.”

Perhaps no points of minor detail in connection with the events of the Waterloo campaign have been more debated by historians and commentators, than the hour at which these orders reached and were acted upon by the corps concerned, the distance of the marches they entailed, and the periods of time within which the marches were completed. Here, then, is Thackwell’s contribution to the discussion, served up hot from the field of action, and by one too who for many years past had been in the habit of noting carefully all military events in his journal as they occurred.²

“Friday, 16th. The day fine and warm, an order received to march with the greatest expedition. Marched at 7.30 a.m. from

¹ See Barrett, *History of the 13th Hussars*, vol. i. p. 272.

² Captain Jones writes in his journal of the 16th: “This morning at 2 o’clock orders were received for the advance of the British Army upon Grammont, etc.” He gives the distance marched by the cavalry as “at least 45 miles and through some very bad roads.”

St. Marie Anderhove to Grammont, 3 leagues, the road indifferent till it joins the Ghent road at Ophasselt . . ." (it will be seen by reference to a map that this was anything but the direct road); "to Enghien by Cam Straete, $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues, the road narrow and in many places bad; to Nivelles by Bornivil and Mousneul, 3 leagues and a half, the road narrow and in places bad—to a bivouac near Les Quatre Bras through Hautain le Val, 2 leagues, the road good; total distance $15\frac{1}{2}$ leagues. Dismounted at about midnight." 1815

Only one regiment of the six cavalry brigades, the 11th Light Dragoons at the head of Vandeleur's brigade, managed to reach Quatre Bras while the battle there was in progress, and that only at its close and in the dark.

Before daybreak on the 17th cavalry patrols were sent out, chiefly from the regiments of Vivian's brigade, but at this time neither Ney nor Wellington knew the result of the battle in which the Prussians had been engaged at Ligny. A staff officer, with an escort of the 10th Hussars, was sent off down the Namur road, and learnt at Tilly, seven miles to the east of Quatre Bras, that the Prussians had been defeated and had fallen back. Wellington then at once decided to retreat on the position at Waterloo, and about 10 a.m. the cavalry took over the advanced posts, the infantry withdrawing unmolested. By 11.30 the last of the infantry regiments had fallen back, but the cavalry held on to the position until 1 p.m. By this time Napoleon himself had arrived upon the scene, and, furious that the bulk of the English had escaped him, and that the cavalry seemed also likely to evade his grasp, he hurled up the Brussels road after the British squadrons the corps of D'Erlon, of Reille, of Lobau, the Imperial Guard, the Light Cavalry, and Milhaud's steel-clad horsemen.

Lord Uxbridge carried out his retirement in three columns: the left column, the Fourth and Sixth Brigades, was directed to retreat by a bridge over the Genappe river at Thuy. The centre column, the 1st and 2nd Heavy Brigades, with the rear-guard duties undertaken by the 23rd Light Dragoons from the 3rd, and the 7th Hussars from the 5th Brigade, moved up the Brussels *chaussée*. "By an odd coincidence, while the 7th English Hussars formed the rear-guard of the English Army during this retirement, the 7th French Hussars, under the redoubtable Marbot, formed the advanced guard of the French Army, and the two regiments, getting very soon into touch, manœuvred against each other unceasingly the whole way from Quatre Bras to the final position at Mont St. Jean."¹ In the right

Retirement
on Waterloo,
June 17.

¹ Crofton, *The Household Cavalry and the Waterloo Campaign*, Brigade of Guards Magazine, No. 129, to which account the compiler of this History is much indebted.

1815 column were the remaining two regiments of the 3rd and the other two regiments—the 13th Light Dragoons and the 15th Hussars—of the Fifth Cavalry Brigade.

This column was to cross the Genappe river by a ford above the town of Genappe. The centre column, and the 1st Life Guards and 7th Hussars forming part of it, were the troops chiefly engaged during the retirement, the first-named particularly distinguishing themselves by overthrowing the French cavalry column as it emerged from Genappe.

As to the doings of the right column in the retreat, and the work of the regiments composing it during the earlier part of the day, we may accept Captain Thackwell's account. "June 17th. A very fine morning, everything quiet. Saw the ground on which the action was fought the preceding day. The right rested on a wood of considerable length and this was occupied by the Brunswickers and Belgians—nothing particular to mark the position. Many cuirassiers lay dead. Sent by the Earl of Uxbridge to our picquet on the right and to post another watching the forest of Hautain le Val. In consequence of the retreat of the Prussians the infantry fell back about 10 a.m. to a position in front of Waterloo on the Brussels road. At nearly 3 p.m. the cavalry, which had remained in position, retired through Genappe in three columns. The column on the main road was followed by a large body of cavalry and some guns, and was occasionally charged by the Life Guards and 7th Hussars; the last regiment suffered severely. The right column, consisting of the 13th, 15th, 2nd Light Dragoons of the Legion, and Duke of Cumberland's Hanoverian Hussars, was not pursued. I commanded the rear-guard. On the Nivelles road near Lillois some French squadrons of the light troops cut in and made some baggage wagons with wounded and cattle prisoners." (Sir Evelyn Wood, in his *Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign*, tells us on p. 107 that "as the evening of the 17th closed in, half a squadron of the 2nd Light Dragoons of the King's German Legion, advancing from Hougomont up to the farm Mon Plaisir, drove back some French squadrons, and recaptured three carriages laden with British sick and wounded men.") It may be in relation to this that Captain Thackwell's account continues—"these were checked by Captain Wodehouse's squadron, half a squadron of the 13th and one of the Germans, and a few prisoners were made. At three this afternoon the rain fell in torrents and continued at intervals. The fields were perfect swamps. The 13th and 15th bivouacked in a field of rye on the right of the village of Mont St. Jean; fortunately there were some

infantry huts standing, which afforded a little shelter from the torrents of rain which fell during the night. No rations or supplies of any description.” 1815

The morning of Sunday, June 18, broke cold and rainy, but by 10 o'clock the weather had begun to clear, the ground was drying fast, and there was every prospect of the day continuing fine. “At 4 a.m.,” says Thackwell, “marched to our post in position covering the angle of the *potence* at Hougomont,” and here at last rations were issued to the men and forage to the horses. “As the day became clearer and lighter,” wrote Gibney,¹ “we saw that the country round was well chosen for a battle in which a vast number of soldiers on both sides must contend; the only obstacles apparently to men and guns being the very heavy state of the ground from so much rain, and the height of the standing corn. So high and heavy were the crops that a regiment of infantry could have been marched through it, without being distinctly perceived; but after these fields of corn had been marched over by three or four regiments it formed itself into a more or less solid mass, making a sort of cake over the swamps, giving a tolerable degree of resistance both to the feet of men and horses, which for us all just now was a great advantage, as guns, waggons, and the British Army generally, moved into position.”

The following were the positions taken up at the outset by the cavalry brigades:

The 5th Brigade (Grant) was the most westerly and was posted not quite half a mile in rear of the farm of Hougomont, near the junction of the Nivelles-Wavre roads; a squadron and a half of the 15th Hussars were placed at the extreme west of the position watching the valley leading to Braine l'Alleud.

Farther to the east was the 3rd (Dornberg's) Brigade, and in rear of Dornberg's left, and midway between the 3rd and 1st Cavalry Brigades, was all that remained of Arentschildt's Brigade—the 3rd Hussars of the King's German Legion, only that morning arrived from Brussels.

The 1st Household Brigade (Somerset) was posted with its left near to the Brussels-Charleroi road, about 250 yards in front of Mont St. Jean. In rear of it were the Dutch-Belgian brigades of Trip and van Merlen and also the Duke of Cumberland's Hanoverian Hussars.

The 2nd (Ponsonby's) Union Brigade was in line with the 1st and on the left or east of the Brussels-Charleroi *chaussée*. Farther still to the east was the 4th (Vandeleur's) Brigade, in column, north

¹ *Eighty Years Ago*, p. 187.

1815 of the Braine l'Alleud-Ohain road, and east of the Papelotte-Verd Cocu road, which there runs in a hollow.

On the left of all was the 6th (Vivian's) Brigade, formed in line to the east of the Smohain-Verd Cocu road with outposts towards Wavre. When the advance of the Prussians rendered its presence here no longer necessary, the 6th Brigade was moved to the immediate right of the Brussels-Charleroi road, in support of some German Infantry.

Finally the Brunswick squadrons were in line with the farm of Mont St. Jean, but farther to the west—across the Nivelles road.

The left of the British position was in rear of Ter La Haye with open ground in front for two or three hundred yards. The position extended along a road bordered with stunted hedges on the crest of a gentle height over which passes the road from Mont St. Jean to Charleroi. On the right of this road, and a little in front of the ridge, was the farm of La Haye Sainte with its enclosures, and on the left was a small round eminence. From this road the heights were a little more abrupt until they gradually fell towards Hougomont, rising again between that place and the Nivelles road, and ending in a valley and ravine leading to Braine l'Alleud and Merbe Braine. From Mont St. Jean the road descended towards Nivelles, along a narrow valley in rear of the right centre of the position, and the extreme right was drawn back to the height rising from the above-mentioned valley leading from the Nivelles road to Braine l'Alleud. The whole front occupied was about three miles, and except for some enclosed fields in front of the left and left centre was open, and suitable for the operations of cavalry. The northern or reverse slope of the ridge gave good protection from view and to some extent from fire, for the head-dresses only of our mounted men in rear of the ridge could be seen from the French position. To the east of the Genappe-Brussels road the exterior slope of the ridge was steep enough to check horses and infantry—the ground being also very sodden, while on the west side of the same road—except between Hougomont and La Haye Sainte—the ground rose very steeply indeed.

The strength of the Allied forces, exclusive of the Prussians, was 68,000 men with 156 guns; the British-German cavalry numbered 7,000 sabres—the remaining cavalry were of but small account. Napoleon had 66,000 men with 242 guns, and of the former rather over 11,000 were cavalry.

The battle commenced at 11.50 a.m. as timed by General Hill's

stop-watch, when a tremendous cannonade at once ensued, and the 15th Hussars in the 5th Cavalry Brigade suffered some loss from the fire of the French guns immediately in their front, and also from that of a heavy battery on the heights on the Nivelles road. The brigade remained in nearly the same position almost up to 2 p.m., about which time or shortly after Lord Uxbridge appears to have been visiting the right of the Allied position. "Our right flank being much annoyed by a battery of (I think) 12 guns supported by Lancers, which were over the ravine and stream beyond Hougomont, and which enfiladed our line, I caused Sir Colquhoun Grant and a part of General Dornberg's brigade to cross the bridge there, and to manœuvre upon their flanks and rear, and to attack them. In the meantime a heavy attack was made upon our centre, which I went to repel, with such of the Heavy Cavalry as remained. Sir C. Grant's movement had the fullest effect. It removed the guns, and the Lancers did not wait to be attacked, but Sir C. Grant, perceiving the attack above related, instead of pursuing, returned to support the Heavy Cavalry with which I was."¹

"To make this attack the brigade moved by its right, exposed, until covered by the inequalities of the ground, to a smart fire of round shot, and while preparing to cross the ravine, a tremendous shouting from the Lancers² showed us our cavalry and gun limbers in the open ground between Hougomont and La Haye Sainte giving way before the impetuous onset of a large body of cuirassiers and other cavalry. The Lancers did not await the advance of the 5th Brigade, but retired with the guns, and Grant, leaving a squadron out on the right, returned to his former position."³

The 13th now formed to the front, charged a body of cuirassiers and drove it back about 300 yards; the Fifteenth charged on the left of the 13th with equal success, while the 7th Hussars made a brilliant attack on a regiment of Lancers. These charges were renewed again and again, and were made against cavalry and also against the enemy's infantry in mass. Between 6 and 7 p.m. a strong column of French infantry advanced to a point beyond the north-east corner of Hougomont, supported in rear by a large body of cuirassiers and other cavalry. This column was charged and its advance checked by the Fifteenth, who shortly afterwards attacked again and drove back some light cavalry and lancers from the front of our infantry squares.

¹ Memo. by Lord Uxbridge in Siborne's *Waterloo Letters*, p. 11.

² Ten squadrons of Piré's Lancers.

³ See Sir Evelyn Wood's *Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign*, pp. 168 and 169.

1815

When the general advance commenced at the close of the battle the 5th Brigade followed for some three miles, when the regiments composing it bivouacked—the Fifteenth probably the strongest of three weak regiments, for the 7th was reduced to a squadron, the 13th to one weak one. During the short pursuit the 7th got separated from the 13th and Fifteenth, joined Vivian's brigade, and remained with it until the morning of the 19th. An officer of the 13th Light Dragoons¹ reports being “unable to obtain water” where they halted for the night.

The losses of the King's Hussars had naturally been very serious, and they were mainly among one half of the Regiment, since the troops detached to the west had not apparently been very heavily engaged. The command of the Fifteenth changed hands three times within a very few minutes. Lieut.-Colonel Dalrymple lost his left leg by a round shot, which then passed through the body of General Grant's horse. (This officer had five horses killed or wounded under him at Waterloo.) Major Griffith² was killed, receiving five wounds, in a charge upon cavalry; while Captain Thackwell, when leading an attack late in the evening upon a French square, was shot through the bridle hand. He at once placed the reins between his teeth, but a few seconds later he was again shot in the left arm, the bone being shattered between the elbow and shoulder, and fell to the ground. The Fifteenth were consequently brought out of action by Captain Hancox.

¹ Siborne's *Waterloo Letters*, p. 140.

² The name of this officer is inscribed on a tablet in the church at Mold in Flintshire, which records an extraordinary coincidence in dates.

Sacred to the Memory of
THOMAS GRIFFITH, Esq., of Rual
Who died June 18, 1811
also
TO HENRIETTA MARIA, HIS WIFE
Who died June 18, 1813
also
EDWIN, HIS SON,
Major of the 15th Light Dragoons, who on a day so
fatal to his family, fell in the 30th year of his age
June the 18th, 1815
Pierced in the breast by five honourable wounds, while
gallantly leading his regiment, which he com-
manded to a charge against a body of
French Cuirassiers in the sanguinary
and ever memorable
Battle of Waterloo.
His remains were inhumed by his companions in arms
on the field of unprecedented conflict.
Peace to the Good and Brave.

The Regiment also lost : killed, Lieutenant Sherwood, 2 sergeants, 18 rank and file, and 42 horses ; died of wounds, Lieutenant Buckley and 5 rank and file ; while others wounded were Captain Whiteford, Lieutenants W. Byam, E. Byam, Mansfield, and Dawkins, 3 sergeants, 40 rank and file and 32 horses ; 5 rank and file (afterwards rejoined wounded), and 1 horse (afterwards proved to have been killed) were returned as "missing." The total casualties in the King's Hussars at Waterloo therefore amounted to 10 officers, 5 sergeants, and 68 other ranks killed and wounded.

The losses of the Regiment in men and horses killed were apportioned as follows among the six troops :

A Troop.—1 man killed, 3 horses killed.

B Troop.—Nil.

D Troop.—3 men killed, 8 horses killed.

E Troop.—6¹ men killed, 5 horses killed.

F Troop.—7¹ men killed, 10 horses killed.

H Troop.—3 men killed, 5 horses killed.

E Troop also shows eleven horses missing, and it may be accepted that these were afterwards found to be killed, as this would make up the total of 42 horses shown as killed. B Troop shows "8 horses taken by the enemy"; there is no explanation of this, and it is possible that these were among the wounded horses.

It will be noticed how few were the casualties in the right troops detached all the day to the west of the position, and that the losses were sustained mainly by the remainder of the Regiment—amounting to not far short of 30 per cent. if, as stated,² the squadrons on that day did not number more than 52 to 55 files, including officers.

The following are the names of the sergeants and rank and file who were killed or died of wounds :

Killed: Sergeants Hubbard and Monro ; Privates J. Brown, Coggins, Collins, Connell, Curtis, Dalmon, French, Milton, Napier, Shelmerdine, Sheppard, D. Smith, Townsend, Wheeler, Whitebourne, and Williams ; the roll from which these names are taken—a rough one among Captain Thackwell's papers—contains a note : "1 man of A Troop killed July 18, 1815," but the name is not recorded. Total, 19 killed.

Died of Wounds.—Private Rudd died June 18, Drake died June 27,

¹ Including 1 sergeant.

² See Thackwell's letter below to Siborne dated Dec. 20, 1834 ; see also Sir Evelyn Wood's *Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign* for actual strengths of British cavalry regiments on this day.

1815 Morgan died July 4, Bailey died July 19, Stuart died July 25, and Knapp died September 11. Total, 6 died of wounds. As the totals of all the above agree with the total in the regimental records as having been "killed" or "died of wounds," viz. 25, it may reasonably be concluded that Private Rudd, having died on the day of the battle, was returned among the "killed."

The following officers had one or more horses shot under them: Lieut.-Colonel Dalrymple, Major Griffith, Captains Thackwell and Booth, and Lieutenant Bellairs.

The MS. Records of the Regiment have bound up with them a memorandum, initialled by Colonel Dalrymple, giving the following distribution:

Present in the brunt of the action: 11 sergeants, 8 corporals, 3 trumpeters, 217 privates, and 239 horses.

Detached on the right: 10 sergeants, 7 corporals, 3 trumpeters, 105 privates, and 125 horses.

Absent with baggage (officers' servants, etc.): 9 sergeants, 2 corporals, 50 privates, and 61 horses.

Total strength of Regiment on June 18: 30 sergeants, 17 corporals, 6 trumpeters, 372 privates, and 425 horses.

It is thought well to supplement the foregoing narrative of the battle, as participated in by the 15th Hussars, by adding some letters written in 1834 and 1835 by surviving officers, in reply to an appeal by Lieutenant W. Siborne, Assistant Military Secretary, who was then engaged in constructing his model of the Field and Battle of Waterloo, now in the Museum of the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall. It should be borne in mind that Siborne particularly asked for information as to the state of affairs at 7 p.m. on June 18, the period of the battle selected for representation on the model. Three of these letters are in part reproduced in Siborne's *Waterloo Letters*, pp. 124-128 and 141-144, but it will probably be advisable to give two of them here in full as written.¹

LETTER FROM COLONEL THACKWELL

"GLOUCESTER, December 20, 1834.

"Sir,

"I must plead a severe indisposition in excuse for having so long delayed replying to your communication of the 18th November,

¹ The originals of *all* the Waterloo Letters are to be seen in the Department of Manuscripts at the British Museum, and are contained in six volumes marked Add. MSS. 34703-34708.

relative to the position of the 15th Hussars in the attack of the right of the British by the Imperial Guard, about 7 o'clock in the evening of the Battle of Waterloo, and regret that from the lapse of time, and the circumstance of my having been severely wounded about that hour, I am unable to transmit that full account of movements and positions which might have been rendered at an earlier date. However, as you have the advantage of Lieutenant-Colonel Wodehouse's statement of the occurrences of that day, and may procure one from Lieutenant-Colonel Hancox, who commanded the regiment at the close of the battle, and who resides near Nottingham, I trust the barrenness of my information may be supplied from those channels of authentic source and that the King's Hussars may be placed in the situation that belongs to them.

"Before I reply to your queries I had better here state that the squadrons of the regiment were not more than 52 or 55 files each, including officers, and that one squadron and one division of another were detached from the regiment on the morning of the 18th of June, and did not rejoin it, except for a short period, during the day. This detached body was posted in observation in front of the valley leading to Braine-le-Leud, and as its operations were confined to skirmishing, its loss was trifling.

"1st. With respect to the query—What was the particular formation of the 15th Hussars at the moment (about 7 p.m.) when the Imperial Guard, advancing to attack the right of the British forces, reached the crest of our position? I beg to trace the formation of the 15th Hussars at A in the plan. On its flanks were British infantry in square, but I am not certain what regiments, as part of Lord Hill's corps, from the second line, were then in the first line, and I am not sure whether the site of the traced position is not a little too much in advance. The 13th Light Dragoons were either to the right or the right rear of the Fifteenth; but as the troops were at this time closely concentrated in this part of the position, it was a difficult matter to distinguish particular corps.

"2nd query. What was the formation of that part of the enemy's forces immediately in front of the 15th Hussars? At B I beg to trace, according to the best of my recollection, a body of about 1,000 infantry in square, supported by a large body of cuirassiers and other cavalry. This square was charged by the three troops and a half of the 15th Hussars, as it was halted in fine order, about the time of the advance of the Imperial Guard, or a little before; but as I was then severely wounded, I did not observe in what manner these troops were supported on their flanks, or how their retreat was conducted, but very large masses of cavalry were in their rear. With regard to the

1815 crops growing on the fields on the 18th June, I beg to state, as well as I am able to remember, that there was no fallow land in the vicinity of the Waterloo and Nivelles road, on the right, in the direction of Braine-le-Leud, nor on the left, as far as the crest of the position and Hougomont. The crops were for the most part wheat, rye, and oats, or clover or grass hay, and particularly the latter in the hollows and ravines on the left of the track leading from the Nivelles road towards Braine-le-Leud; however, towards the enemy the crops were so much trodden down that the surface looked more like broken stubble than a golden harvest.

"In the early part of the day the position of the 15th Hussars was on the plan at C, that of the right squadron at C 2, and that of a picquet at C 3; but after the battle had begun until about half-past 2 p.m. it was at D, and for nearly an hour afterwards it was at E, whence it moved with the 13th Light Dragoons to about F, for the purpose of attacking ten squadrons of Lancers posted in line in rear of a deep ravine at G. It then joined the right squadron of the regiment; but owing to the impetuous attack of the French cavalry on the right centre of the British position, the intended attack on the Lancers was given up, and the regiment, leaving the right squadron where it was originally posted, retraced its steps to the vicinity of the position A, and was immediately engaged in the attack, by charge or skirmishing, of Cuirassiers and other cavalry; and this lasted until the enemy's cavalry found it could make no lasting impression on this part of the position.

"The enemy's cavalry and infantry moved in column, both in advance and retreat, the former being at about quarter distance, and I understand when the British line advanced, that three troops of the 15th Hussars charged a body of infantry as well as some Lancers.

"The position of the regiment being in rear of Hougomont, the masses of infantry which would have closed on its post were intercepted by the troops defending that place, and none of the enemy's infantry, to the best of my recollection, passed its enclosures, and the first I saw of that force in the immediate front of the Fifteenth was the column charged by my squadron; but I witnessed the advance of many heavy masses of infantry which attacked Hougomont, although soon after the firing began the distant movements of the enemy's columns were from this point of the position but indistinctly seen owing to the smoke, which hung lazily on a surface saturated with rain. The left of the enemy's infantry extended to the Nivelles road nearly in line with G in the plan, whence a heavy fire of artillery was kept up, for the chief part of the engagement, upon the angle of the British position.

"Begging you will believe I shall be happy to give any further explanation, I have the honor to be, etc., etc., etc., 1815

"JOS. THACKWELL,

"Late Lieutenant-Colonel Com. 15th Hussars."

LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LANE

"THORPE ARCH, WETHERBY,
March 24, 1835.

"Sir,

"According to your desire I have marked in pencil (as near as I could judge) the ground occupied by the 15th Hussars on the day of the battle. Two squadrons of the Regiment were placed upon the position near our own square of Foot Guards, and one squadron was detached to the right in rear of Hougomont, having a subaltern's picquet placed on the high road leading to Nivelles, at the point which I have marked. I cannot answer the two leading questions you propose as to the appearance of the enemy at 7 o'clock—large masses of troops in column advanced very near our lines—till, shaken by the severe fire they sustained from our artillery, they wavered, and upon our whole line advancing to meet them, fled in utter confusion.

"Although nothing further that I can state will probably be of use to you in the accomplishment of your work, yet as you desire to be made acquainted with any observations that officers may have made during the day, I beg to join the few that follow:

"I saw the first shot fired from our lines about 11 o'clock; it struck the column of the enemy advancing upon Hougomont and caused some confusion and delay.

"The 15th Hussars was moved soon after to the ground on the right of the position where I have marked a squadron as placed and where the enemy showed a strong body of Lancers which we were preparing to attack. The enemy made this diversion for the purpose of drawing off our forces from the Right Centre of the position, which in fact was successful, for we were no sooner off that ground than the first attack made by the cuirassiers took place upon the spot we had quitted. We at once returned to our former position, leaving one squadron to keep the French Lancers in check.

"We were no sooner on our ground than we advanced in line and charged the Grenadiers à cheval, who fled from us. Our next attack (in line without reserve) was a square of French Infantry and our horses were within a few feet of the square; we did not succeed in breaking it, and of course suffered most severely. In short, during the day we

1815 *were constantly on the move attacking and retreating to our lines, so that at the close of the battle the two squadrons were dreadfully cut up.*

"When the cuirassiers made their final attack they passed through the squadrons, considerably in rear of our lines, and in retiring a body of them followed the high road to Nivelles; they came unexpectedly to the abattis marked on your map, and a regiment of infantry hidden there gave them their fire and destroyed them all.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient Servant,

"HENRY LANE."

It may not be without interest to give some of the impressions of one who served with the Fifteenth in the battle, but behind the fighting line. "About eleven o'clock of the forenoon," Dr. Gibney tells us,¹ "the French were observed as advancing, and that in a very gallant style, having regiments of cuirassiers at intervals in the front, and bodies of cavalry on their flanks. The air was rent with the shouts and acclamations of soldiers, added to the terrific roar of the artillery of both armies. Indeed so loud and continuous was this artillery duel that you could hardly hear what was said by the person next you. Repeated charges between the enemy's cuirassiers and our cavalry took place, in which we generally got the best of it. After a while there was a lull, each side appearing to be drawing breath before renewing the struggle. . . . But suddenly my regiment was ordered to another part of the field, and I was forbidden to accompany them. I was to remain where I was. All my thoughts were concentrated in the fate of my own regiment; it was away in the thickest of the fight, and naturally I was anxious to know how all were faring. I was not left long in doubt, as before a quarter of an hour had passed several wounded men had discovered my whereabouts, and after attending to their injuries I inquired concerning the regiment generally, but few knew much beyond what concerned themselves; they had had hand-to-hand fighting, but thought none of the officers had been killed or wounded. Whilst thus occupied an order came for us medical officers to shift our quarters, as there was no shelter for us whilst dressing the wounded; shot, shell, and bullets flying about in all directions. So we were directed to take up our quarters in the village of Mont St. Jean."

Not long after this an order came from Colonel Dalrymple for one medical officer to accompany the regiment, and Dr. Gibney rejoined the Fifteenth, finding them temporarily sheltered from all but shell fire in

¹ Gibney, *Eighty Years Ago*, p. 187 et seq.

“a sunken lane, and here . . . I was informed of all that had occurred since we parted. . . . In the midst of this a staff officer rode up ordering the regiment to disperse a square of French infantry near at hand, and I was left alone in the lane to await results. These were not long in showing themselves. The carnage must have been dreadful, if I were to judge by the numbers of wounded returning to where I remained, and that in a very short time. As the regiment moved about, I was told to return to Mont St. Jean, where I could be more useful, and to which village most of the wounded found their way.

1815

“About seven o'clock in the evening I was again ordered to rejoin the regiment, and doing so, it was with no little sorrow that I observed how terribly its numbers had diminished, and that many a dear friend of mine among the officers was killed or wounded. Again I was directed to return to Mont St. Jean, and I had not been ten minutes in the village when the colonel of my regiment was brought in desperately wounded, he telling me it had occurred almost immediately after I had left his side. A round shot had shattered his leg, and entering the horse's abdomen, killed it on the spot. The leg was only suspended by a few muscles and the bone in splinters.”

Colonel Dalrymple was carried on a door, removed from an outhouse, to the village of Waterloo, and here, says Gibney, “I came across my dear young friend Lieutenant Buckley of my regiment. He had received a bullet wound in the stomach; the missile had passed through his liver and come out through his back, causing great hæmorrhage. I hurriedly dressed the wound and gave him all the hope possible, but did not conceal my misgivings.”

Cartan, the senior surgeon, went on with the Regiment on the 19th, Jeyes, the junior medical officer, was sent in to do duty in Brussels, while Gibney was left in charge of the wounded of the Fifteenth in the villages about Waterloo. “The accommodation for the wounded in these villages was hideously bad; each house was packed to overflowing, every room was full as it could hold, and little relief given, often none. The cries of those wounded for help were heard in the streets; but even this, bad as it was, was shelter. In passing down the street next morning at daybreak I was horrified to see, lying about indiscriminately on each side of the road, wounded soldiers of every arm of the service in all stages of suffering.” That day, the 19th, Buckley died, and on the 25th Gibney appears to have set out from Brussels to rejoin the army in France, leaving Colonel Dalrymple, and other wounded officers of the Regiment, in the care of Assistant-Surgeon Jeyes.

1815 Thackwell made an extraordinarily rapid recovery. He lay on the field all through the night of the 18th-19th, was found early in the morning by Surgeon Jeyes, who amputated the arm close up to the shoulder, and then took his patient into Brussels. On the 20th Thackwell wrote a letter home; on the 22nd he was well enough to shave himself; on the 27th he was walking about; on the 29th July he rode to Waterloo "and ordered the monument¹ on the officers of the Fifteenth who fell in the Battle"; while on the 10th August—a little more than seven weeks after receiving this severe wound—Thackwell started to overtake the Regiment, and, marching by Hal, Braine le Comte, Mons, Le Cateau, Cambrai, Bapaume, Amiens, Breteuil, and Gisors, he eventually rejoined the Head-quarters of the 15th Hussars at Lions la Forêt.

In the meantime the 15th Hussars, under Captain Hancox, moving on with the 5th Brigade of Cavalry on the 19th, advanced by the Nivelles road towards Mons, and were shortly afterwards detached, with the Fourth Division under General Colville, to invest Cambrai, which was carried by escalade on the night of June 24 with a loss of 37 men.²

While in front of Cambrai Captain Philips was riding through some gardens, when the ground gave way under his horse's feet and Philips had just time to throw himself off, before his horse fell to the bottom of a well 80 feet deep, and was killed.

The Regiment subsequently advanced with the remainder of the Allied Army to Paris, which surrendered on July 3 and was occupied on the 6th, and shortly afterwards the Fifteenth moved into quarters between Rouen and Gisors at Lions la Forêt and other villages.³

¹ The following is the inscription on the monument of which Thackwell writes :

To
The Memory
of
MAJOR EDWARD GRIFFITH
LIEUT. ISAAC SHERWOOD
LIEUT. HENRY BUCKLEY
Officers in the xvth King's Regt. of Hussars
(British)
Who fell at the Battle of
Waterloo
June xviii, MDCCCXV
This stone was erected by the officers
of that Regiment
as a testimony of their respect.
Dulce et decorum est pro Patria mori.

² Wellington's *Despatches*, vol. xii. p. 504.

³ The 2nd Hussars K.G.L. joined the brigade at Croissy on the 14th of this month, and on the 17th all the officers of the brigade dined together.

Here the Regiment remained until October 3, when Headquarters and three troops marched to Gisors, the three others to Vesley, Bazu le Long, and Antevenue. Here the 15th Hussars were close to the quarters occupied by General Grant at the Château de Dangu, the property of a General La Grange, and where fox-hunting of a kind was to be enjoyed ; but as Thackwell tells us in his diary, "the hounds are so bad, the woods so large, and the foxes so numerous that the practice is to shoot them whilst hunting!" 1815

Early in August some regiments had returned to England and the brigades had been reconstructed, the 13th Light Dragoons returning to their old brigade under Arentschildt.

On October 10 an order for a change of garrison was unexpectedly received and the Fifteenth marched to Fauville, where they remained in pleasant quarters for rather over a month, moving on December 13 through Ourville and St. Valery to Dieppe to join a new brigade, of which General Grant was apparently in command, and which was composed of the 11th and 13th Light Dragoons and 15th Hussars, with Lieut.-Colonel Smith's troop of Horse Artillery. At Dieppe the Regiment appears to have been joined by a draft of 3 officers, 2 sergeants, 1 trumpeter, and 99 rank and file from the depot.

On January 12 the Fifteenth marched to Frevont and neighbourhood, where it was much scattered in its quarters, the six troops occupying thirteen different villages; on the 21st a further move was made to Avesnes le Comte; and on February 2 the Regimental Headquarters marched to Bailleul, with troops detached at Meteren, Fleteren, and St. Jean Cappet. 1816

On the 20th the Fifteenth were inspected in marching order by Colonel Doherty of the 13th, who was temporarily commanding the brigade during the absence of General Grant on leave, and who "was pleased to express himself highly pleased with the condition of the horses and the soldierlike appearance of the men."

During this month 2 sergeants, 25 rank and file, and 27 horses were transferred to the Cavalry Staff Corps then being formed.

On March 29 the Regiment moved again, this time to Bourbourg—its last garrison while forming part of the Army of Occupation, for by this time a further reduction in the strength of the British troops remaining in France had been decided upon, and at the end of April the Fifteenth received orders to prepare to return home. On May 5 the Regiment was inspected by Lord Combermere, the Sir Stapleton Cotton of the Peninsula, who had been summoned to France to command the cavalry in the place of Lord Uxbridge.

1816 151 horses were now handed over to the 7th Hussars, 18 to the 11th Light Dragoons, and 80 to the 18th Hussars, leaving no more than 76 horses remaining in the Regiment, and on the 7th the 15th Hussars marched to Calais to embark for England. All the dismounted men, the baggage and some horses—the non-commissioned officers had been permitted to keep theirs—sailed the same afternoon, and the rest of the Regiment was to have embarked on the 9th, but the wind was contrary. Embarkation on a fleet of packets was carried out on the 10th, but it was not until the 14th that the 15th Hussars, and 13th Light Dragoons also ordered home, were able to sail.

Dover was reached the same night, and the Fifteenth were all ashore the next morning and marched to Canterbury, joining there the dismounted men and the depot.

While stationed at this place the officers and men received the medals which had been struck for the victory of Waterloo, and the following honours were also granted: the word "Waterloo" was added to the distinctions borne by the 15th King's Hussars; Colonel Dalrymple was made a Companion of the Bath; Captain Thackwell was promoted major *vice* Griffith killed in action; and Captain Hancox, who had brought the Regiment out of action at Waterloo, was given the brevet rank of Major. All ranks were further permitted to count two years' service for the battle.

The following are the names of all non-commissioned officers and privates who had specially signalised themselves in action in the Peninsula, South of France, and at Waterloo.

Sergeants: William Greasley, Joseph Lovegrove, Stephen Watson, George Albert, Thomas Collier, Charles Prigg, William Farr, Joseph Carr, Charles Hickman, William Duvall, George Crofts, Thomas Newell, Henry Burden, James Giddings, Jacob Hubbard.

Corporals: John Davidson, Daniel Fowler, Joseph Brind, John Hall, Thomas Sand, Richard Mosley, John Thompson, Thomas Upton, John Winterfield.

Trumpeter: William T. Britain.

Privates: George Hall, John Trimm, Thomas Smith, Peter Collins, Edward Latter, Samuel Prigg, Meschac Reid, Thomas Rippington, Henry Townsend, Moses Vince, Thomas Williams, Samuel Webb, James Washby, James Walmsley, James Wrights, Thomas Beck, Thomas Lancely, Giles Newberry, Daniel Smith, Edward Ware, Benjn. Bailey, Jonathan Allum, Charles Allen, James Binfield, Thomas Chapman, William Darrell, James Dawkins, Thomas Ellis, George Haines, William Hudson, James Kidman, Francis Lane, Richard Slack, David Black, William Bloomfield,

Jenkin Evans, Richard Handford, James Errington, William Fisher, John Hardy, William Mathews, George Newman, William Reeves, William Scott, James Warren, Joseph Wild, William Woodcock, Stephen Wright, Thomas Brian, Francis Cock, William Hughes, John Mitchener, George Moore, James Seller, William Cheeseman, Joseph French, John Thompson, John Castlick, Frederick Courtenay, John Cox, William Darnell, Samuel Mathews, William Newbery, John Rose, George Severn, Edward Shepherd, Jesse Stephens, John Baker, George Barter, George Bartlett, William Bulbrook, James Burford, James Burrows, John Challiner, James Cooper, John Darke, John Dolman, Edmund Drewitt, John Fine, David Gillies, John Gillingham, Thomas Harris, Joseph Higgins, John Hillary, John Jaques, I. W. Johnson, John Kell, Richard Lawrence, Isaac Milwood, William Neale, James Nuturne, John Oram, Thomas Phipps, Philip Prior, Thomas Simmonds, Robert Soper, Henry I. Stewart, Conrad Pilpt, George Toulminge, John Travis, William True, George Whiting, Thomas Hazelhurst, Thomas Lennan, James Bastard, Henry Curtis, James Brown, William Holmes, William Milton, Joseph Moray, Robert Paton, Thomas Parsons, James Sibley, Frederick Thompson, Thomas Williams, John Sc . . . att,¹ John Prangnell, Jacob Elliott, Robert Jamieson, James Leavy, John Pull, William Wallace, George Black, William Brailsford, Hugh Evans, William Napier, Edmund Reavill, Daniel Wilkinson, Thomas Henschelwood, Amos French, Joseph Mimmacks, John Vokins.

¹ This name is practically illegible, being at the foot of a page and the paper much worn.

CHAPTER XVI

MAY 1816 TO MARCH 1832

1816

THE long years of war with the armies of Revolutionary and Imperial France having now at last come to a close, the King's Hussars found themselves called upon to settle down to upwards of half a century of peace-soldiering, if not actually of inaction. The army was reduced, the Regiment was split up into detachments, and did not come together again for five years.

On May 23 the Fifteenth left Canterbury for Hounslow, where, on June 1, they were inspected, in marching order, by H.R.H. the Duke of York, "who was pleased to express himself highly pleased with our soldier-like and steady appearance, with the chief part new horses." On the 3rd the Regiment moved on again, three troops proceeding to Birmingham and one to Wolverhampton, the Head-quarters and remainder to Nottingham; at Birmingham, "the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo was kept in high style by the men having a dinner in the barracks with a band of music and a dance. An immense mob much amused and everything passed off quietly."

Early in September, Captain Whiteford's troop was sent to Stratford-on-Avon, thus leaving only one squadron in Birmingham, where some recent publications of the Hampden Club had excited a spirit of unrest. On October 28 a riot broke out in the city, and about 7 p.m. the squadron of the Fifteenth was called out and ordered to clear the streets. Many stones were thrown at the soldiers, and Major Thackwell had his head cut open, remaining unconscious for some hours. The mob collected again the next morning, but the Riot Act was read, and by 2 p.m. the people had dispersed and all was quiet again. The troops under Captains Wodehouse and Whiteford were called in from Wolverhampton and Stratford, but were not required to act.

On November 13 the establishment of each troop was reduced to 62 men and 41 horses, but men extra to the establishment were not discharged, being permitted to serve on pending absorption.

On December 5 Captain Whiteford's troop marched to Abergavenny, and the troops which hitherto had been quartered at Nottingham came into Birmingham, which now became the Head-quarters of the Regiment, four troops being stationed here under Captains Wodehouse, Philips, and Buckley, with one vacant troop;

at Shrewsbury was Major Hancox; Captain Carpenter was at 1816
Wolverhampton; while Captain Booth was at Leicester. At
Nottingham was a detachment under a subaltern, and there were
other small detachments at various places. Later, in February of
the year following, the Abergavenny troop moved to Merthyr
Tydvil.

In March 1817, 128 men were discharged and 41 horses were 1817
cast, and on May 13 seven troops were concentrated at Birmingham,
where on that and the following day the Regiment was inspected by
Lord Edward Somerset. On the 15th Lord Edward, under in-
structions from the War Office, selected 25 horses for transfer to
cavalry regiments still serving with the army of occupation in
France, and on the same day the different troops returned to their
outstations.

In the *Gazette* of June 21 Major Thackwell was given the
brevet of Lieut.-Colonel, he being named as one of several officers
“whose former recommendations were overlooked for special services
in the field.” This month Captain Philips’ troop appears to have
been sent to Nottingham in consequence of an outbreak known as
“the Jeremiah Brandreth Riots,” though it does not seem to have
been actively employed; but the sequel to these riots is found in
an entry in Lieut.-Colonel Thackwell’s diary of October 25, where
it is stated that “the Special Commission on the persons charged
with High Treason finished this morning: Jeremiah Brandreth,
William Turner, Isaac Ludlam, and George Wrightman were found
guilty of High Treason. Eighteen others withdrew their former
plea of ‘not guilty’ and pleaded ‘guilty.’ These 22 persons were
condemned to be hanged by the neck till dead, after being drawn on
a hurdle to place of execution, when dead to have their heads
severed from their bodies and afterwards to be quartered, and thus
mutilated to be placed at the disposal of His Majesty.” The
majority of these unfortunates had been captured by Captain
Philips and his troop near Langley Mill on the road to Alfreton,
Derbyshire.

In October the Head-quarters marched for Exeter, but while
en route its destination was changed to Bath, for the purpose of
acting as escort to Queen Charlotte. The two troops ordered there
remained until December 29, when they marched to Exeter. In
December Captain Whiteford’s troop was at Truro, those of Philips
and Bellairs at Plymouth, Hancox and Carpenter were at Exeter,
Mansfield was at Taunton, the other two troops being then at Bath
with the Head-quarters of the Regiment, but in the new year

Exeter became the Head-quarters, the two troops at Bath moving to Bristol.

1818 In July 1818 the two troops at Plymouth marched for Ipswich, whither Head-quarters proceeded on the 17th of the following month. Four troops of the Regiment were, however, detained in Coventry until September 16, as a reserve to the troops in Manchester, where some disturbance was expected, and then Captain Bellairs' troop marched to Norwich, Captains Whiteford and Philips to Ipswich, and the troop under Major Hancox to Bury St. Edmunds. The Fifteenth while at Ipswich furnished detachments also to Ely and Lynn, each of one troop.

1819 On October 24 a further reduction was ordered of 8 sergeants and 80 rank and file with 60 horses, and in consequence of the above, during the following three months 89 men were discharged and 98 horses were cast, 65 having previously been cast in September; 90 horses were transferred to the Regiment from the 11th Light Dragoons, and on January 1, 1819, the 27 men and 27 horses rejoined from the Cavalry Staff Corps.

At this time the establishment of the Fifteenth was as under :

1 colonel, 1 lieut.-colonel, 2 majors, 8 captains, 8 lieutenants, 8 cornets, 1 adjutant, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant-surgeon, 1 paymaster, 1 veterinary surgeon, 1 quartermaster, 29 sergeants, 24 corporals, 8 trumpeters, 8 farriers, 360 privates, with 273 horses.

On May 25 the Regimental Head-quarters, with Major Hancox's, Captains Booth's and Philips' troops from Ipswich, and Captain Bellairs' troop from Norwich, marched for Manchester, where six troops were concentrated, others being detached to Preston and Blackburn. Manchester was at this time in a state of ferment, the mob having been stirred up by the speeches of men of influence who professed republican principles. One of these, of the name of Henry Hunt, called a meeting of the lower classes on August 16, and 60,000 persons assembled in front of St. Peter's Church. The magistrates deciding that the meeting was illegal, the Fifteenth were called out to disperse the assembly, which was accomplished without much trouble, and a number of the most treasonable of the orators were arrested. The assistance given by the King's Hussars to the local authorities seems to have been thoroughly appreciated, if one may judge from a letter, a copy of which is among Colonel Thackwell's papers, and which reads as follows :—

“The Officer Commanding the King's Hussars begs permission in the name of that Regiment to offer his best acknowledgments to the

Borough-reeves and Constables of Manchester and Salford and other gentlemen, for their very handsome present of twenty five pounds to the non-commissioned officers and privates to drink His Majesty's¹ health on his accession to the throne, and Lieut.-Colonel Thackwell has great pleasure in assuring the above gentlemen that the Regiment, in celebrating the event so gratifying to all loyal minds, will not fail to associate with it the best wishes for the prosperity of the town of Manchester."

This good feeling was again expressed when, on April 17, the first party of the Fifteenth left Manchester, the Borough-reeves and Constables, and some other of the inhabitants of Manchester and Salford, waiting on Colonel Thackwell at the barracks "to express their regret at the march of the Regiment, and the high sense they entertained of the exemplary conduct of the officers and men during their stay." On the date above mentioned and following days Head-quarters and one squadron marched to Bolton-le-Moors, one squadron to Preston, and other troops to Blackburn and Burnley.

Lieut.-Colonel Thackwell's diary for June 8 contains the following note: "Intelligence reached Bolton this morning of poor Colonel Dalrymple's death, which took place at 8 a.m. on the 6th inst. in consequence of an abscess formed on the right side of the brain. An upright, worthy man, who has left behind but few like him." Lieut.-Colonel Dalrymple seems to have been comparatively little with the Regiment since losing his leg at Waterloo; he died at Delrow, not far from Watford, Hertfordshire, and was succeeded in command of the Fifteenth by Lieut.-Colonel Thackwell, his appointment being dated June 21.

Among this officer's papers are a very considerable number of original letters from the Duke of Cumberland, and many copies of letters and replies addressed to the Duke by Lieut.-Colonel Thackwell, both during the period prior to Colonel Dalrymple's death when Thackwell was temporarily commanding the Fifteenth, and also during the years that he actually held the command. This therefore seems a favourable opportunity to say something about the Royal Duke who for so many years was the Honorary Colonel of the King's Hussars. Field-Marshal Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, had been Colonel of the Fifteenth since 1801, and had always taken the keenest possible interest in all that concerned the Regiment. All questions in connection with it—not only in regard to appointments, exchanges, and promotions, but details of uniform

¹ King George IV., who succeeded January 29, 1820, and was proclaimed King on the 31st in London, and in Manchester on February 5.

1820 and mounting—had always apparently been referred to His Royal Highness; it seems even to have been considered necessary for the Commanding Officer to inform the Honorary Colonel when he availed himself of any other than the ordinary leave. From such correspondence as has been preserved, it would appear that there was a regular exchange of letters between the Duke of Cumberland and the Officer Commanding the 15th Hussars, and there can be no question that the supervision was very close which was exercised by the Duke over the Regiment of which he was Honorary Colonel.

On September 18, 1820, the Duke of Cumberland wrote Colonel Thackwell a long letter expressing a hope that under his command the Regiment would enjoy "the very high state of discipline which it had attained under Lieut.-Colonel Grant, who in every point where the discipline of the Regiment was concerned followed implicitly the instructions which I had laid down, and by this union of the Colonel and Commanding Officer brought it to be one of the best-disciplined corps in the service; as the Regiment is now in your hands I doubt not you will proceed upon the same principles, for without that understanding between the Colonel and Commanding Officer it is impossible that the welfare of the corps can be properly attended to." The Duke was apparently very averse to sanction exchanges whereby any officer was brought into the Regiment who had not belonged to it throughout his service. In this same letter he refuses to permit an exchange between a subaltern of the Fifteenth and one of the 38th Foot, declaring that "my object is to bring young men into the Regiment who will rise progressively, and by being thereby thoroughly grounded in the system of the corps will, I hope, become good cavalry officers: you will therefore inform the officers in question that I cannot consent to the exchange."

Usually the letters are penned by the Duke of Cumberland himself, but occasionally we come across one which is written for him by Captain Charles Jones, at one time A.D.C. to the Duke and ex-adjutant of the Fifteenth. It is clear that the Duke of Cumberland was very jealous of any alterations being made in the saddlery or uniform which he had not approved, or in regard to which the War Office had omitted to consult him. In a letter of December 7, 1820, he writes to Colonel Thackwell directing him that "unless a General Order has been published on the subject, the changes then being made in the saddle-forks and holsters of the 15th Hussars are under no circumstances to be proceeded with." On August 15, 1822, he asks for particulars as to "alterations that are to take place in the regimentals of the corps," adding, "but as far as *I am* concerned, I

am clearly of opinion that the present uniform is the handsomest, *and as much of it as I can possibly keep I shall.*" Apparently too at this time there had been a proposal by the War Office to substitute grey for black fur on the pelisses, a change which was not popular, and upon an appeal being made to the Duke of Cumberland, he replies that they are to keep the black fur, as the other "will look dreadful"—a decision which appears to have silenced the War Office iconoclasts!

In the following year there is a question of *bits* which has to be referred to the Honorary Colonel, and which he settles off-hand, "Besides the very look of them, as they resemble *Coach Horse bits*, and therefore certainly very little becoming for a *Hussar*." In the same letter he puts aside a suggestion for altering the colour and cloth of the overalls—then apparently known as "cosacks"; he will have none of it: "according to my idea," writes H.R.H., "no regiment saw more martial or more noble than the 15th did cloathed and mounted as they were, and I hope on my return to find them as they were."

Writing from Berlin on May 10, 1823, the Duke says: "I long very much to see once again the Regiment, which I hear from *all sides* is in very high order."

In reply to a letter from Thackwell deploring the lack of promising recruits and good remounts, the Duke writes, in April 1826: "I am sorry you are not as successful as you could wish as to the Recruiting and Remounting of the Regiment, but actually it is better to be *slow* and *sure* than take bad men or horses, especially the *latter*, as they remain, while the others you are sure of getting rid of by *Desertion*!" The Duke had ideas of his own on the *nationality* of the officers of the King's Hussars, and replying in August 1826 to Thackwell, who had recommended for a cornetcy a young gentleman from Cork, the Honorary Colonel accords a somewhat grudging consent, remarking, "You know I am not a great advocate for having Irish gentlemen in the corps." And hearing that the veterinary surgeon of the Fifteenth has gone to purchase remounts, H.R.H. solemnly warns Colonel Thackwell to "beware of purchasing Cocktails, they are frightful and what I have most studiously avoided buying."

But the Duke of Cumberland did not interest himself merely in the matters of which mention has above been made. Shortly before the death of Lieut.-Colonel Dalrymple the idea of the formation of a brass band in the Regiment seems to have found favour among the officers, and on the matter being referred for sanction to the Duke of

1820 Cumberland he not only gave it his full approval, but offered to assist the project by engaging musicians and purchasing band instruments in Germany. There being a difficulty about the enlistment of foreign musicians and the cost of merely hiring them being prohibitive, this idea of engaging foreign bandsmen was abandoned, and the Regiment was able to secure the services as "Master of the Band" of a Sergeant Collier, late of H.R.H.'s band, and of his two sons, then in the 12th Lancers; while the question of instruments was decided by the Duke of Cumberland very generously presenting to the 15th Hussars the whole of the musical instruments of his own private band, which he had then just given up. The band wore at first ordinary regimental clothing with a sky-blue forage cap.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland appears to have had the services of a Sergeant Harper as orderly, and also of a farrier from the Fifteenth, named Turner, and of a private of the name of Deane.

In the first week of November 1820 the following changes of quarters took place: Head-quarters and the troops under Captains Booth, Jones, and Dixon marched to Sheffield, those of Captains Lane and Carpenter to Bolton, those of Captains Byam and Stewart to Burnley and Captain Philips' troop to Blackburn.

1821 On April 3, 1821, the Regiment went to York, with one troop at Huddersfield and another at Leeds; and while stationed here the establishment was again reduced—by an order dated August 16—being now fixed at 6 troops comprising 28 officers, 335 of other ranks, and 253 horses. Five officers were consequently placed on half pay and 60 men were discharged. In October the detached troops were brought in to Head-quarters for a long field day and inspection by Lord Edward Somerset, on which occasion the whole Regiment met together for the first time since May 1816. In December, 44 horses were transferred from the 4th Light Dragoons, and early in May 1822 orders were received for the Fifteenth to march to Hampton Court, Hounslow, Brentford, Isleworth, and Richmond. While quartered at York the 15th Hussars under Colonel Thackwell seem to have been exercised in a manner which must for those days have been unusual—for we read in the Commanding Officer's diary on one day—"made a reconnaissance with the Regiment to Rexley, Elvington, Wildrake, Escrick, and Shillingfleet;" on another—"made a reconnaissance in the direction of New Malton to illustrate the practice of patrols and advanced

1822

posts"; again—"took the troops for nine hours on Strensall Moor and had a tolerable field day." 1822

Immediately on arrival in the neighbourhood of London some horses were cast, and 23 others were transferred from the 16th Lancers. Brigade field days were now held on Hounslow Heath; there was one on May 25 for the 10th and 15th Hussars and 14th Light Dragoons; on the 29th the Household Cavalry and the Hussar Brigade—some 21 squadrons in all—assembled and had a long field day; while on June 1 the same regiments and a battery of six Horse Artillery guns were reviewed on the Heath by the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief, General Earl Cathcart commanding the Cavalry Division and Lord Edward Somerset the Light Brigade. On June 5 the Head-quarters and 4 troops were moved to Hounslow, two troops remaining at Hampton Court, and a detachment being furnished to Kensington.

On November 11 of this year the Regiment was inspected in watering order and also on foot by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, who afterwards breakfasted with the officers.

The Duke of Cumberland visited England about the middle of June 1823, occupying apartments at St. James's Palace, and on July 7 he came down to Hounslow to inspect his Regiment for the first time since 1812, and expressed himself as much pleased with its appearance, manœuvre, and discipline. Colonel Thackwell took advantage of His Royal Highness's presence in England to address him the following letter: 1823

" Sir,

HOUNSLOW, July 18, 1823.

I embrace the opportunity of Your Royal Highness's arrival in this country to entreat your gracious interference to procure for Your Royal Highness's Regiment permission to bear the words Vittoria and Sahagun on its Colours and Appointments, and in submitting this solicitation I encourage a hope that on reference to the gallant behaviour of the Regiment on those occasions, which could be fully explained by General Sir Colquhoun Grant, it will be found to have merited a mark of distinction so gratifying to the soldier's recollection.

" I have the honor to be,

" With the most profound respect,

" Sir,

" Your Royal Highness's

" Most obedient and devoted humble servant

" Jos. THACKWELL,

" Lieut.-Colonel 15th or King's Hussars."

1823 The influence of the Duke of Cumberland was, however, not sufficiently great to secure these "Honours" for his Regiment at that time, and it was not until February 23, 1832, that the permission now craved was finally accorded.

This year again a Cavalry Division was assembled in the vicinity of Hounslow, for a few days' manœuvre in July; there were two brigades, the Household Cavalry furnishing one and the other being composed of the 3rd Light Dragoons, the 7th and 15th Hussars, and Major-General Lord Edward Somerset commanded the Division, which was reviewed on July 15 by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief. The Light Cavalry Brigade was commanded by Colonel Lord Charles Manners.

Two days later the Fifteenth were again moved, Head-quarters and three troops going to Canterbury, one troop to Deal, and one to Norwich.

The Duke of Cumberland had more than once suggested that some of the officers of his Regiment should visit Germany and attend the manœuvres of the Prussian Army, and this year three of the Fifteenth availed themselves of the invitation, Colonel Thackwell, Lieutenant Temple, and Cornet Rose reaching Berlin at the end of August for the manœuvres beginning on the 31st. They were out early and late, and Colonel Thackwell's diary contains very minute accounts of all they saw. He gave the Prussian cavalry great credit for steadiness in manœuvre and for the thorough training of their horses, which, however, he considered of inferior quality, but found the movements slow, everything being done at a very steady trot, the gallop being only used for a very short distance in the charge. In regard to the troops generally, and the infantry in particular, he noticed "an unnecessary exposure to cannon and musketry fire in close order." The Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge were both present in Berlin at this time, and the officers of the 15th Hussars met many of the men who had helped to raise Prussia after the disasters of Jena and Auerstadt—Hake, von Knesebeck, Müffling, Gneisenau, and others.

From Berlin Colonel Thackwell and his brother officers went on to Russia on September 25, making for a place about thirty miles from Warsaw, where the manœuvres of a portion of the Russian Army were to take place, and where some 1,300 cavalry and 7,000 infantry engaged in operations. On October 3 the officers of the Fifteenth left for Berlin, returning to England by Leipzig, where they visited the battlefield, and by Frankfort and Calais.

Shortly after reaching England on November 9, Colonel Thack-

well found that Major Hancox had been selected for the command of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and when that officer left the 15th Hussars for his new corps he took with him the Regimental Sergeant-Major of the Fifteenth—Hickman—who was to take up the appointment of Adjutant, and also Sergeant Johnson, who was to be the Regimental Sergeant-Major of the 7th Dragoon Guards. 1823

The troop of the Fifteenth which had proceeded to Norwich was subsequently moved to Ipswich, and thence joined Head-quarters at Canterbury in February 1824. Two troops marched to Brighton on March 23, and one, a short time later, to Chichester; but in June the whole Regiment was assembled at Kingston (4 troops), Teddington, and Twickenham, to join the Cavalry Division at Hounslow, which was composed as during the previous summer. It was again inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, and as before the King's Hussars received great praise. 1824

On July 9 and 10 the Regiment marched in two divisions to Bristol, embarking on the 20th in twelve different transports, landing at Waterford on the 23rd and arriving at Cork on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of the same month. Here Major-General Sir John Lambert was in command, the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland being Lord Combermere, by whom the Fifteenth were reviewed on September 20, two troops under Major Philips marching to Fermoy a fortnight later. The cavalry barracks at Cork in those days can hardly have formed a very desirable quarter, for in a letter to the Duke of Cumberland from Colonel Thackwell dated August 11 he writes that "the water in the barracks is so injurious, being impregnated with copper, that the men are obliged to buy for their drinking and the horses have to go for it upwards of half a mile twice a day." Possibly it was in consequence of these representations that the stay of the Regiment in Cork was so short, for it was transferred to Dublin in the ensuing spring, being assembled at Portobello barracks by May 4. Here its inspections were conducted by its former Commanding Officer, Major-General Sir Colquhoun Grant, and it was reviewed in the Phoenix Park by Lieut.-General Sir George Murray—the Quartermaster-General of Wellington's Peninsular Army. Here too the Fifteenth were in garrison with the 22nd Foot, then commanded by Sir Hugh Gough, under whom one of the King's Hussars was afterwards to see much service in India." 1 1825

Early in 1826 the Regiment was again on the move: on March 3 1826

¹ Colonel Thackwell commanded the cavalry under Gough in the Maharajpore campaign and in both the Sikh wars.

1826 one troop under Captain Philipps marched to Ballinrobe, and that under Captain Temple to Loughrea and Gort; on the 13th the troops of Captains McAlpine and Scott, with Major O'Donnell, started for Athlone; on the 14th Major Byam with Captain Studd's troop went to Loughrea; and on the 15th the Head-quarters proceeded to Ballinrobe, and Captain Buckley marched his troop to Athlone. Shortly after, two complete troops were stationed at Gort, one only remaining at Athlone. In consequence of riots at the Galway elections, Captain Temple, with a detachment of 45 men and horses, marched from Loughrea to Galway on June 23 and remained there a week. The detachment was several times called out in aid of the civil power, but no particularly severe measures were required to be used against the mob.

1827 In January 1827 the Duke of Cumberland, who had been Colonel of the 15th Hussars for more than twenty-six years, severed his connection with the Regiment on being appointed to the Colonelcy of the Royal Horse Guards. There can be no doubt that His Royal Highness was very sincerely attached to the corps which he had so long commanded and of which he had been so proud, and in several letters written at the time to Colonel Thackwell he gave full expression to the sorrow he felt at parting.

In one letter he says: "The period is now, alas, come when all immediate concern between the King's Hussars and myself has ceased—I trust I need not say, and I shall not be misunderstood when I say, that it was for me a most painful day, as having had the honour and happiness of being Colonel of that distinguished Regiment for 27 years, I felt a sort of father's affection for the Corps; though no more in that degree connected with the Regiment, still I shall ever bear the most lively interest for its welfare, and hope that the Corps will feel equally that recollection of myself that I shall ever have for them."

In a later letter H.R.H. says: "After an acquaintance of six and twenty years which has existed between yourself and me—and I believe you are the only officer, or man I may say, remaining in the Regiment since I had first the honour of commanding it, which was the 18th of March, 1801—I trust you know me to be incapable of saying or expressing any sentiment that is not sincerely dictated by my heart. I must therefore beg you to express to the whole Corps of Officers and to the Regiment at large, that although I feel most deeply the honour which His Majesty has thought proper to confer upon me in appointing me to the command of the Royal Horse Guards, which I am sure he did from a marked kindness towards myself, and a

recollection that that Regiment was the favourite Regiment of my ¹⁸²⁷ late revered Father, still I can assure you and the whole Regiment, that the idea of quitting a Regiment which I had the honour of commanding for six and twenty years, a Regiment which has distinguished itself in every war and upon every occasion, and which formed my pride and my glory, has given me great concern; and the only consolation I have is that my successor, Sir Colquhoun Grant, whom I myself brought into the Regiment, will, I am sure, have at heart the true interests of the Regiment as sincerely as I have had.

“Believe me that, although no longer Colonel of the Regiment, I shall ever feel deeply interested for its welfare; and if in any manner or at any time I can be of the smallest service to any individual of that corps, I trust that he will address himself to me, though not as his Colonel yet as his friend. With respect to yourself, I shall feel myself forgotten, if when I am in England you do not come and see me; and I shall feel the same also with respect to the other officers of the Regiment. I beg to recommend myself to the future friendship of yourself and of the whole Corps. You will oblige me very much by sending from time to time accounts of the welfare of the Regiment.”

Writing to Colonel Thackwell more than a year later, the Duke expressed his pleasure at hearing “that the Regiment is in such high good order, for, believe me, no more its Colonel in fact, yet in heart and good wishes I am and ever shall be it, and never shall recollect but with the greatest satisfaction that I have been its Colonel for 26 years—a pretty long period in man’s life. I can easily conceive my friend, Sir Colquhoun Grant, being overjoyed at having received that fine Regiment. . . . I beg you will assure the whole Corps of Officers of my sincere regard and faithful attachment. As to yourself, I need not say how much I regret that our military connection, which has now subsisted 26 years, will cease. . . .”

The Duke of Cumberland was succeeded as Colonel of the 15th Hussars by Major-General Sir Colquhoun Grant, transferred from the 12th Lancers, who had taken the Regiment to Spain in 1808 and 1813, and in whose brigade it had served at Waterloo. It may be remarked that the Memorandum of these appointments, presented for the King’s approval, has undergone his own autographic alteration, and in it the Fifteenth is, in His Majesty’s own handwriting, twice especially designated the *King’s Hussars*.

It may be of interest to give at this period—1827—the ages

1827 of the horses in the Regiment; the establishment then was 253 and there were :

15 years and upwards	66	7 years and upwards	12
14 " " "	6	6 " " "	24
13 " " "	6	5 " " "	36
12 " " "	3	4 " " "	37
11 " " "	12	3 " " "	4
10 " " "	12	To complete	12
9 " " "	7		
8 " " "	16		<u>253</u>

On March 1 the Regiment began its march to Newbridge, but was not assembled at that place before the 14th of the month, the Head-quarter troops, which left Ballinrobe on the 5th, being detained four days at Ballinasloe by a heavy fall of snow. On April 18 the Fifteenth marched into Dublin, where at Portobello Barracks they were inspected by Sir Colquhoun Grant and Sir George Murray, both of whom spoke in high praise of the good conduct, fine appearance, and high state of discipline of the Regiment. From here, from the Custom House Quay, the 15th Hussars embarked in two divisions for England; on May 20 the steam packets *Commerce* and *Lord Blayney* took 95 and 51 horses respectively, with a corresponding number of officers and men under Major McAlpine, and then, returning to Dublin, embarked the rest of the Regiment, 94 and 60 horses respectively, on the 23rd. Landing at Liverpool, the Fifteenth marched for Kingston in two divisions on May 25 and 26, the first party under Major McAlpine, the other under Colonel Thackwell, and were inspected on Hounslow Heath on June 16 by Sir Hussey Vivian. Two days later—on the 12th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo—the 15th Hussars and 17th Lancers had a brigade field day, and on the 21st the first-named Regiment commenced its march to Canterbury, where the Head-quarters and four troops were quartered, the other squadron proceeding to Deal.

1828 In February 1828 the Fifteenth came back to the neighbourhood of London, four troops going to Hounslow and two to Hampton Court; and while quartered in these parts it was reviewed, on May 20, by Sir Hussey Vivian, and on July 5 by Lord Hill, who had lately succeeded the Duke of York as Commander-in-Chief. Both inspecting officers expressed themselves as very pleased with all they saw. On August 6 its old Colonel, the Duke of Cumberland, came down to Hounslow, and saw the Regiment on the Heath and in barracks.

Every officer belonging to the King's Hussars, 26 in number, was present on this occasion, except Lieutenant Baird, then on leave of absence in St. Petersburg. Again on September 10 the Inspector-General of Cavalry saw the Regiment, and, like the others, expressed his satisfaction. 1828

In May 1829 the Regiment was occupied in practising some new movements proposed by Sir Hussey Vivian, and on the 12th this general officer himself saw it at drill; while on the 27th it was brigaded in Hyde Park with the 1st Life Guards and 10th Hussars, and, with three battalions of the Foot Guards, passed in review before the Duke of Orleans and Lord Hill. Again on May 29 the 10th and 15th Hussars were reviewed on Hounslow Heath by the Commander-in-Chief and the Duke of Cumberland. Finally on June 10 the Regiment left Hounslow and proceeded, four troops and Headquarters to Brighton, and two troops to Chichester. 1829

The stay of the Fifteenth in these garrisons was but brief, for on April 5, 1830, two troops from Brighton and the two from Chichester marched to Nottingham, arriving there on the 16th and 17th of the same month; the remaining two troops did not leave Brighton until the 23rd, on relief by the 14th Light Dragoons. The 15th Hussars then had four troops and Headquarters at Nottingham and two at Sheffield. 1830

It may be of interest to chronicle here the nationality of the men composing the 15th Hussars at this period. Since the first formation of the Regiment and up to the present time it had been recruited in various parts of England, and a great number of its recruits had always been obtained in London. A very small number of Scotchmen or Irishmen had at any time been enlisted into it, and few Irishmen at all prior to the year 1825. In 1830 the strength of the King's Hussars was 327, made up as under:

Englishmen, 291. Scotchmen, 4. Irishmen, 31. Foreigners, 1.

By authority of the War Office, dated December 30 of this year, three horses per troop were added to the establishment of the Regiment, making a total of 271.

During this year the different troops were constantly moved about in anticipation of election riots, which seldom, however, came to anything serious—Mansfield, Alfreton, Leicester, Quorndon, Loughborough—the Headquarters and Captain Rose's and Captain Raitt's troops moving to Derby on November 27, Rose going on again a day or two after to Kidderminster. The Regiment at the end of the year was finally stationed as follows: Headquarters with Captains Percival's and Raitt's troops at Birmingham, Captain Rose's troop at

1830 Kidderminster, Captains Wathen and McQueen at Coventry and Captain Philipps at Banbury.

In those days the country seems to have been in a disturbed state, the police inefficient, and owners of property apprehensive of riot and inclined to call for the services of the military upon small provocation.

1831 In Colonel Thackwell's diary of January 5, 1831, there is an entry: "At 12 at night Captain Raitt and Lieutenant Wakefield and 27 men and horses marched for Shrewsbury on the requisition for aid of Earl Powis, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Salop, and Lieutenant Ives with 20 men and horses marched from Kidderminster on the same requisition at half-past 6 o'clock and arrived at Shrewsbury at 12 at night. Captain Raitt was met by a messenger within a mile of Shifnal with a letter from Lord Powis stating the troops were not required. He in consequence returned home with his party at a quarter before 10 a.m. Distance marched, 52 miles!"

On February 24 of this year sudden orders were received for the Head-quarters and four troops to return to Nottingham, the remaining squadron to Sheffield, but these last two troops were later marched to Newcastle-under-Lyne owing to disturbances which had there broken out; later on again—on June 26—a troop was sent to Tutbury to protect the rights of the Lord of the Manor to some treasure which had been found upon his property, and which some of the country people had attempted to remove.

Three troops from Nottingham—the fourth being at Peterborough in aid of the civil power—and the other two troops from outstations, were hurriedly assembled at Derby on August 8 for inspection by Lord Hill, who was accompanied by the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General.

It was in October of this year that some particularly serious riots broke out in Derby and Nottingham, and from the 9th to the 18th the Regiment was constantly and actively employed in and about these towns; and all that then occurred is best described in a letter wherein Colonel Thackwell reported what took place to the Duke of Newcastle.¹

"On Sunday the 9th about 12 o'clock a requisition was received from the County Magistrates and Mayor of Derby requesting that a troop might be attached to that place in aid of the Civil Power. The requisition was for a squadron (which of course I could not think of), the ground being that the town was in the hands of a mob who were breaking windows and destroying the property of people who were obnoxious. Major Buckley, two subalterns, and 41 men and horses were instantly sent, communication having been previously

¹ See also Martineau, *Life of Henry Pelham, fifth Duke of Newcastle*, p. 30 et seq.

held with the town magistrate, who did not apprehend any tumult, and thought the party might be spared. 1831

“On the evening of the same day a great number of people assembled in the market-place at Nottingham, and proceeded to break the windows of obnoxious individuals. The Mayor, in endeavouring to quell this disturbance, was wounded on the head by a stone, thrown down and trampled on by the mob, his leg being much bruised ; and, the number of the rioters increasing, the Military was called out, and succeeded in dispersing the crowds in various parts of the town and in the market-place. Small knots of the lowest rabble, however, still continued to glide through the dark alleys and passages, and frequently succeeded in breaking windows before they could be interrupted. Mr. Wilkins, the Reformer, addressed the multitude late at night, entreating them to disperse, and about 2 o'clock two of the rioters were apprehended by the Civil Power. Soon after this, the streets being now nearly empty, the troops were withdrawn to the barracks, an officer's picquet of 20 men being left in the town. On Monday morning early the picquet was withdrawn ; but after the meeting held at 11 o'clock to petition the King not to dismiss his ministers, a considerable excitement became apparent, although a communication from the Town Clerk led to the belief that everything would pass off peacefully. I had armed the recruiting parties stationed in the town with carbines, and had made disposable a few dismounted men who could be spared from the defence of the barracks ; the whole of the troops were in readiness to turn out during the meeting, and a troop of Yeomanry was assembled near Wollaton. At half-past 2 everything was peaceable ; the Town Clerk at this time sent a note to say most of the people had gone home, and the troops need no longer be in readiness ; but between 3 and 4 a picquet was sent into the town at the request of the Mayor, of the same strength as before, and soon after the whole disposable mounted force followed—the magistrates requesting that the mounted men might be brought into the town. The Riot Act was read in many places, and mobs which were parading the streets with flags and doing much injury to private property were frequently dispersed ; it was, however, totally impossible to prevent their reassembling, as the whole force under my command consisted of only about 75 men and horses—many of the former recruits. Seeing that this force was inadequate to protect the town and county, I made application by express to the General commanding the district for a reinforcement, and having met with two county magistrates requested they would call out the Yeomanry.

1831

“Soon after 6 o'clock intelligence was brought that a large mob was proceeding towards Colwick, and the magistrates of the town did not think themselves justified in allowing any part of the military to leave the town, nor considering the weakness of my force, and the alarming appearance of the multitude which filled the streets, did I consider myself at liberty to weaken my party by sending detachments away at this time. About half-past 7 o'clock attacks were made almost simultaneously on the House of Correction and Nottingham Castle. I was out in the lower part of the town with a considerable part of my force at the time, and fortunately came upon the great concourse of people at the House of Correction, where part of them were forcing in the prison doors. These were driven into the surrounding streets and alleys, but as it was necessary to secure this place against further attacks, I sent for the whole of the disposable dismounted party from the barracks, and they were ultimately distributed for the protection of this place, the town and the county gaol, and the gasworks. In consequence of these occurrences at the House of Correction, the troops with me did not return to the market-place for some time, and when they did the Castle was in flames. A party of mounted and dismounted men, with two county magistrates and myself, afterwards proceeded to the Castle and dispersed the immense crowd in front; but it was judged quite useless to clear the Castle yard, as there was but little chance of discovering the authors of the mischief among the great concourse of spectators. Colonel Wildman afterwards took a body of special constables and a party of Hussars to the Castle, but I am not aware that any prisoners were made. The troops patrolled the side of the town next to the river until the mob had dispersed, but I believe it was owing to the extreme wetness of the night that more mischief was not attempted. It is worthy of remark, that whenever the military came in contact with the populace, the latter in being dispersed did not offer the slightest resistance by throwing stones or otherwise.

“This evening a great number of special constables were sworn in for the town, and the Mayor and magistrates exerted themselves to preserve the peace of the town, and afford assistance as far as their means would permit. Detachments were sent to Sharp Mill, the race-course, and other places, but the aspect of things was too alarming to allow the chance of these small parties being overpowered, and they were recalled. An officer's picquet was left in the town, and the troops were recalled to the barracks at 2 o'clock in the morning.

“Early on Tuesday morning, a great crowd being assembled at

the Castle, Mr. Norton, a magistrate, requested an officer's party to assist the special constables in clearing the Castle yard. An officer and 18 men were sent on this duty, but no magistrate being present when they arrived, it was some little time before the mob were dispossessed of it. The magistrate shortly after left, and stones were for the first time soon after thrown at the military from the outside of the Castle. About 10 o'clock I received a requisition from the town magistrates to take the troops into the town, and also to reinforce those at the Castle. Proceeding with a party of 20 men, I met a very large mob on the Derby road opposite the park, and these men being in the act of pulling down some iron rails, I rode among them and dispersed them, but not so effectually as I should have done had there been any magistrate present. The troops marched into the town, but the chief part were afterwards sent to the barracks. Before 1 p.m. all were again ordered into the town, and various detachments were employed the whole afternoon in dispersing the mob in the market-place and other quarters. Early in the afternoon I received a requisition from a county magistrate for some men to assist a troop of Yeomanry in attacking the mob which had gone to Beeston—that which had reunited after being dispersed in the morning; and as I could now calculate upon the Yeomanry being assembled, I considered myself enabled to detach. I therefore obtained the consent of the town and county magistrates to proceed with one of the latter and 30 men for that purpose. Near Lenton, however, I met Major Rolleston, who stated that the mob, after having burnt Mr. Lowe's mill at Beeston, had been rash enough to break into Wollaton Park, and had been there met and dispersed by a troop of Yeomanry, and 15 prisoners taken. We met the crowd near Lenton directing its course towards Nottingham, and the magistrate read the Riot Act; but as they did not remain together, the military were not then required to act. On returning towards the town I found one of the Holme Pierpoint troops of Yeomanry near the 'Admiral Warren,' who, having had some stones thrown at them by the mob from behind a wall and hedges, were firing their pistols to intimidate them. The mob also threw stones at the party of the Fifteenth which came up, but they were quickly chased away and a prisoner, taken in the act of throwing, was lodged in the county gaol. Soon after this the five troops of Yeomanry were placed under my command, and I was then enabled to dispose of them and the regulars, so as to protect both the town and the country. The prisoners taken in Wollaton Park had been lodged in the barracks, and

1831 towards evening I sent an officer's detachment of the Hussars to escort them to the county gaol. On the way the party were frequently pelted with stones, and in turning into Bridesmith Gate several stones were thrown which struck some of the escort. A pistol shot was then fired which wounded two people, and this at once stopped the hostile proceedings of the mob, and from that moment they melted away, nor did they ever again make head in any part of the town. I beg to state that on Tuesday the shot was fired by a soldier (not an officer), and the man wounded was not a special constable as reported, but a person who could be proved, were it necessary, to have thrown stones at the time. In the evening of this day I had recommended to the town and county magistrates to call out the out-pensioners to act as special constables ; and this recommendation being attended to, an efficient civil force was now embodied.

"It was for a long time a matter of conjecture to what place the mob had retired. However, it was found at length that a strong party of it had retired to the meadows below the town to consult, and strong officers' patrols were at various times sent outside the town. The last appearance of an assemblage of people was at about 12 o'clock at night near the river, and those were dispersed by an officer's party with a town magistrate at its head. A picquet of an officer and twenty men was left in the town, and the out-picquets stationed near it and the inlying picquet at the barracks patrolled the country in various directions. The same precautions of strong picquets were taken by the troops, and various patrols were made from them into the country during the nights of the 12th and 13th, after which the services of the troops of the Yeomanry were dispensed with. The picquet of an officer and 20 men of the Fifteenth was continued in the town until the 20th inst., and a strong inlying picquet was mounted at the barracks, from which the country had been patrolled by an officer's or smaller patrols in all directions, during the chief part of the night. The Wollaton and another troop of Yeomanry in part remained on duty for the nights of the 14th and 15th to patrol the villages of Bullwell, Busford, Wollaton and neighbourhood ; but with the exception of an outrage or two in the direction of Plumtree on the 12th, everything has remained quiet in the town and neighbourhood up to the present period."

General Sir Henry Bouverie, commanding the district, left everything to Colonel Thackwell, as the General was unable himself to

leave Manchester, and the riots, which at one time had presented a very ugly appearance, were completely crushed by the measures adopted. In writing to Colonel Thackwell on October 14, Major-General Bouverie says, "You appear to have managed everything in the most satisfactory manner," and again:

"I have not failed to call the attention of the Commander-in-Chief to the very judicious manner in which the duties which have devolved upon you and Major Buckley and the regiment under your command have been performed."

On October 19 the General wrote to Colonel Thackwell as follows:

"Dear Sir,

"I have great pleasure in obeying the command of Lord Hill to signify to you the satisfaction which the conduct of the 15th Hussars under your command at Nottingham and under Major Buckley's at Derby have afforded him under such very trying and arduous services.

"I beg that you will make known his Lordship's approbation to your Regiment in whatever way you may deem most desirable."

The letter from the Horse Guards speaks of Lord Hill's "sense of the steadiness, forbearance, and superior discipline of the distinguished regiment." The civil authorities, too, were not behind-hand in placing on record their appreciation of the services of the military; the magistrates of the County of Nottingham, assembled at Quarter Sessions, passed on October 17 a resolution that "the most cordial and grateful thanks of this meeting are especially due and are hereby tendered to Colonel Thackwell for the admirable and judicious arrangements and disposition of the different military corps after the whole were placed under his sole command, by which the late most formidable tumults were effectually suppressed and the public peace preserved without the loss of a single life and almost without bloodshed."

The inhabitants of Nottingham raised a subscription, and at a meeting held on the 21st unanimously resolved that:

"A silver soup-tureen be presented to Colonel Thackwell and the officers of the Regiment (with an appropriate inscription) for their prompt and efficient exertions in restoring tranquillity amongst us, where destruction to life as well as property must have been the inevitable consequences of a less determined spirit.

"That part of the subscription be employed in purchasing books

1831 with a view to establishing a permanent library for the use of the men, under the sanction of Colonel Thackwell."

1832 On March 16, 1832, Lieut.-Colonel Thackwell, after a long service in The King's Hussars of 31 years, during nearly 12 years of which he had commanded them, exchanged to half-pay with Lieut.-Colonel Lord Brudenell; he does not appear to have finally severed his connection with the Regiment until the end of the following May, and the news of his exchange seems to have aroused among his brother officers a general chorus of regret. There are several letters of farewell treasured among his correspondence: a copy of a letter from Colonel Thackwell, acknowledging to Major Buckley the parting gift of a handsome piece of plate presented to him by those with whom he had so long served; a copy of another in which the retiring commanding officer congratulates Lord Brudenell "most sincerely on succeeding to the command of one of the best Regiments in His Majesty's service."

There can be no doubt that Colonel Thackwell's reign had been a very useful and a popular one. His command—practically extending over nearly seventeen years—covered a very difficult period, that immediately following long years of war, a period when reduction and retrenchment is the order of the day, when officers find a difficulty in devoting to the peace-training of recruits the same energy which they have given to leading men in the field, when it is no more than natural that regiments should suffer in efficiency almost in proportion as they have previously excelled. But throughout these years from 1815 to 1832 there is no hint or suggestion that The King's Hussars had lost in peace anything of the extraordinarily high character which they had been building up since 1759. In Colonel Thackwell's farewell letter he gives the whole credit for the approbation the Regiment has earned from all inspecting officers during his tenure of command "to the zealous, cordial and unremitting attentions to their duty of the officers it has been my good fortune to be associated with"; but it is easy to see how much was due to the guiding hand which now relinquished the reins.

We find that whenever any of the more progressive of the cavalry leaders of the day wished to introduce suggested deviations from the ponderous methods of Dundas, it was nearly always to Thackwell and the Fifteenth that they turned for approval and experiment; there is much correspondence between that officer and cavalry generals and other senior officers on details of drill and manœuvre—British, Austrian, and Prussian; questions are put to him about military punishments and procedure. He was a member of the

Board of Cavalry Officers appointed for the revision of Cavalry Manœuvre. With the approval of Major-General Sir Colquhoun Grant, the Colonel of the Fifteenth, Colonel Thackwell drew up an entirely new set of Regimental Standing Orders—the old ones having long since been lost—and we find commanding officers of other cavalry regiments asking for the loan of these as a guide for compiling similar standing orders for themselves. He also appears to have conceived the idea of writing the history of the Regiment, and there are some closely written bundles of manuscript in his handwriting covering the period from the formation of Elliott's Light Horse up to the year 1829, and which evidently formed the basis of the "Historical Records of the Fifteenth Hussars," published in 1841 by Richard Cannon, with whom Thackwell exchanged several letters.

No effort was spared to revive and keep alive the memories of the past glories of the Regiment, and the anniversaries of Emsdorff, Villiers en Couche, Sahagun, Vittoria, and Waterloo were religiously observed during Thackwell's command. He was, it must be remembered, the last link which kept all the chain of these memories intact; he had been so long in the Regiment that he had actually known men who had fought at Emsdorff, who had ridden in Granby's squadrons during the Seven Years' War; some of the Villiers en Couche men were still serving when Thackwell joined the Fifteenth—Pocklington, Wilson, Aylett,¹ and Keir, four at least of the eight knights of the order of Maria Theresa, were still living when Thackwell was commanding their old Regiment; and there is a note in his diary that on "the thirty-fifth anniversary of the glorious action of Villiers en Couche," Aylett and Keir were the guests at dinner of the officers' mess of The King's Hussars. And then when, in March 1832, Colonel Thackwell left the Regiment, he had seen, as he writes to the Duke of Cumberland, all his "companions in arms successively depart from it," so that he may then be said to have been the last of those who fought with the Fifteenth during the advance from and retreat to Corunna, who had marched and battled across Spain and into France, who had stormed again and again down the rye-strewn slopes at Waterloo, and tumbled into ruin Napoleon's splendid squadrons.

¹ The writer of an article on "The Shock Action of Cavalry," in *The Westminster Gazette* of January 14, 1813, states that Aylett "died on the French bayonets!"

CHAPTER XVII

MARCH 1832 TO OCTOBER 1878

1832

ON April 17 of this year two troops marched to Manchester and the whole Regiment was shortly afterwards there assembled, but in the middle of June two troops were sent to Burnley and thence, consequent on some disturbance connected with the elections, to Clitheroe.

On July 7 Major-General Sir Colquhoun Grant was sent down to the Regiment to investigate certain complaints which had been made by the men, and which showed that there was a good deal of discontent, resulting in some reprehensible proceedings on the part of certain of the men in the ranks. The restrictions which prevented the men of the Fifteenth from quitting barracks during the prevalence of cholera formed one of the chief causes of complaint.

1833

The 15th Hussars were now to "put in" a second tour of duty in Ireland, and on April 3, 1833, they marched to Liverpool in two divisions, the whole Regiment being assembled by the 10th in Dublin, occupying quarters in the Royal Barracks, where it was inspected by Sir Hussey Vivian. In May a move was made to Newbridge, and on July 8 and 9 the Regiment went to out-quarters, being distributed as follows:

Headquarters and one squadron at Kilkenny, one squadron at Carlow, one troop at Athy and Castlecomer, one troop at New Ross, Knocktopher, and Thomastown. The staff, recruits, and young horses remained at Newbridge.

In August—on the 10th—sudden orders were received for the 15th Hussars to march at once to Cork, where on arrival two squadrons, each 100 strong, were ordered to be selected and to be held in readiness for foreign service. A depot was formed at Fermoy, and the two squadrons occupied barracks at Cork and at Ballincollig, where they remained until finally broken up.

The reason for these warlike preparations may possibly be found in the state of affairs in Portugal, where something closely resembling revolution had been in progress since the close of the Napoleonic wars. In 1826, it will be remembered, Canning sent a British force to Lisbon, while in 1833 a British fleet destroyed the naval force of Miguel, the Regent and Usurper.

Two troops marched from Cork on March 3, 1834, to Longford, where they were joined by the Head-quarters and another troop on the 14th; a squadron, under Major Philipps, was stationed at Athlone, and one troop occupied the barracks at Gort; but on the last day of this month the Head-quarters and one troop were again moved, this time to Portobello Barracks in Dublin, where the whole Regiment was assembled by April 15, remaining in Dublin for the remainder of the year. 1834

In January 1835, when the elections came on, the King's Hussars were moved to out-stations. 1835

But on January 31, the elections being over, the Regiment was once again concentrated at Portobello Barracks; its stay was, however, brief, for at the end of June and beginning of July Head-quarters and three troops (those of Captains Ives, Rose, and Wathen) marched to Cahir, Captains McQueen's and Wakefield's troops to Limerick, while Captain Wood's troop moved to Clonmel.

The Colonel of The King's Hussars, Lieut.-General Sir Colquhoun Grant, died on December 20, and on the 29th Lieut.-General Sir Robert Wilson was appointed in his place.

In May 1836 the whole Regiment—except some of the ineffectives who were quartered at Newbridge under Major Philipps—again found itself in Dublin, where it was quartered, part in the Royal, and part in the Portobello Barracks; but in August Head-quarters and four troops proceeded to Newbridge, one troop to Athy, and the remaining troop first to Wexford, where it provided guards and escorts for the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Mulgrave, and then to Kilkenny. In the early part of the following year the Regiment was again employed in keeping the peace during the elections, this time in County Carlow. 1836 1837

On May 29 the Fifteenth marched into Dublin and embarked on that day and on June 1, in two parties, for Liverpool, whence they marched, four troops to Leeds and two to Burnley; but immediately on arrival in their new quarters one troop moved to Halifax, on the requisition of the magistrates, remaining there a week. This was a foretaste of the duty which the Regiment might expect to have to perform while quartered in the north, and during the greater part of the summer the troops were employed at different towns—Wakefield, Halifax, Elland, and Brigham. Again on November 18 a troop was ordered to Bradford, where a serious riot occurred; a collision between the troops and the mob took place, but though several rioters were wounded, no lives were lost.

1838 On May 17, 1838, The King's Hussars again changed quarters, occupying Glasgow and Hamilton, and here on the 1st of the following January they received orders to prepare for embarkation for India. On February 21 the horses were all inspected by Major-General Lord Greenock, who selected those to be given up to other cavalry regiments, and which were distributed as under:

Queen's Bays	32
7th Hussars	1
8th Hussars	8
9th Lancers	25
10th Hussars	30
11th Light Dragoons	11
12th Lancers	38
14th Light Dragoons	22
Maidstone Depot	13
Cast	35
Total	<u>215</u>

On February 26 the Regiment commenced its march from Glasgow and Hamilton to Chatham, giving up the horses *en route* to the different corps to whom they were to be distributed, and the dismounted men marched on the 18th of the following month to Leith, where they embarked for Gravesend. At Chatham the Fifteenth were formed into eight service troops and a depot troop, having the following establishment:

1 Colonel.	1 Regimental Sergeant-Major.
2 Lieutenant-Colonels.	9 Troop Sergeant-Majors.
2 Majors.	1 Pay Sergeant.
9 Captains.	1 Armourer Sergeant.
18 ¹ Lieutenants.	1 Saddler Sergeant.
8 Cornets.	1 Schoolmaster Sergeant.
1 Paymaster.	1 Orderly-room Clerk.
1 Adjutant.	40 Sergeants.
1 Quartermaster.	40 Corporals.
1 Surgeon.	11 Trumpeters.
2 Assistant Surgeons.	8 Farriers.
1 Veterinary Surgeon.	627 Privates.

The Indian establishment of horses per British cavalry regiment at this period was 701.

¹ Includes the Riding-master.

All the pistols, except those of the Troop Sergeant-Majors and Trumpeters, were returned into store, and carbines with detonating locks were issued. 1839

The 15th The King's Hussars, having been augmented by volunteers from other cavalry regiments, sailed for Bombay in three divisions on June 3 and July 2 and 14.

Head-quarters with five troops, under Lieut.-Colonel Badcock, K.H., embarked at Gravesend on the *Herefordshire* and reached Bombay on September 19; with the Head-quarter Division were the following officers, viz.:

Lieut.-Colonel Badcock, Major Wathen, Captains Hickman and Hake, Lieuts. Surman, Horne, Brett, and Key; Cornet Jennyns, Quartermaster Betson, Surgeon Chambers, Veterinary Surgeon Hurford.

With the Second Division, under Major Philipps, on the *General Palmer* were:

Major Philipps and Bt.-Major McQueen, Captain Chambers, Cornet and Adjutant Cocks, Asst. Surgeon Bisset.

This party experienced particularly bad weather, during which the ship was dismasted, and, having to put into the Cape of Good Hope for repairs, did not reach Bombay until February 4, 1840.

The Third Division, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Walter Scott, Bt., sailed in the *Malabar* and arrived at Bombay on November 9, 1839. The following officers accompanied this party, viz.:

Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. Scott, Lieutenant Higgins, Cornets Townsend and Nolan,¹ Asst. Surgeon Read.

Arrived in Bombay, the Head-quarter Division re-embarked on November 30, and arrived in Madras on January 8, while the other two divisions, leaving Bombay on February 7 and 14, 1840, reached Cannanore on the 14th and 20th respectively, and at last, on March 30, the whole of the 15th Hussars were united at Bangalore. The Regiment had already been joined by 99 volunteers from the 13th Light Dragoons, and had received 390 horses from that Regiment, while 265 more remounts, making a total of 655 horses, were drawn from the stud of the East India Company at Ossoor. 1840

During this year and the following the Fifteenth were gradually brought up to establishment in officers, men, and horses. On August 3, 1840, one captain, two subaltern officers, and 140 of other

¹ For a brief biographical sketch of this officer see *Cavalry Journal*, vol. vi. p. 75 *et seq.*

1841 ranks arrived at Madras and joined Head-quarters at Bangalore. In February 1841, 100 remounts for the men and 15 for the officers joined from the Ossoor stud, but these did not do much more than make up for the serious losses in horseflesh incurred in the preceding September and October, by reason of the unhealthy condition of the lines; 46 more remounts were received from the stud in June; 16 others were transferred to the Regiment in July from the 1st Native Cavalry at Hyderabad; 21 recruits arrived from England in July; while in August 23 men volunteered from the 4th Light Dragoons.

During the early part of this year Colonel Lovell¹ was appointed Brigadier to command at Bangalore, and the charge of The King's Hussars consequently devolved upon Lieut.-Colonel Sir Walter Scott.

1843 In February 1843 the Indian establishment of horses for British regiments serving in India was reduced from 701 to 641.

A detachment, consisting of the right wing of the Regiment and numbering 14 officers and 325 men, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Walter Scott, marched on duty to Arcot on 1844 September 6, 1844, returning to Bangalore on November 20; one man and five horses died while on this duty. In this year—by a War Office letter dated May 4—the establishment of trumpeters in the Regiment had been augmented to one trumpet-major and 13 trumpeters.

1849 Notification was received on September 27, 1849, of the death of Lieut.-General Sir Robert Wilson, Colonel of the Regiment, who died in England on May 18, 1849, and of the appointment, from the latter date, of Major-General Brotherton, C.B., to the Colonelcy of the Corps.

In *A Record of the Services of the 51st Regiment*, by Wheeler, the following story is told on pp. 145–6. At a dinner given at Bangalore to the 15th Hussars in 1849, Colonel Lovell, in replying to some toast, mentioned that it was not the first time the Fifteenth had met the 51st, for the two regiments had crossed the Esra in company in 1813, when an ensign of the 51st was carried away by the stream and would certainly have been drowned, had not a hussar rescued him by swimming his horse to his assistance. At this a 51st officer rose in his place—it was Major Mainwaring—who, much moved, stated that *he* was the ensign who owed his life to the

¹ This was the Colonel Lovell *Badcock* who came to India in command of the Regiment. He was appointed a Major-General on the Indian establishment in November 1841, but came back to the Regiment in April 1842, exchanging to half pay in March 1850.

gallant private of the Fifteenth on that May morning six-and-thirty years before ! 1849

On October 22 of this year an order was received that one squadron of the Regiment was, as an experimental measure, to be mounted entirely on geldings: the left squadron was selected for this purpose, and a year later—on October 1, 1850—certain tests were carried out which are described as follows in Captain Nolan's book *Cavalry, its History and Tactics*¹: "Before I left India, some very interesting trials were made at Madras, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir George Berkeley, the object of which was to test the capabilities of the troop-horses, as well as the relative merits of entire horses and geldings for the purposes of war. Three trials were made. The first with two regiments of Native Regular Cavalry, one of stallions, one of geldings. The next with two troops of Horse Artillery. The third, and last, with two hundred English dragoons (15th Hussars), one hundred riding stallions, and one hundred mounted on geldings. This squadron marched upwards of eight hundred miles—namely from Bangalore to Hyderabad, where they remained a short time to take part in the field days, pageants, etc. They then returned to Bangalore, four hundred miles, by forced marches; only one rest day was allowed them, and the last six marches in were made at the rate of thirty miles a day. They brought in but one led horse; stallions and geldings did their work equally well, and were in equally good condition on their return. The question was, however, decided in favour of the latter, because they had been cut without reference to age, and only six months before the trial took place." 1850

The Manuscript Records of the Regiment differ slightly from the above account, and from these it appears that the party of The King's Hussars engaged in these experimental marches was composed of 7 officers, 10 non-commissioned officers, 2 trumpeters, and 122 rank and file, with 134 horses (67 being stallions and the same number geldings). The party rejoined Regimental Head-quarters on January 28, 1851. 1851

It must have been of this march that Captain Nolan relates, on the following page of his book, the incident now recorded. Writing of the horses upon which the British cavalry in India was then chiefly mounted, he says: "The Arab, the Persian, the Turcoman, the horses from the banks of the Araxes, are all unrivalled as war-horses. I have seen a Persian horse, fourteen hands three

¹ Second edition, p. 339.

1851 inches, carrying a man of our Regiment of gigantic proportions, and weighing in marching order twenty-two and a half stone; I have seen this horse on the march above alluded to, of eight hundred miles, carrying this enormous weight with ease and keeping his condition well; at the crossing of the Kistna, a broad, rapid, and dangerous river, the owner of this horse (Private Herne of C Troop) refused to lead the animal into the ferry-boat to cross, but, saying 'An hussar and his horse should never part company,' he took the water in complete marching order, and the gallant little horse nobly stemmed the tide, and landed his rider safely on the opposite bank."

The excellent training of the horses of the 15th Hussars while in India, and the short time within which remounts were broken in and made fit for the ranks, were apparently due to the system introduced by Captain Nolan, and under which it was claimed that every dragoon "could break in his own horse, have him under thorough control, and ride him with confidence and pleasure."

In the opening pages of Captain Nolan's other book on cavalry¹ will be found letters from two former commanding officers of the 15th Hussars—Colonels Lovell and Key—testifying to the excellence of Captain Nolan's system with remounts "quite unbroken when they joined the Regiment, and unaccustomed to Europeans." Colonel Lovell states that of 80 remounts broken in one season, while he held the command of the 15th Hussars, "79 were ranged in the ranks in six weeks. I passed them myself."

1854 On January 28, 1854, The King's Hussars commenced their march from Bangalore—where the whole of their tour of Indian service had been passed—to Madras, preparatory to embarking for England. Three privates had volunteered for the 9th Lancers, and 13 sergeants, 12 corporals, 2 trumpeters, 4 farriers, and 48 privates for the 12th Lancers. Madras was reached on February 19th, and on the 27th the Head-quarters and 4 troops embarked on board the *Trafalgar* and arrived at Gravesend on June 21. The remaining 2 troops embarked in the *Earl of Hardwick* on March 27, and made a very much quicker passage, reaching Gravesend on June 30. By July 5 the whole Regiment, including the depot troop from Maidstone, was concentrated at Exeter, and here on September 13 the 15th Hussars were inspected by their former Colonel, Thackwell, now a Lieut.-General and G.C.B., who was himself not long returned from service in India, and who, since the preceding April, had been officiating as Inspector-General of Cavalry, *vice* H.R.H. the Duke of

¹ *The Training of Cavalry Remount Horses.* 1861 edition.

Cambridge, who had proceeded with the Expeditionary Force ordered to Turkey. 1854

In July 1855 the Regiment marched by detachments from Exeter to Manchester, and on the 24th of this month the Head-quarters, band, and two squadrons proceeded by rail to Bristol, and on the following day formed, with a squadron of the Royal Horse Guards, an escort to the remains of the late Field-Marshal Lord Raglan *en route* to Badminton. 1855

The Regiment was ordered, on August 29, to be augmented to 8 troops comprising 730 of all ranks, with 520 horses; and on September 18 it was inspected by Lord Cardigan, who also, as Lord Brudenell, had commanded the 15th Hussars, and who had early in the year relieved Sir Joseph Thackwell as Inspector-General of Cavalry.

In June and July 1856 the Fifteenth marched to Aldershot, being there inspected by Major-General Scarlett in October; at the end of the latter month one squadron marched to Dorchester and remained there until the close of the following May, when it rejoined Head-quarters at North Camp, Aldershot. The Regiment left this station again in August 1857 for Norwich and Ipswich, and in September the establishment, while remaining at 8 troops, was again changed, being fixed at 1 colonel, 1 lieut.-colonel, 1 major, 8 captains, 8 lieutenants, 8 cornets, 1 paymaster, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 riding-master, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant surgeon, 1 veterinary surgeon, 40 sergeants, 1 trumpet-major, 8 trumpeters, 32 corporals, 8 farriers, 537 privates, and 428 horses. The standard of height for recruits in the Fifteenth was from 5ft. 8in. to 5ft. 6in. at this time. 1856 1857

When in 1858 it was decided to re-raise the 18th Hussars, the Fifteenth were called upon to give material assistance. By a letter dated Horse Guards, February 23 of this year, Major Knox of the 15th King's Hussars was ordered to raise the new Regiment, while Major-General Edward Byam, an old Fifteenth man who had been wounded at Waterloo when serving with the Regiment, was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 18th Hussars. Lieut.-Colonel Knox also took with him from the 15th Hussars the following officers, non-commissioned officers, and men: Captains H. Brett and J. Macartney; Regimental Sergeant-Major R. Saunders, 15th Hussars, became Cornet and Adjutant of the 18th. This officer is said to have been born on the field of Waterloo under a gun; he died at Aldershot in 1861, and is buried in Hale Churchyard. 1858

Sergeant G. McGibney became Regimental Sergeant-Major.

1858

Sergeant R. Burroughs became Rough-Riding Sergeant.

Sergeant I. Mellon became Quartermaster Sergeant.

Sergeant F. Rumsey afterwards became Quartermaster of the 18th; this N.C. officer after discharge became and was for some years Mayor of Bath.

Also the following privates: J. Carter, A. Hidden, H. Johnson, W. Proctor, J. Reilley, J. Shufflebotham, W. Taylor, W. Thorne, and E. Trump.

Private Trump had enlisted into The King's Hussars in 1846, and became Saddler Sergeant-Major in the 18th, dying at Lucknow in 1896.

The 18th was known for some time as "the Young Fifteenth."¹

From Norwich and Ipswich the 15th Hussars marched again in July and August 1858 to Hounslow, Hampton Court, and Kensington; five troops were at Hounslow, and two of these were under canvas until October, when they proceeded to Dorchester. While at Hounslow the Regiment was inspected by Lord Cardigan and also by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the General Commanding-in-Chief, who expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the appearance of the Regiment and its manœuvring in the field.

1859

In May 1859 the squadron (G and H Troops) returned from Dorchester and went into camp on the cricket ground in Hounslow Barracks until the end of June, when the Regiment moved from Hounslow, Hampton Court, and Kensington into camp on Cove Common, Aldershot. On August 1, 2, 4, and 5, the four squadrons marched from Aldershot to Liverpool, where they embarked for Dublin, being stationed, Head-quarters and seven troops at Island Bridge Barracks, and one troop in the Royal Barracks.

On September 23, 1859, Colonel Key, after a long service of twenty-eight years in The King's Hussars, during nearly thirteen of which he had commanded them, exchanged to half pay with Lieut.-Colonel Crawley.

1860

During 1860 the moves were many and frequent: H Troop under Captain Greetham was sent on March 3 to Ballinrobe in aid of the civil power, and, in consequence of being ordered on to Roscommon, Ennis, and Ennistimon on similar duty, it did not rejoin Head-quarters until April 24. On May 31 B Troop under Captain Swinny marched for Cork, and D Troop under command

¹ For the above the compiler of this History is indebted to Colonel H. Malet, the author of *The Memoirs of the 18th Hussars*.

of Captain Walker to Belfast, there to be stationed. On June 11 1860 A and C Troops under Major Lee moved to Newbridge, and a detachment under Lieutenant Clark to Athy, while on the 20th of this month Head-quarters and four troops marched to Newbridge, whence on arrival F Troop under command of Captain Trower was detached to the Curragh. On June 21 G Troop under Captain Penfold was despatched to Mohill in aid of the civil power, returning to Head-quarters on the 30th. Finally on August 23, the continued inclemency of the weather having rendered brigade and divisional drills impossible, Head-quarters and six troops marched from Newbridge and the Curragh to Cahir, which was reached on the 28th, and where the troops from Belfast and the detachment from Athy rejoined, but two other troops, F and G, marched on August 29 to Cork, there to be stationed.

On September 18 of this year Lieut.-Colonel Crawley relinquished the command of The King's Hussars by exchanging with Lieut.-Colonel FitzWygram of the 6th Dragoons, who assumed command at Cahir on March 26, 1861. Shortly after, on May 29, 1861 Head-quarters with A, D, and H Troops marched to the Curragh, where the out-station troops rejoined on June 1. C Troop was for a brief period detached to Tipperary in aid of the civil power.

On June 14 the establishment of the Fifteenth was reduced to 601 men and 400 horses.

On July 20 the Regiment marched to Mayborough Heath as part of a division under General Ridley, C.B. The Prince of Wales, the late King Edward, accompanied the march, and the troops returned to the Curragh on the 22nd. The weather had now, however, become very inclement, and on July 24 the Regiment was moved into quarters at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, being transferred early in August to Portobello Barracks. Leaving Dublin again for the Curragh on August 10, it was inspected two days later with the division by H.R.H. the General Commanding-in-Chief; returning next day to Dublin, it was back again on the Curragh by the 22nd, in time for a review on the 23rd by Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The Regiment returned to Dublin on the 26th, and was there inspected on September 30 by its former commanding officer, Brigadier-General Key, now commanding the Cavalry Brigade in Ireland.

From February 25 to March 15, 1862, five troops were employed in aid of the civil power at the elections in the county of Longford; for some four weeks in June and July the Regiment 1862

1862 was encamped at the Curragh; and in August Head-quarters and six troops moved to Dundalk, one troop to Belfast and one to Belturbet.

The Head-quarter troops at Dundalk assisted, on November 22, in putting out an alarming fire at Messrs. Hay's distillery, which at one time seemed to threaten destruction to the whole town, and received a cordial vote of thanks from the Town Commissioners in recognition of the help given.

1863 On February 18, 1863, D Troop at Belfast under Captain Walker was sent to Lisburn in aid of the civil power, returning on the 23rd; and in June six troops marched to Dublin, five of these moving on August 17 to the Curragh, where before the end of the month they were joined by the troops from Belfast and Belturbet. On September 22, however, the weather had become so unfavourable that the camp at the Curragh was broken up, and the Regiment was then distributed—Head-quarters and four troops at Newbridge, two troops at Kilkenny, one at Carlow, and one at Athy. Between November 3 and 18 the four detached troops all rejoined Head-quarters.

1864 In April 1864 the establishment was further reduced—to 554 non-commissioned officers and men and 368 horses, and between the 14th of this month and May 4 the Fifteenth marched into Dublin and there embarked for Glasgow, thence proceeding—four troops with Head-quarters to Piershill Barracks, Edinburgh, three troops to Hamilton, and one to Perth. The stay of The King's Hussars in Scotland was, however, of but short duration, for early in the
1865 ensuing year they moved again, and by May 1 the Regiment was quartered—Head-quarters and four troops at Sheffield, two troops at Coventry, and two at Birmingham. On the under-mentioned dates troops were sent out as follows in aid of the civil power:

July 5, F Troop under Captain Ricardo, to Nottingham.

July 7, D Troop under Captain Walker, to Lincoln.

July 7, G Troop under Captain Penfold, to Grimsby.

July 21, B Troop under Lieutenant Broun, to Rotherham.

July 22, D Troop under Captain Walker, to Rotherham.

These were all back at their original stations by the end of the month, and in October the troops from Coventry and Birmingham marched to Manchester.

During this year—on July 21—the establishment was altered 1865
from 456 privates to 452 privates, 3 saddlers, and 1 saddle-tree
maker.

On April 19 and 20, 1866, the Fifteenth marched from Sheffield 1866
and Manchester to North Camp, Aldershot, moving in September
to the East Cavalry Barracks. From here they marched on
July 3, 1867, with the Cavalry Brigade—1st and 4th Dragoon 1867
Guards and 17th Lancers—under Major-General Hodge, C.B., to
camp on Hounslow Heath, returning to Aldershot on July 5, and
marching thence, on September 23—Head-quarters and two troops
to Norwich, two troops under Captain Penfold to Ipswich, two
under Captain Ricardo to Coventry, and the remaining two troops
under Captain Humphrys to Birmingham. The two troops at
Ipswich were moved again on October 15 via Peterborough to
Liverpool in aid of the civil power, and were quartered in Rupert
Lane Barracks, Everton.

In April 1868 the Ipswich and Norwich troops marched for 1868
York, where they were joined in August by the squadrons from
Coventry and Birmingham.

On April 1, 1869, the squadron organization was established at 1869
home, but was not introduced in the 15th Hussars, who had at that
time been placed under orders for India. The regimental establish-
ment on this date was as under :

Sergeants, 42. Farriers, 4. Trumpeters, 9. Corporals, 24.
Shoe smiths, 12. Saddlers, 4. Saddle-tree makers, 1. Privates,
426.

At the end of July and beginning of August The King's Hussars,
having given over their horses, proceeded, under command of
Colonel FitzWygram, by rail to Birkenhead and embarked on board
H.M.'s Troopship *Simoom*, sailing on August 13 to Portsmouth,
which was reached on the 16th, when the Regiment disembarked and
proceeded by rail to Chichester, there to await embarkation for
India.

In October the Regiment was twice inspected prior to embarkation—on the 7th by General Lord George Paget, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, and on the 11th by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the General Commanding-in-Chief; the text of their reports may here well be recorded.

Lord George Paget said: "The Regiment drills admirably, it is fast and steady, and everyone seems to know his work. If I were to point out one thing above others, it would be the breaking of the horses and the riding of the men. I think that the Riding-

1869 Master deserves the greatest praise. I have never seen better broken horses or men sit down better in their saddles. I have never seen a regiment work better in the field. I shall make to the Horse Guards the most favourable report; I have had nothing to notice but in praise. I congratulate you most sincerely on your Regiment."

The remarks of the Duke of Cambridge are recorded in the handwriting of His Royal Highness in the manuscript records of The King's Hussars :

"I inspected the 15th Hussars on foot parade and in barracks previous to their embarking for India, and I am extremely satisfied with the whole state of the Corps in all its details."

On November 13 the 15th Hussars, seven troops, under command of Colonel FitzWygram, proceeded by rail from Chichester to Portsmouth and there embarked for Alexandria on board H.M.'s troopship *Serapis*. The following were on board: Majors Burrell and Swindley; Captains Pearson, Walker, Maxwell, Gregory, Luck, and Langtry; Lieutenants Broun, Blackett, Boyd, M'Bryan, White, Beck (adjutant), and Cookson; Cornets Hamilton, Sullivan, Rennell, Smirke, Holland, and Middleton; Paymaster de Lasalle; Riding-master Martin; Quartermaster Staniland; Surgeon-Major Stewart, M.D.; Assistant Surgeons Renton, M.D., and Robinson; Veterinary Surgeon Healy; 463 of other ranks, 59 women, and 78 children. H Troop under Captain Ricardo, with Lieutenant Wetherall and Cornet Douglas, remained at Chichester as a depot troop.

Disembarking at Alexandria, the Fifteenth proceeded by rail to Suez, and there transhipped to H.M.'s Troopship *Malabar*, in which the voyage to Bombay was continued. Off Aden on December 7 one man—Private Osman—died and was buried at sea. Bombay was reached on the 17th, and on December 19 the Regiment was landed and proceeded in two divisions by rail to Deolalee, moving on again by train and march, via Khundwa, to Mhow, which was reached on January 8, 1870, and where the Fifteenth were quartered.

1870 On July 1 the establishment was fixed at 6 service troops with a strength in officers of 1 lieut.-colonel, 1 major, 6 captains, 6 lieutenants, and 6 cornets. Mhow formed the Head-quarters of the Regiment until November 11, 1872, when, with a strength of 14 officers and 408 of other ranks, it marched via Indore to Meerut, under command of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Swindley, arriving there on January 9, 1873.

In the cold weather of this year a Camp of Exercise was formed at Roorkee, and on November 25 the 15th Hussars marched from Meerut to join it, encamping at Imla Khera, 5 miles N.E. of that place. The strength of the Regiment here was 14 officers, 23 sergeants, 4 farriers, 6 trumpeters, 16 corporals, and 251 privates. 1873

The 15th Hussars formed a brigade with the 8th Bengal Cavalry (now the 8th Cavalry), and the Cavalry Division, which consisted of two brigades, contained also the 11th Hussars, the 14th Bengal Lancers (now the 14th Murray's Jat Lancers), and two batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, and was commanded by Colonel FitzWygram—the Fifteenth being under the command of Captain Maxwell.

On January 7, 1874, Major and Bt. Lieut.-Colonel Swindley was promoted Lieut.-Colonel *vice* Bt. Colonel Sir F. FitzWygram, Bt., who retired on half pay. 1874

The Regiment returned to Meerut from the Camp of Exercise on the 9th of this month.

On March 10, 1875, The King's Hussars marched under Lieut.-Colonel Swindley to Delhi and formed part of the Viceroy's escort during his stay there, strength as under: 1875

Officers, 15. Sergeants, 21. Farriers, 5. Trumpeters, 7. Corporals, 15. Privates, 259.

This party returned to Meerut on the 30th of the month on the breaking up of the Camp.

During this year the best shot among the British cavalry in India was Sergeant-Major Smith, 15th Hussars, who won the prize given by Lord Napier of Magdala, Commander-in-Chief in India.

On December 10 the Regiment, strength 333 of all ranks, marched, under Lieut.-Colonel Swindley, to the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, and was there brigaded with the 7th and 11th Regiments of Bengal Cavalry. On January 11, 1876, the Fifteenth formed part of the force which lined the streets of Delhi on the arrival of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who remained here a week while on his tour through India. On the 12th the whole of the troops marched past the Prince, who also honoured the regimental circus with a visit. The Camp broke up on February 3, when the Regiment returned once more to Meerut. 1876

On December 19 the Fifteenth again marched to Delhi, strength 335 of all ranks and 317 horses, and on January 1, 1877, were present at the Imperial Assemblage when Her Most Gracious 1877

1877 Majesty Queen Victoria was formally proclaimed Empress of India. On this occasion a trumpeter of the Regiment was on duty, and the silver trumpet used was presented to the Fifteenth and is now in the Officers' Mess. Lieut.-Colonel Swindley and Troop Sergeant-Major Nicholson received the medal which was struck in honour of the occasion. The Regiment marched back to Meerut on January 19 on the conclusion of the ceremonies, and during this year was ordered to change quarters to Umballa—an order which was subsequently cancelled.

On November 23 The King's Hussars were inspected by H. E. General Sir Paul Haines, Commander-in-Chief in India.

1878 In the early part of 1878 some change was made in the armament of the Regiment, the men being armed with the Martini-Henry carbine, while the staff sergeants, troop sergeant-majors, and trumpeters received the Deane and Adams muzzle-loading revolver.

On May 27 of this year it appeared from the published programme of reliefs that the 15th Hussars were to move to Lucknow during the next cold weather, but before this change could take place events on the north-west frontier of India were to call The King's Hussars once more into the field, and on October 1 an order was received directing the Regiment to prepare to proceed on active service in Afghanistan.

From the time when, in the autumn of 1842, the Amir Dost Muhamed was restored to his kingdom, he had remained, until his death some twenty years later, on good terms with the British Government, and particularly with the two men—John Lawrence and Herbert Edwardes, through whom his intercourse with the Governor-General was for the most part conducted. In 1863 he died and was succeeded by his son Shere Ali, whose reign was greatly harassed by constant conflict with his brother and nephew, and the attitude of the Indian Government during this period was too impartial to be altogether pleasing to Shere Ali. "The ill-feeling which thus began was gradually increased by various unfortunate circumstances, until matters were brought to a crisis by the reception of a Russian Mission at Kabul in 1878. At that moment affairs in Europe were so disturbed that war between Great Britain and Russia seemed almost inevitable. In these circumstances it was impossible for the Government of India to remain inactive when the Amir of Afghanistan conceded to Russia a sign of intimate friendship which he had consistently denied to

the British.”¹ It was then decided to send a mission to Kabul, but when the advance party under Major Cavagnari rode to Ali Musjid in the Khyber and demanded passage, this was refused and the mission withdrew. An ultimatum was then sent to the Amir Shere Ali, and no reply being received from him within the period of grace, war was declared against the ruler of Afghanistan on November 21, 1878. 1878

The general situation on the frontier had for some time past been engaging the attention of the Government of India, and when it seemed tolerably certain that an advance into Afghanistan would have to be undertaken, Sir Frederick Haines, the Commander-in-Chief, recommended, on August 10, the equipment of four columns, “known respectively as the Kurram column, the Quetta reinforcement, the Kandahar Column, and the Kandahar Reserve Division,”² but the columns as actually decided upon were finally detailed as under in a General Order dated November 19.

1. The Kurram Valley Column, under Major-General Roberts, V.C., C.B.

2. The Multan Division (afterwards 1st Division Kandahar Column), under Lieut-General Stewart, C.B.

3. The Quetta Reinforcement (afterwards 2nd Division Kandahar Column), under Major-General Biddulph, C.B.

4. The Peshawar Valley Field Force, under Lieut.-General Sir S. Browne, K.C.S.I., V.C., C.B.

And there were subsequently assembled in addition :

5. The Kandahar Column Reserve Division.

6. The Punjab Chiefs' Contingent.

It was the second of these columns—of an approximate strength of 187 officers, 7,117 other ranks, and 60 guns—that the 15th Hussars were directed to join; and on October 15 the Regiment left Meerut in three troop trains and proceeded by rail to Multan, where it was concentrated by the afternoon of the 18th. The strength of The King's Hussars was as under :

Officers, 20. Sergeants, 29. Farriers, 5. Trumpeters, 7. Corporals, 18. Privates, 320. Horses, 389. Followers, 244. Ponies, 165.

The undermentioned officers accompanied the Regiment :

Colonel J. E. Swindley.

Major G. Luck.

Captains H. Langtry, W. White, H. Hall, G. D. F. Sullivan, and A. Smirke.

¹ *Official Account of the Second Afghan War*, pp. 1 and 2.

² Rait, *Life of F.M. Sir F. P. Haines*, p. 241.

1878 Lieutenants A. G. Holland, J. H. Sewell, M. Allfrey, H. L. Daly,
Hon. R. Leigh, Hon. A. Manners, A. W. D. Campbell, A
Middleton (adjutant).

Paymaster R. Sheehy.

Quartermaster S. H. Staniland (returned sick to base November
18).

Surgeon-Majors J. A. Hanbury, J. Warren, and W. Venour.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE SECOND AFGHAN CAMPAIGN

OCTOBER 1878 TO JANUARY 1881

A HALT of four days was made at Multan, and here preparations for the onward march were as far as possible completed. The 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, which had been in garrison at Meerut with the Fifteenth, went on by train to Sukkur, but The King's Hussars marched towards Chachaer Ferry on the Indus opposite Mithankote, via Bhawalpore, Khanpore, and Zharpore—a total distance of 156 miles from Multan, covered in thirteen marching days. Zharpore was reached on November 5, and a halt was made till the 16th, and here field service clothing and swords were issued to the native followers, while the British soldiers were called upon to hand in such things as helmet spikes, blacking and shaving brushes. Here, too, the first death of the campaign occurred in the Regiment—Private Cleeve of A Troop dying suddenly on the 12th from heart disease. 1878

Up to this the troops had carried with them the E.P. double-poled tents, but here the Sepoy *pals* were issued, each holding twenty-two men.

On November 16 the Regiment marched from Zharpore six miles to Chachaer Ferry, and moved on the following day by squadrons to Mithankote, crossing the Indus, here about 700 or 800 yards wide, by the steamers *Lawrence*, *Chenab*, and *Frere*. At Mithankote were found mule and elephant batteries and the 25th Punjab Infantry; here Quartermaster Staniland was sent back sick to the base, Troop Sergeant-Major Merrick taking his place, and Sergeant Campbell going to E Troop as Troop Sergeant-Major.

Mithankote was left after a halt of six days, and, marching straight across country through what was practically desert, the Baluchistan frontier was crossed on the 27th, and camp was pitched "in a fine hollow down among the hills in an old river bed. Beautiful clear, cold water."¹

The strength of The King's Hussars on this day was as under: Officers, 19; other ranks, 378; horses, including chargers, 441; ponies, 153; followers, 778; camels, 1,040.

From here a severe march of ten days, through the inhospitable

¹ For much of this chapter the compiler of the History is indebted to the diary kept by T. C. Hamilton, 15th Hussars, and to a copy lent by Captain H. Wilberforce Bell.

1878 hills of Dera Bughti, brought the Fifteenth to a place called Koon-dilani, some few miles from which was the entrance to the Bolan Pass. "The entrance is marked by two or three large domed pillars of curious architecture. Our way hence lies through the bed of the Bolan River over rolling stones and shingle. Cross the river eight times. The pass at first is 700 or 800 yards wide, then narrows after three or four miles to 180 or 200 yards. Gravelly cliffs on both sides. Not much ascent so far; encamp in an opening nearly circular; very stony. Carry with us five or six days' supply of grass and *jowari*."

During six days The King's Hussars were moving through the Pass, having on some marches to cross the river as many as a dozen times; the track was so narrow and stony that occasionally an advance could only be made in single file; the ground so hard that pegs could not be driven into it and tents had to be fastened down with, and horses picketed to, large stones; the cold so intense that the men could not remain for many minutes at a time in the saddle, and, crossing the famous Dasht-i-Bedaulat, or "Plain without Wealth," "the bread and meat were frozen rigid, and even the tea and rum that some carried in the water-bottles were almost solid ice." The horses of the Hussars lived from Saturday afternoon, the 14th, till Monday afternoon, December 16, on one quart of what was little better than liquid mud; and the ponies, camels, and bullocks did not get even that, while travelling during this time some forty-six miles heavily laden. On the last march into Quetta, which was reached on the 17th, the Hussars passed a native follower of General Biddulph's force sitting dead and frozen stiff by the embers of a tiny fire.

Only a very brief halt was made at Quetta, where was A.-B. Royal Horse Artillery, the 59th Regiment, and the 2nd Battalion 60th, and when, on December 20, the Fifteenth moved on again towards Afghanistan, they left eleven sick men behind them. On the 23rd the Regiment reached Arambi Karez in the Peshin Valley, and here Christmas Day was spent; at Abdulla Khan-ka-Killa, a few miles farther on, General Stewart's column was collecting, the greater part of it having marched by the Gwajha Pass, near Gulistan Karez, over the Khwaja Amran range.

It may now be convenient briefly to review the preliminary operations conducted up to date by the Field Force in Southern Afghanistan. Major-General Biddulph, who had been nominated to command the portion of this force known as "the Quetta Reinforcement," had arrived at Quetta on November 9, and occupied

himself chiefly in arranging for the large camp there already springing up, in reconnoitring the country about Kuchlak, and in examining the roads leading towards the Afghan frontier. About the same time a forward movement by a comparatively small force, which the Major-General accompanied, was made into the Peshin Valley, and by December 4 the examination of the Khojak, Khojani, Roghani, and Gwajha Passes was begun.¹

In the meantime the First or Multan Division, under Lieut.-General Stewart, had been steadily advancing from Multan and up the Bolan Pass, and by December 8 Stewart reached Quetta and assumed command of the Southern Afghanistan Field Force. It was decided to advance by the Khojak and Gwajha routes, and preparations to improve both were at once set in hand. On December 26 General Stewart moved his head-quarters to Gulistan Karez, and from here issued orders for the advance of the Field Force in two columns on separate lines of route, and to converge in the Takht-i-Pul district. The right column was formed by the Second Division, under General Biddulph, advancing by Chaman and the Khojak; while the First Division on the left, with the Field Force Head-quarters, followed the Gwajha route, with the exception of the 15th Hussars, one horse, and two field batteries, which moved by the Khojak. The joint advance-guard of the two divisions was placed under Brig.-General Palliser, and was again divided as under into two columns.

Left or Gwajha Column— General Palliser.	{	123 sabres, 15th Hussars.
		219 sabres, 1st Punjab Cavalry.
		2 guns, A-B, R.H.A.
		419 rifles, 25th Punjab Infantry.
		539 rifles, 32nd Pioneers.
		266 rifles, 2nd Baluch Regiment.
Right or Khojak Column— Colonel Kennedy.	{	4th and 9th Companies, Sappers.
		79 sabres, 15th Hussars.
		300 sabres, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
		30 sabres, 3rd Scinde Horse.
		2 guns, A-B, R.H.A.

On December 26 the 1st Squadron under Major Luck, with whom was Captain Hall, Lieutenants Holland, Leigh, and Campbell, moved across the Khojak to join the advanced cavalry, being followed

¹ *The Official Account*, p. 151, shows Colonel Swindley, 15th Hussars, as commanding a cavalry brigade in the Reserve Division under General Primrose, but this brigade was never formed, or at any rate Colonel Swindley never took command of it.

1878 on the 28th and 29th by the Head-quarters and the 2nd and 3rd Squadrons. The descent was very precipitous, and a troop horse fell down the *khud*. On the 28th a party of one officer, one sergeant, and 20 other ranks was detailed as escort to Lieut.-General Stewart.

The 1st Squadron, having crossed the Khojak, pushed on by Chaman to Spin Baldak, and after a day's halt here moved on eight miles to Lashkar, where a halt of three days occurred, after which it marched another eight miles to Shah Pasand. The 2nd Squadron marched through Spin Baldak, where Head-quarters and the 3rd Squadron now were, and eventually these two squadrons united at Mel Manda.

1879

Action near
Saif-u-din,
Jan. 4.

On January 4¹ the two columns of the respective advance guards moved in concert from the Mel Valley into the Takhta Valley by the Ghlo and Kurkura Kotals. Major Luck, with the 1st Squadron 15th Hussars and 28 sabres of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, was ordered to make a reconnaissance of the Kurkura Kotal by which the left column was moving. On emerging from a low pass and nearing the Kurkura Kotal, some Afghan scouts were seen retiring over it, and on debouching into the open country on the other side, the valley was found to be swarming with the enemy's cavalry. Major Luck immediately formed his detachment into two lines, the first composed of one troop of the 15th Hussars and of the small party of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, with the second line of one troop of the 15th Hussars in support. In this formation the detachment moved forward at a gallop to meet the advancing hostile cavalry, who, however, turned about when the troops got to within 200 yards of them, and retired, firing as they went. Our cavalry pursued for some distance, but the country being full of ravines and very stony, they halted, dismounted, and opened fire with their Martini-Henry carbines, the effect of which was seen to be that a few saddles of the retreating foe were emptied.

At this time, *pace* Le Messurier,² the position was this: "About 150 sabres of the 15th Hussars and 1st Punjab Cavalry, with some of the staff, on one side of the Kurkura Kotal, and the two guns, the infantry and the baggage on the other in the Mel Valley, two miles at first probably intervening; but the cavalry were all on the move forward and the distance separating us from

¹ *The Official Account of the Second Afghan War* says "On the 5th January," but this would appear to be a mistake. The account here given of the action that follows is largely taken from the *Official History*.

² *Diary of Major Le Messurier, Brigade Major R.E.*

the main body rapidly increased. The enemy's horsemen were seen on the hills ahead, and then disappeared from view." 1879

Meanwhile the advance party of the right column, with which was the 2nd Squadron of The King's Hussars, also came in sight of a body of hostile cavalry, and Colonel Kennedy, pushing on with his mounted men and guns, engaged the Afghans. These withdrew across the Ghlo Pass, where General Palliser had heard the guns in action, and, accompanied by the cavalry under Major Luck, he reached the north side of the Ghlo Pass in time to charge a body of the enemy's cavalry retiring before Kennedy.

Le Messurier's description of what happened seems very clear and reliable. "Then came walk, trot, draw swords, and the pace increased to a smart canter, the ground being still very stony and undulating. There was need for speed, for a lot of horsemen could be distinguished ahead, issuing from this gorge and trending off to our left behind other hills. We must have gone three miles at a pretty stiff pace and the horses were getting blown, when right in front of us came some 200 horsemen, which were at once pronounced to be the enemy's cavalry; they seemed to hesitate and then moved off, until whatever hesitation they may have had seemed to vanish, for they fired and then galloped off. Luck and his men soon got mixed up with them, but at a little distance it was impossible to distinguish them from our own native cavalry, and when close they could only be known by a peculiar fur cap, like a small bearskin, with a red scollop of cloth in front over the forehead. Their *poshtins* were the same as those worn by the native cavalry, the carbines were slung, they wore swords and long boots, and the very horse accoutrements were in the same style as our own cavalry. The whole scene can be described or rather best imagined as a scrimmage, knots of men and single horsemen circling and pursuing in every direction, with here and there a prisoner standing beside the man who had captured him, and now and again a heap of clothes on the grass, some Afghan who had fulfilled his days."¹

Just after Major Luck had re-formed his party, the advance of Kennedy's force, accompanied by the 2nd Squadron, issued from the same gorge and was at first taken for the enemy—indeed, several curious mistakes of this kind were made during the day and are recorded by Le Messurier.² "In the first place," he writes, "the Afghans themselves on issuing from the pass saw the 15th Hussars and Native Cavalry, and yet they pronounced at first that the horsemen were their own cavalry coming on from Kandahar; then the

¹ Diary, p. 29.

² *Ibid.*, p. 30.

1879 15th K.H. took Kennedy's men for the enemy, . . . and one man of the 15th was out as a scout and actually, for a time, did left flanker to a party of the enemy!"

The whole force now, with the exception of a strong picquet, retired to camp in rain and darkness. The 1st Squadron encamped at Saif-u-din on the Dori River, and remained there the next day. The 2nd Squadron returned to its old camp at Mel Manda, where the Head-quarters and the 3rd Squadron joined it that evening. The enemy numbered from 1,000 to 1,200 horsemen, and their loss was estimated at 100 killed and wounded, while 8 prisoners were taken. In the force with General Palliser, Major Luck was slightly wounded, Privates Collins and Brigham were badly wounded and five other Hussars slightly; three of the 1st Punjab Cavalry were also wounded. The Fifteenth had 2 horses killed, 3 wounded, and 2 missing.

Captain Hon. R. Leigh's diary of this date contains the following:—

"I had the misfortune to break my sword at the first cut I gave an Afghan. A point seems to be the really good way with our swords. . . . We must have travelled about 30 miles during the day and our horses had had no water. Corporal Dodgson (on baggage guard) left it, ran an Afghan through after a long chase, acted No. 6 at an R.H.A. gun, and then returned to baggage guard."

The enemy retired through Dej-i-Haji to Kandahar, retreating thence two days later to Herat.

On the 6th the 15th Hussars were concentrated at Dej-i-Haji, where on the day following news was received of the evacuation of Kandahar by the troops of the Amir, and on this day, the 7th, the force moved to Khushab on the Tarnak river, about seven miles from Kandahar. On the 8th Lieut.-General Stewart, with the 1st Brigades of each Division, marched into and through the city of Kandahar, entering by the Shikarpur gate on the south, and passing out by the Kabul gate, outside which he encamped. The procession was led by the 15th Hussars, followed by A-B, R.H.A., 1st and 2nd Punjab Cavalry, E-4 and D-2 R.A., 3rd Peshawar Mountain Battery, Jacobabad Mountain Battery, 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, 70th Foot, 25th Punjab Infantry, 32nd Pioneers, 2nd Baluch Regiment, and No. 9 Co. Sappers and Miners. There were also present detachments of the 8th Bengal Cavalry and 19th Bengal Lancers.¹

¹ The *Official Account* reminds us that "the advance on Kandahar was not effected without considerable wastage in transport. Many of the hired camels were in poor condition when first engaged, and their owners did not accompany them to Kandahar; 11,912 dead

The troops remained for a week in camp about a mile to the east of the city, and then on the 14th, leaving in Kandahar a garrison under General Nuttall, two strong columns moved out to execute reconnaissances in force to the east and west, to Kalat-i-Ghilzai and to Girishk on the Helmand under Stewart and Biddulph respectively. The Fifteenth accompanied the first of these columns and moved a day's march in advance with the Cavalry Brigade, A-B, R.H.A., 8th Bengal Cavalry (3 Troops),¹ and 19th Bengal Lancers—under Brig.-General Fane. Le Messurier gives the “marching-out state” of the 15th Hussars as 17 officers, 361 effectives of other ranks, and 15 sick; 564 public and 120 private followers, 419 horses, 157 ponies or mules, 252 camels, 12 bullocks, and 47 tents. 1879

The Cavalry Brigade accordingly marched on January 14 seventeen miles to Robat, the 1st Squadron of the Fifteenth forming the advance guard, and reached Kalat-i-Ghilzai in six more marches. Forage and supplies generally were very short on this march, there was but little grain to be got, and not enough wood was obtainable for cooking the men's rations. There is in Hamilton's diary a manuscript note that “between the 1st and 24th January 1,000 camels died of cold and hunger—pitiful to see them: no one's fault, could not get anything to eat or any shelter. Horses frequently on one pound and a half of grain per diem: used to eat their ropes and pegs in the night.” 1880

On the last march but one before reaching Kalat-i-Ghilzai, a Sowar of the 19th Bengal Lancers was murdered, being shot in the back and his horse and carbine carried off.

On reaching Kalat-i-Ghilzai it was found that the garrison had decamped the day previous, leaving only one or two old guns behind them. Here the main body of the First Division remained encamped until February 2, the time being utilised to obtain a complete survey and reconnaissance of the surrounding country, in gauging the temper of the tribesmen, and in the collection of supplies.

Towards the end of January two reconnoitring parties were despatched into the Arghandab and Arghastan Valleys, neither of which was at the time well known. The first of these started on the 24th and was accompanied by D and E troops, 15th Hussars, under Captain White, with Captain Smirke, Lieutenants Allfrey and Manners; it marched to Sehlu, whence large quantities of grain were sent back to Divisional Head-quarters, and, after a thorough

camels were counted on the road between Chaman and Kandahar after the first advance.” See note to p. 165, Official Account of the Second Afghan War.

¹ Of the rest of this Regiment two troops were at Peshin and one at Quetta.

1880 reconnaissance and survey of the whole district, returned by Arghasu, Chinartu, and Soznai to Kandahar, where the column arrived on February 28. The other force left Kalat-i-Ghilzai on January 26, and with it went A and C Troops under Captain Langtry, with Lieutenants Holland and Leigh. Moving by Akram Khan and Wali Muhammad Kala, this column crossed the Khushk-i-rud Valley to Sundarzai on the Arghastan River. The only noticeable incident of the march was an attack made on the camp at Wali Muhammad Kala by three ghazis, supported by a small body of armed men on foot and a few horsemen. The leading men were shot down as they dashed into the camp, and the rest immediately fled up the hills, pursued for some distance by the Gurkhas with the column. With this exception no hostility or opposition was met with either from the people of the villages or their chiefs. On February 21 this force marched five miles to Mandi Hissar, where it was broken up, the troops of the 15th Hussars rejoining the Head-quarters of the Regiment, then at Mandi Hissar *en route* to India.

During the absence of these columns only B and F Troops remained at Head-quarters, and on February 2 these marched from Kalat-i-Ghilzai—where a garrison had been left under Brig.-General Hughes—and returned with the Lieutenant-General and the Head-quarters First Division to Kandahar, which was reached on the 11th by the Division. On this march a man of the Regiment named Christian died of cholera. The Fifteenth, being now under orders to return to India, owing to the intended substantial reduction of the Southern Afghanistan Field Force, did not go back to Kandahar, as it was arranged that those troops returning to India should form part of a column which, under Major-General Biddulph, was to proceed by the Thal-Chotiali route into the Derajat, thus opening up a road the probable value of which had long been urged by the military authorities. The Head-quarters, then, of The King's Hussars remained in camp at Robat—where D and E troops rejoined on the 12th—from February 9 to 20, when a move was made to Mandi Hissar, where, as already stated, A and C Troops rejoined Head-quarters from the Arghastan Valley expedition. Here too the escort which the Regiment had provided for Lieut.-General Stewart returned, accompanied by the following complimentary letter to Colonel Swindley :

“ Sir,

“ CAMP KANDAHAR, February 19, 1879.

“ *When directing the return of Lieut. Sewell and the detachment 15th Hussars from Escort duty, Head-quarters Field Force, I*

am directed by the General Officer Commanding to inform you of his satisfaction at the way the duties have been performed, and at the intelligence shown by Lieut. Sewell and the men of the detachment, and he trusts you will be good enough to inform them of his full appreciation of their good services. He further wishes me to express to you his satisfaction with the way your Regiment generally has conducted itself during this field service, and the assistance he has received from it in Signalling, Reconnoitring, and at duties at all times.

“J. HILL, Colonel,
“A.A.G. Field Force.”

On February 23 the Fifteenth commenced the first stage of their return march to India, the first day taking them to Dej-i-Haji, following thence the old road to Chaman at the foot of the Khojak, which was reached on the 28th. The strength on returning to India was as under :

19 officers, 369 other ranks, 422 horses, including chargers, 461 followers.

At Chaman so heavy a fall of snow had taken place that to cross the Khojak was impossible, and it was not until March 4 that the Regiment was all over the range and encamped at Killa Abdulla in the Peshin Valley ; on the 8th the march was resumed in heavy rain, to Sayad Pind, and thence very slowly on to Khushdil Khan Ka Killa at the head of the Peshin Valley, where another halt was made to wait for the remainder of the troops ordered to march by the Thal-Chotiali route. The Fifteenth had now halted thirteen days to nine marches since leaving Mandi Hissar. It was not until the 17th that the Regiment was again on the move, Bolozaï being reached on the 19th by an ascent even steeper than that of the Khojak ; and while halted here the column was increased by the arrival of General Biddulph with the Peshawar Mountain Battery, the 70th Foot, 8th Bengal Cavalry, and 32nd Pioneers.

A few days were spent in reconnoitring in different directions—F Troop under Captain Sullivan visiting Gwal—and the force then marched on the 24th to Yusaf Kuch and Spera Ragha, the track being chiefly along a river bed, and then, crossing a pass 8,500 feet high, descending gradually into the Bori Valley at Chimgan. The troops returning to India by this route were formed into three columns. Major Sandeman moved with the first, the troops being under Major Keene, 1st Punjab Cavalry, and consisting of two guns Punjab Mountain Battery, 2 guns Bombay Mountain Battery,

1879 1 squadron 8th Bengal Cavalry, 1 squadron 2nd Scinde Horse, and the 1st Punjab Infantry. With the second column was Major-General Biddulph, and it contained the 15th Hussars, 2 guns Peshawar Mountain Battery, 9th Company Sappers, 32nd Pioneers, and 1st Gurkhas; while the 70th Foot and remainder of the 8th Bengal Cavalry formed the third column under Brig.-General Nuttall.

During this portion of the march every precaution was taken against surprise and for meeting attack; the baggage was placed in the centre of the column, and the heights along the route were crowned by infantry; and that these precautions were necessary was proved by an attack being made on Major Keene's party at a place called Baghao, by some 3,000 tribesmen from the Zhob and Bori Valleys, who lost heavily, while they inflicted upon us only seven casualties.

After the next march—to Biani—the Chotiali route followed by the advanced party was quitted, and a return made to the Bori Valley, which was pursued so far as Shoran, where, turning south, the Luni Valley was crossed, and the next three marches led over very difficult ground, alternately crossing a series of hill ranges and following the intervening valleys. The weather was now getting perceptibly warmer, the snow had long been left behind, and the water-supply had begun to occasion anxiety. At Baladaka the route by Chotiali joined that taken by the main body; and the next day's march was a difficult one over the high and almost trackless Han Pass. Another 16 miles brought the column to the head of the Larghari Valley, and after another march it arrived at Nehr-ka-Kote, where was a small round mud fort occupied by the troops of the Reserve Division, which had been sent up to open out the two passes which lead across the Suleiman Range into Baluchistan. The most northerly of these two passes was chosen for the return route of The King's Hussars; and as the troops were to march individually to India by one or other of these passes, the force was here broken up. On April 11 the Regiment left Nehr-ka-Kote, being inspected prior to departure by Major-General Biddulph, who took leave of it in a complimentary speech, and marching by Haji-ka-Kote, Daki-Kote, and Rakhi, reached Fort Munro through the Chachar Pass on the 14th. Five more marches brought the Fifteenth again to the Indus at Dera Ghazi Khan on the 19th, and on the two following days the troops crossed over to the left bank, the river being here about a mile and three-quarters in width.

Three more marches, and the Regiment arrived at the banks of the Chenab, and having crossed it in a steamer which made three trips, men and horses were entrained on the left bank, the whole of the Fifteenth being back in their old quarters at Meerut by April 25. Here they were met by the depot, left behind on the departure of the service troops for the front six months previously, and which was composed of 1 officer, 8 non-commissioned officers, 51 privates, and 44 horses. At Meerut was also a draft of 52 men which, under Captain Beck and Lieutenant Douglas, had reached Meerut from England on December 18 previous. On February 3, 1879, a reinforcement of 63 men and 65 horses, with Captain Beck, Lieutenants Douglas and Burke—the last named from leave in England—had left Meerut to join the Regiment in the field, but its onward movement had been countermanded on arrival at Multan, whence it had rejoined the depot.

The distance marched from Multan until the Chenab was crossed in April 1879 was 1,260 miles, the greater part over wild, rough country totally deficient of roads. Water and forage were frequently very scanty, and although The King's Hussars were disappointed of seeing so much active service as they might have wished, yet the hardships endured and the severity of the work demanded of all ranks must have run very closely the experiences of many who had preceded them in the Regiment. The small losses in men and horses speak well for the physique of the one and the condition of the other; only 36 horses were killed or destroyed during the campaign. The following remarks are by an officer who served in Afghanistan with the Regiment: "In rough numbers we took to Afghanistan 400 horses, viz. 200 Arabs, 100 country-breds and 100 Australian horses. The want of water and the long marches in the Dera Bughti country and Lower Baluchistan, followed by the intense cold in Afghanistan, especially at Kalat-i-Ghilzai, and at all times scarcity of fodder, caused numerous casualties, especially with the country-breds and Australians.

"Of the Arabs we lost 2 per cent.

" "Country-breds 15 " "

" "Australian-breds 25 " "

"The above do not include losses in action at Takht-i-Pul."

The "marching-in" strength of the Fifteenth on April 25 was 18 officers, 367 other ranks, and 360 horses.

Copies of the despatches of Lieut.-General Stewart and Brig.-General Palliser, dated respectively March 25 and January 5, 1879, may here conveniently follow for record:

1879

SAIF-U-DIN, *January 4.*

No. 163k, dated Kandahar March 25, 1879.

"From Lieut.-Gen. D. M. Stewart, C.B., Commdg. Field Force, Kandahar.

"To the Quartermaster-General in India.

"I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that on the 4th January last, the troops

Brigadier-General C. H. Palliser, C.B., Commanding.

RIGHT COLUMN.

A-B, R.H.A., 2 guns.

15th Hussars, 79 Sabres.

2nd Punjab Cavalry, 200 Sabres.

3rd Scinde Horse, 30 Sabres.

LEFT COLUMN.

A-B, R.H.A., 2 guns.

15th Hussars, 123 Sabres.

1st Punjab Cavalry, 219 Sabres.

25th P. N. I., 419.

32nd Pioneers, 539.

2nd Baluch Regt., 266.

4th and 9th Companies, Sappers and Miners.

forming the advance guards of the 1st and 2nd divisions of

the force under my command, then in

movement towards Kandahar, engaged

the enemy's cavalry. The columns of this

advance were moving in concert by two

separate kotals from

the Mel Manda Valley towards that of Tukt-i-Pul, the left along the kafila route by the Kurkura, and the right by the Ghlo Kotal, in such order that the movement of a body of Afghan Cavalry through the latter was not observed by the column passing through the former kotal. The firing of the guns of the Horse Artillery with the right, however, drew the cavalry of the left advance to that side, and the enemy retiring in order from the Ghlo Kotal was vigorously charged and broken. The advance which followed brought our troops in contact with the enemy's supports, and firing was continued by the infantry until dusk, Saif-u-din having been occupied about an hour before. The enemy numbered from 1,000 to 1,200 horsemen in all, and their loss is estimated at 100 killed and wounded, the casualties on our side being :

"One officer and six men of the 15th Hussars wounded ; one Jemadar and 3 sowars of the 1st Punjab Cavalry wounded.

"I am much indebted to Brigadier-General Palliser, C.B., for the success obtained on this occasion, and I have much pleasure in endorsing the opinions expressed by him regarding the conduct of the affair and the behaviour of all those who had the good fortune to take part in it."

Dated CAMP SAIF-U-DIN, January 5, 1879.

1879

"From Brigadier-General C. H. Palliser, C.B., Commanding the Advance.

"To the Assistant Quartermaster-General, Field Force.

"I have the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, an action yesterday, the 4th January, between the advanced forces under my command and the enemy.

"Pursuant to Field Force orders, the left column of the advance under my immediate command (strength as per margin) was marching across the Mel Valley from Shah Pussand's village near Hauz-i-Ahmed, to encamp at its present position in the Tukt-i-Pul Valley, and the right column under Colonel T. G. Kennedy, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, was simultaneously moving from Killa Futteh-

LEFT COLUMN.	RIGHT COLUMN.
<i>A-B., R. H. A., 2 guns.</i>	<i>A-B., R. H. A., 2 guns</i>
<i>15th Hussars, 123 Sabres.</i>	<i>15th Hussars, 79 Sabres.</i>
<i>1st Punjab Cavalry, 219 Sabres.</i>	<i>2nd Punjab Cavalry, 200 Sabres.</i>
<i>25th Punjab Native Infantry, 419.</i>	<i>3rd Scinde Horse, 30 Sabres.</i>
<i>32nd Pioneers, 539.</i>	
<i>2nd Baluchis, 266.</i>	
<i>4th and 9th Companies, Sappers and Miners, 117.</i>	

oolah to encamp at the three water karezes fronting the Ghlo Pass, leading from the Mel to the Tukt-i-Pul Valley. I had already despatched through the Kurkura Pass (my line of route) into the Tukt-i-Pul Valley a reconnaissance consisting of 100 sabres of the 15th King's Hussars and 28 sabres of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, the whole under the command of Major Luck, 15th King's Hussars. About 1 p.m. I received a note from that officer, saying that he had exchanged shots with the enemy's scouts, and that they were retiring before him.

"About the same time a letter from Colonel Kennedy reached me, to the effect that he had information of the intention of the enemy to oppose us in the Tukt-i-Pul Valley, and suggesting that a reconnaissance in force should be made from both columns through the passes in our respective fronts. I assented to this proposal, and ordered him to carry it out on his side, and at the same time sent word to Major Luck to fall back and draw the enemy on to the fire of our guns, which were coming on. Taking all the available cavalry and the two guns, A-B, Royal Horse Artillery, under the immediate command of Lieutenant C. H. H. Mayne, acting under the orders of Captain R. G. S. Marshall, the Officer Commanding the Battery, who was present, we trotted through the pass. The road being very rough and stony, I then ordered the

1879 guns to come on at a steady pace, and galloped forward with my Brigade-Major, Captain H. R. Abadie, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, and Major C. S. Maclean, 1st Punjab Cavalry (Colonel R. H. Sankey, R.E., and Major A. Le Messurier, R.E., also accompanied me) to join Major Luck, who was halted about a mile on this side, the north side, of the pass. He reported that he had tried to draw the enemy on, but that they would not engage, and kept at a distance. He had dismounted some of his men, who used their carbines with effect—having emptied several saddles and captured one prisoner and some baggage.

“Throwing out a line of scouts, we advanced parallel to the course of the Kadani river, over very undulating ground (steep-sided and stony ravines), and presently sighted the enemy in detached groups of horsemen on the ridges, about a mile distant. We were endeavouring to get near them, they retiring as we advanced, when artillery fire was heard from the Ghlo Pass on our right. Concluding that Colonel Kennedy was engaged, and that an opportunity would offer itself of attacking the rear of the enemy opposed to him, we changed our direction for the north end of that pass. At the same time I sent orders as follows:—To Captain Marshall—For the guns and escort to continue on the kafila road (the ground we had been going over being impracticable even for horse-artillery). To Lieutenant-Colonel N. Barton, 25th Punjab Infantry, Commanding the Infantry—To bring the baggage through the pass; to hold it (the pass) with the 32nd Pioneers, under Lieutenant-Colonel H. Fellowes, and to push on the remainder of the infantry to the guns. Continuing at as rapid a pace as the nature of the ground would admit of, after going three miles, we neared the mouth of the Ghlo Pass as if coming from the Kandahar direction—one troop of the 15th Hussars, commanded by Captain H. Hall, and the detachment of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, led by Captain J. R. B. Atkinson, in the first line, supported by a troop of the 15th Hussars, commanded by Lieutenant A. G. Holland; Major Luck being in command of the squadron of Hussars.

“I found the enemy debouching from the Ghlo Pass to the number of not less than 300 cavalry, in compact bodies, moving steadily in a northerly direction along the foot of the mountains, and presenting their left flank towards us. I was very doubtful on approaching the enemy, who were in three squadrons, as to whether they were friends or foes, being half-inclined to think by their steady movement that they might be Colonel Kennedy's cavalry; but doubt did not last long, for Major Luck, who had joined his own scouts, raised his sword and gave a cheer. This being responded to heartily by our whole body, Hussars and Sowars, showed, on the other hand, to the objects of our gaze, that we were not the friends coming to their aid which they seemed to take us for.

“On our nearing them at a charging pace, the enemy gave us a volley, which killed two horses of the Hussars. Our determined attack soon, however, changed their show of resistance to a complete rout; they were pursued along the base of the hills, suffering as heavy a loss from our men’s swords as the tired condition of our horses and the stony ground enabled them (the men) to inflict. Not knowing but that more of the enemy might still be in the pass, I ordered Captain Hall to rally his troop, while Majors Maclean and Luck, with their men, continued the pursuit some distance further. Presently a body of cavalry issued from the pass, and approached us. Owing to a duststorm which was then blowing it was difficult to distinguish whether they were Afghans or not. Captain Hall dismounted some of his men with the intention of giving them a volley prior to attacking them, if foes; happily, before this could be done, it became evident that we were being joined by Colonel Kennedy and his force of cavalry and horse artillery (the latter having been purposely marked). Majors Maclean and Luck now rejoined. 1879

“Force engaged on north of the Ghlo Kotal; 4 Staff Officers, 100 sabres, 15th King’s Hussars; 30 sabres, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

“It was found that our loss had been as follows: One officer (Major Luck), one non-commissioned officer, and five troopers of the 15th Hussars wounded; two of the latter, Privates Brigham and Collins, severely; two horses killed, three horses wounded, and two horses missing. Of the 1st Punjab Cavalry—three sowars wounded, one, Ram Rukha, severely; one horse killed, one horse severely wounded, and one horse missing. Of the enemy, twenty-four were counted dead on the field and six prisoners taken, of whom two were severely and one slightly wounded; these are now in the hospital of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, receiving careful attention; nine horses also captured. Many more wounded (men and horses) of the enemy got away. All the wounds on our side were from sabre cuts. The wounded were promptly attended by Surgeon C. J. McCartie, 2nd Punjab Cavalry. Our own being a long way in the rear, doolies and a stretcher were provided by Surgeon-Major E. C. Markey, in medical charge of Royal Horse Artillery with Colonel Kennedy’s force. It being now 3 p.m., leaving Majors Maclean and Luck to bring their men and wounded to the proposed site of camp, I returned with Colonel R. H. Sankey and Major A. Le Messurier, R.E., towards Saif-u-din, with the intention of selecting ground for the encampment of the force. On emerging from the ravine in which lies the village of Saif-u-din, I found the infantry and guns in position under Colonel H. Moore, C.I.E., who had in my absence assumed command. Large bodies of the enemy’s cavalry were reported as being some distance in front; they were firing distant shots at the

1879 detachment of the 1st Punjab Cavalry (gun escort) under the command of Captain H. De la M. Hervey, 1st Punjab Cavalry, who had advanced to drive them back. Having selected a site for camp, I permitted the officer commanding the Royal Horse Artillery, Captain Marshall, to fire a few rounds at these groups of sowars, which he did apparently with good effect; the enemy dispersed, but did not retire; a few men of the artillery and scouts advanced, dismounted, and opened fire at 500 yards, as I considered it useless expending any more artillery ammunition at such scattered objects; still the enemy did not retreat, but remained circling about. I therefore ordered three companies of the infantry to be brought up, but by some mistake four companies of the Baluchis, under Lieutenant-Colonel G. Nicholetts, supported by the 25th Punjab Native Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Hoggan, advanced. After a few rounds from two companies of the 2nd Baluchis, the effect of which could not well be ascertained owing to the coming darkness, the whole force, with the exception of a strong picquet, was retired to camp. Strong patrols during the night (which passed quietly) failed to find any trace of the enemy.

"From a reconnaissance this morning it was discovered that they had retired towards Kandahar. I have every reason to believe that the enemy in the Tukt-i-Pul Valley numbered from 1,000 to 1,200 cavalry. No infantry were seen on this side of the Ghlo Kotal, those opposed to Colonel Kennedy having retreated to the mountains. The enemy's loss could not have been less than 100 killed and wounded during the day. I have since been informed that they have admitted this loss to be correct. I beg to bring to the favourable notice of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, Colonel T. G. Kennedy, Commandant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and Commanding the Right Column of the advance, and the officers named by him. Colonel Kennedy has on this and all other occasions since he has been under my command rendered valuable and most willing services, for which I feel deeply indebted.

"Of the officers under my personal command, I beg to recommend Major Maclean, Commandant, 1st Punjab Cavalry, for his forward and gallant conduct, which was but consistent with the high reputation gained by him on former fields. Since the commencement of my service in this campaign this officer has always been associated with me, not only as Commandant of his Regiment, but also as political officer with the troops I have commanded, and he has rendered very valuable assistance obtaining information and in collecting supplies; Major G. Luck, commanding the squadron of the 15th Hussars, whose dash and spirited leading of his men could not have been surpassed; Captain J. R. B. Atkinson, 1st Punjab Cavalry, who led his men gallantly, and by his opportune aid in cutting

down an Afghan who, on foot, was aiming his carbine at close quarters at Captain Abadie, probably saved that officer's life; Captain H. R. Abadie, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers (Brigade-Major), whose zeal and judgment were, as usual, prominently useful to me; Captain R. G. S. Marshall, A-B, Royal Horse Artillery, for the precision with which his guns were served; Lieutenant the Honourable Rupert Leigh, 15th King's Hussars, who (in the unavoidable absence of Captain E. B. Bishop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, my Aide-de-Camp, on signalling duties) acted as my Orderly Officer.

"I desire here to bear testimony to the cheerful alacrity with which the officers and men of the squadron of the 15th Hussars have shared with their comrades of the Punjab Cavalry all the onerous and fatiguing duties attaching to Light Cavalry in the Field.

"The conduct of the following Native officer and men deserves special mention, and I beg to recommend them as worthy claimants for the distinction of the Order of Merit—Jemadar Huknewaz Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry, who was wounded on the right hand in a personal encounter with one of the enemy, whom he killed. Sowar Mahomed Takhi, of Captain D. S. Cunninghame's 1st Punjab Cavalry Detachment, who remained behind to pick up a comrade, whose horse had been shot dead, in face of a large body of the enemy. Sowars Ram Rukha and Akhmat Khan, who gallantly rescued a dismounted trooper, Private J. Lowe, 15th Hussars, who was in danger of being cut off by the enemy, when Ram Rukha and his comrade charged in a most gallant manner. The former received a severe wound in the encounter."

*List of killed, wounded, and missing in the Action fought at
Saif-u-din on January 4, 1879.*

CORPS.	KILLED.			WOUNDED.					REMARKS.
	Sergts.	Drms.	R. & F.	E. Offs.	N. Offs.	Sergts.	Drms.	R. & F.	
A-B, R.H.A.	
15th Hussars	1	...	1	...	5	7 2 horses killed, 3 wounded, and 2 missing.
1st Punjab Cavalry	1	...	...	3	4 1 horse killed, 1 wounded, and 1 missing.
2nd Punjab Cavalry	
3rd Scinde Horse (det.)	
25th Bengal N.I.	
32nd Bengal N.I. Pioneers	
29th Bombay N.I.	
Bengal Sappers and Miners 4th and 9th Companies	
Total	1	1	1	...	8	11

1879

Names of officers wounded :

Major G. Luck, 15th Hussars, slightly.

Jamadar Huknewaz Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry, slightly.

On July 5, 1879, Lieut.-Colonel George Luck assumed command of the Regiment *vice* Colonel J. E. Swindley, whose five years' term of command had expired on the 29th of the previous April. In the same *Gazette* Captain Langtry was promoted major and Lieutenant Holland captain.

1880

In the following October notification was received of the approaching return of The King's Hussars to England, and ten men who volunteered to remain in India were transferred to the 10th Hussars ; but in January 1880 it was announced that, owing to the unsettled state of affairs at the Cape, the 1st Dragoon Guards which were then there quartered, and were to have relieved the Fifteenth in India, could not at present be spared.

In the *London Gazette* of November 19, 1879, Lieut.-Colonel George Luck was appointed a Companion of the Bath for services in Afghanistan.

On February 10, 1880, the Fifteenth were ordered again to hold themselves in readiness for active service in Afghanistan. The result, however, of the "warning" received was merely that the Regiment was posted to the "Afghanistan Reserve," and matters seeming tolerably quiet beyond the Indus, there appeared to be but small chance of the services of The King's Hussars being actually required ; officers and men were consequently permitted to go away on leave as usual, subject to their being within easy recall. In July, however, the news of the disaster to General Burrough's force at Maiwand reached India, and on the 31st of that month the Regiment again found itself placed under orders for active service in Southern Afghanistan. Having recently been augmented by a draft from England of 2 officers and 48 of other ranks, the Fifteenth were able to take the field at a strength of 20 officers and 380 non-commissioned officers and men.

Of the above draft the following extract may here be given from the log of H.M.S. *Jumna*, by which it journeyed to Bombay :

"Friday, 9th day of April, 1880, 1.35 p.m. Lowered lifeboat to pick up H. Davis, A.B., fallen overboard accidentally from steam pinnace, Lieutenants Savage and Thomson, R.N., and de Crespigny, 15th Hussars, who jumped overboard to try and save Davis.

Ordered to
Afghanistan
July 31

"1.50. *Boat returned, having picked up Lieutenants Savage, Thomson, and de Crespigny, but having failed to see anything of H. Davis.* 1880

"1.55. *Up boat and proceeded 37 rev^{us}.*"

The following were the officers now present with the Regiment :

Lieut.-Colonel George Luck, C.B., in command.

Major Langtry.

Captains White, Beck, Hall, Sullivan, and Holland.

Lieutenants Sewell, Burke, Daly, Hon. R. Leigh, Hon. A. Manners, Browne, Gordon, Pocklington, de Crespigny, and Holland.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Douglas.

Surgeon-Major Venour, A.M. Corps.

Veterinary-Surgeon Gillard.

Leaving Meerut by three troop trains on August 9, 10, and 11—A and C troops in the first, B and E in the second, and D and F in the third—the Regiment reached Sibi, near the eastern entrance to the Bolan Pass, between the 15th and 17th, having endured in the train five days of intense heat, from the effects of which several men and horses died, and many men were invalided back to India. After a few hours' rest during the hottest part of the day, the Head-quarters of the Regiment started for Pir Chowky, distance 17 miles, where it arrived at 2.30 a.m. on the 16th. The baggage ponies supplied for the use of the Regiment, being for the most part unserviceable, caused great delay, while a portion of the regimental baggage had to be abandoned on the road in order to get the baggage guard under cover before the sun rose. According to the *Official Account*, p. 592, the temperature in tents was from 120°-130° between Sibi and the Bolan Pass.

Notwithstanding the heat and difficulties of transport, two squadrons of The King's Hussars arrived at Quetta on the evening of August 20, having accomplished the journey of 98 miles from Sibi in less than five days. The comparative coolness of the last two marches had had a good effect upon both men and horses, but all were more or less worn out from want of sleep, and were thankful when the order was here given for a day's halt. This order was, however, repeated from day to day until the troops at Quetta, knowing that General Roberts was marching from Kabul to Kandahar, began to fear that he would be able to effect the relief of the garrison of the last-named place without the assistance of the Southern Army.

While the Fifteenth are awaiting further orders at Quetta, we may here take the opportunity of briefly stating the measures which had

1880 been taken and which were in progress for the relief of Kandahar from Quetta.

The news of the disaster at Maiwand had reached Brig.-General Phayre in Quetta on the morning of July 28, and he was at once in consultation with the authorities at Simla as to the best measures to be adopted for the relief of the citadel of Kandahar, into which General Primrose had somewhat precipitately withdrawn the whole of his available force. Lord Roberts¹ has stated that "the Government . . . looked to Quetta rather than Kabul as the place from which Kandahar could be most conveniently and rapidly succoured"; but Sir Frederick Haines, the Commander-in-Chief in India, was from the first in favour of a relief force advancing also from Kabul, since any movement from Quetta would not meet the possible contingency of an advance by Ayub Khan upon Ghazni.² All detached posts between Kandahar and Chaman were withdrawn; measures were taken for safeguarding the line of communications, now seriously troubled, from Sibi to Chaman; reinforcements were ordered to join the force in South-west Afghanistan; and the preparation of a column to relieve Kandahar from Quetta was pushed forward with all possible despatch, although many circumstances combined to hinder and retard the work.³ By the end of August General Phayre, who had now been given the rank of Major-General, had completed the collection of his force, transport, and supplies, and was ready for a forward move across the Khojak. The 15th Hussars now found themselves in the Cavalry Brigade, commanded by Brig.-General H. C. Wilkinson, and composed of the following regiments:

- 15th King's Hussars, Lieut.-Colonel George Luck, C.B.
- 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry (2 squadrons), Major Stopford.
- Poona Horse (1 squadron), Major Erskine.
- 2nd Scinde Horse, Major Carpendale.
- 2nd Madras Light Cavalry (1 squadron), Captain Warner.

At last the Regiment received orders to leave Quetta, and it marched out on August 24 escorting two batteries of artillery; four days later it reached Killa Abdulla, distance 52 miles, and here the onward march was further delayed. On August 30 Major-General Phayre crossed the Khojak with the greater part of his force, leaving the Head-quarters and 2 squadrons of the 15th Hussars behind at

¹ *Forty-one Years in India*, vol. ii. p. 335.

² Rait, *Life of Sir Frederick Haines*, pp. 306, 307.

³ For a full account of all the steps taken, see *Official Account of the Second Afghan War*, pp. 586 et seq.

Killa Abdulla, with orders to act against some refractory tribes ; but on the evening of the 31st an order was received directing the Regiment to march at once and overtake the Force. Leaving camp at 6 p.m., the Fifteenth crossed the Khojak Pass during the night, and, marching on after two hours' halt, came up with General Phayre at 4 p.m. on September 1, having marched a distance of 42 miles in 22 hours, the last 25 miles being over a waterless plain ; many camp followers succumbed to thirst, and the few baggage animals remaining with the Regiment were completely exhausted. The water at the camping-ground being brackish, the thirst of men and horses could not be quenched until the afternoon of September 2, when the force halted in the Mel Valley. Owing to the contradictory orders received, the followers and baggage marched 74 miles in 54 hours.

As to this march, the *Official Account of the Second Afghan War* has the following : "On the 1st September the advanced force reached Gatai ; but unfortunately the water, which ought before the arrival of the troops to have been brought to that place from a *karez* 17 miles to the east, had not yet flowed to within $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of it. The cavalry and artillery, therefore, under the command of Brig.-General Wilkinson, had to push on to Muhammad Amin without halting, thus performing a very trying waterless march of 26 miles. Two squadrons of the 15th Hussars, under Lieut.-Colonel G. Luck, actually marched from Killa Abdulla to Muhammad Amin, a distance of 42 miles, without a single case of sore-back."¹

On September 2 the Cavalry Brigade, No. 2 Mountain Battery, Sappers and Miners, and detachments of the 16th and 27th Bombay Infantry occupied Mel Karez, and the rest of the force reached Muhammad Amin. Next day the advance was continued, the cavalry arriving at Abdur Rahman, within 26 miles of Kandahar ; but here General Phayre received news of the complete victory gained two days previously by Sir Frederick Roberts over the forces of Ayub Khan, and the object of the advance from Quetta to Kandahar was thus entirely removed. A few scattered parties of the enemy were seen making their way into the desert, and some of their baggage was captured by a squadron of the Fifteenth under Captain White.

The Regiment moved on towards Kandahar, and remained encamped in the vicinity of that city until September 28, when, leaving with General Macpherson's Brigade, it marched to rail-head, which had by now been brought up to Pir Chowky at the foot

¹ *Official Account of the Second Afghan War*, p. 597.

1880 of the Bolan Pass. This place was reached on October 11. The total distance marched during this, the second, phase of the Afghan War was exactly 500 miles, making a total covered during the whole campaign of 1,760 miles.

The casualties during the campaign were as follows:

Lance-Sergeant Lynch	died August 11.
Sergeant Jackson	„ „ 12.
Lance-Corporal Cunningham	died August 12.
Private Carter	„ „ „
„ Booth	„ „ „
„ Barnfather	„ „ „
„ Cooper	„ „ „
„ Parker	„ „ 16.
„ French	„ „ 31.
„ Weston	„ September 22.

While the following men of the Regiment also died shortly after the return to India from the direct effects of the campaign:

Private J. Smith.
„ Bovey.
„ Addy.
„ Harman.
„ Almond.

“Although the Southern Afghanistan Field Force had thus been unsuccessful in its attempt to gain the honour of relieving Kandahar, yet this ill-success could not deprive it of a very large measure of praise and credit for hard work conscientiously performed in the face of disheartening difficulties. ‘The heat during the day,’ wrote Major-General Phayre, ‘was sometimes very great, occasioning excessive thirst, which the brackish water of some places failed to quench, and in addition injured the health of a great part of the force. Our transport cattle were good, but weak from want of grain and forage; most of the cattle attendants had deserted. We had few commissariat subordinates, and only one transport and one commissariat officer; consequently a vast amount of departmental work devolved on the troops themselves, who, to their lasting credit, performed it cheerfully and well. . . . All showed by their conduct that they meant to succeed in thoroughly accomplishing the honourable duty which they were called on to perform.’”¹

On October 19 the Regiment proceeded by rail to Mian Mir,

¹ *Official Account of the Second Afghan War*, p. 599.

and whilst encamped there The King's Hussars furnished a squadron as escort to the Viceroy during the Lahore Durbar, and took part in the review of the troops from Afghanistan held by His Excellency on November 12. On the 26th the Regiment returned to Meerut, but, being now under orders for England, before leaving Mian Mir it had handed over all its Arab and Persian horses to the 8th Hussars, those of other breeds going to the King's Dragoon Guards. Twenty-five men also volunteered for other cavalry regiments remaining in India. 1880

Suddenly in December, while preparing for embarkation for England, orders were received to take over the saddlery of the King's Dragoon Guards, and sail at once for Natal. The reason for this sudden change of plans was the outbreak of the Boer Rebellion in the Transvaal, where the Dutch had risen with the avowed intention of throwing off the British sovereignty. They had, with some astuteness, chosen a very favourable time to commence operations. The hands of the Cape Government were full with the Basuto War, so no help could be expected from it; Sir G. Wolseley had sent away the only cavalry regiment that remained in the country; and, lastly, Sir Owen Lanyon had quite recently allowed a body of 300 trained volunteers, mostly, if not altogether, drawn from among the loyalists, to be raised for service in the Basuto War—a serious drain upon the resources of a country so sparsely populated as the Transvaal.¹

Ordered to
South Africa
Dec. 1880.

Leaving Meerut by train on January 2, 1881, the Fifteenth embarked at Bombay on the 9th on board H.M. troopship *Euphrates*, and sailed the following day, in company with the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, and a battery of Field Artillery—F-3 R.A. 1881

Before leaving India, His Excellency General Sir Frederick Haines, the Commander-in-Chief, was pleased to publish a General Order recounting the services of certain regiments that were suddenly ordered from India to South Africa, the 15th King's Hussars being mentioned in the following terms:

“The 15th Hussars have been called upon to proceed twice to Kandahar. On the first occasion the Regiment was engaged in the successful action at Saif-u-din in which the superiority of our Cavalry was conclusively shewn thus early in the campaign—a superiority which was maintained throughout the operations of the war. On the second occasion the 15th were hurried up to the relief of Kandahar, but were unfortunately too late for the action of the 1st September; the Regiment,

¹ Rider Haggard, *The Last Boer War*, p. 124.

1880 however, under exceptionally difficult circumstances proved its admirable discipline and efficiency, and now after all the hardships it has so recently undergone, leaves the country in perfect order. . . . In bidding farewell to these distinguished Regiments Sir Frederick Haines had hoped to be able to wish them a speedy and a happy return to England, but England claims their services in another quarter of the globe, a call most heartily and cheerfully responded to. This may delay their return for a while, but His Excellency knows full well that the opportunity thus offered to them of adding to the lustre of the British Arms and to their own renown will be utilised to the utmost.

“ By Order.

(Signed) “ G. R. GREAVES, Major-General,

“ A.G. in India.”

CHAPTER XIX

JANUARY 1881 TO JANUARY 1913

ON January 25 The King's Hussars arrived at Durban, and 1881
disembarked the next day, all being in camp by 10 p.m.;
the following officers were present with the Regiment:

Lieut.-Colonel G. Luck, C.B., in command; Major Langtry; Captains Beck, Hall, Sullivan, and Holland; Lieutenants Sewell, Burke, Daly, Hon. A. Manners, Gordon, Pocklington, de Crespigny, C. Manners, and Coke; Quartermaster Staniland, and Veterinary Surgeon Gillard; whilst the following arrived shortly afterwards from England: Captains Symes-Bullen and Smirke, Lieutenants Douglas (adjutant), Hon. R. Leigh, Browne, and Holland, joining at Newcastle, on February 24.

The strength of the Regiment at this period was 23 officers and 368 non-commissioned officers and men.

While the Fifteenth were on their journey to South Africa communication between Pretoria and "Natal had been interrupted. Potchefstroom was besieged; every English garrison in the Transvaal was cooped within its fort or improvised defences; and the whole administration, the executive, the civil and social life of the Government and English party had collapsed throughout the country";¹ while two days after the Hussars landed at Durban, General Colley had suffered a serious repulse at Laing's Nek, where the road from Maritzburg in Natal crosses the border into the Transvaal.

Writing from Mount Prospect to Sir Evelyn Wood on February 4,² Sir George Colley described his future plans: "I shall add the 15th Hussars, 2/60th, and 92nd to the field force under my personal command, giving me about 2,200 infantry, 450 cavalry, and 8 guns and gatlings. From the troops remaining in Natal, viz. 83rd, 97th, 6th Inniskillings, and two batteries of artillery, I propose to form a second column, under your command, to be assembled at Newcastle, and used either to co-operate by a flanking movement, if the Boers mass such large forces here as to make that necessary, or to support, and occupy, and pacify Wakkerstroom, Utrecht, etc. If all goes well here, and the troops are not unduly delayed by the rains, I hope to be in a position to move forward about the 20th, about which time your troops will be beginning to assemble at Newcastle; and if we clear the Nek satisfactorily I shall probably

¹ Butler, *Life of Sir George Pomeroy Colley*, p. 270.

² *Ibid.*, p. 295.

1881 leave you one regiment at Wakkerstroom, and push on with a lighter column to Pretoria."

Unfortunately, however, "the South African summer was at its worst; the roads were quagmires; the rivers were in flood; progress by men on horseback or on foot was slow; progress on wheels was slower still. Natal is a land of contradictions. Its summer is wet; its winter is dry. When the dry weather has hardened the clay tracks which are called roads there is no forage for transport animals. When the wet and warm weather has covered the hillsides with grass the tracks have become quivering sloughs, the brooks are deep and rushing rivers."

On January 27 Colonel Luck received orders to send one squadron on to Newcastle, to be there mounted, and A and F troops¹ left accordingly at 9 a.m. on the 28th, on which day news was received of General Colley's defeat that morning at Laing's Nek. Leaving the rest of the Fifteenth at Durban to take over horses which were being sent round from Cape Town, Colonel Luck left Durban with B and part of D troops by rail for Pietermaritzburg on the 29th, took over some remounts next day, and started on the 31st by march route for Ladysmith, via Howick, Estcourt, and Colenso. Sixty more horses, which had been locally purchased by Lieutenant Daly, were taken over at Ladysmith, and the march was resumed on February 8 to Sunday's River, a report being received on the road that the little column was to be attacked. On the next day's march—during which 54 more horses were received—a despatch was handed in from the officer commanding at Newcastle urging Colonel Luck to press on to Newcastle owing to General Colley's defeat on the Ingogo River; Colonel Luck had, however, received very strict orders that he was to wait to be reinforced by the 60th Rifles should there be any likelihood of his party being attacked *en route*. He accordingly pushed on to and halted at the Biggersberg Nek, where it was reported to him that a large force of Boers² had assembled between him and Newcastle ready to dispute the advance of the reinforcements.

On the 14th and 15th the 60th and 92nd reached the Biggersberg Pass—Sir Evelyn Wood accompanying the Highlanders. On the 15th Sir Evelyn went out with a small escort of the 15th Hussars to reconnoitre, finding no signs of the Boers on the Natal side of

¹ Under Captain Beck, with Captain Sullivan, Lieutenants Pocklington, Daly, and Hopkins, 9th Lancers, attached while on leave in South Africa.

² Sir Evelyn Wood states (*From Midshipman to Field-Marshal*, vol. ii. p. 108) that the strength of this force was given him as from 800 to 1,500 men.

the mountains, but on the Ingagane River some 200 of the enemy were noticed crossing over into the Free State. 1881

An immediate advance was now made on Newcastle, which was reached without opposition on February 17.

"I ascertained in the course of conversation," writes Sir Evelyn Wood, "that Sir George had no information of the left flank and rear of the Boers, and suggested that I should go as far as was necessary to see if there were any considerable number of troops in the Wakkerstroom district, and at 11 p.m. on the 19th I left Newcastle, and crossing the Buffalo with a hundred Hussars we proceeded to a hill overlooking Wakkerstroom, and ascertained there was no large force of the enemy in that direction."¹ Sir Evelyn returned next evening, having ridden sixty miles, and went back on the 22nd to Pietermaritzburg.

On this occasion Sir Evelyn Wood was accompanied by Captain Hall's squadron of The King's Hussars; but, according to Colonel Luck's diary, this reconnaissance was made on the 18th, the party returning to Newcastle at 6 p.m. on the 19th, on which date Colonel Luck was told by Sir George Colley that he was to command the cavalry of the force.

The general inspected and addressed the regiments of the Indian contingent on the 21st, and on the 22nd The King's Hussars, with the other troops lately arrived in the country, marched to the Ingogo River, small hostile patrols being seen in the distance, but no opposition was met with; on the 23rd Captain Beck's squadron and the 92nd Highlanders joined the camp at Laing's Nek, the Head-quarters of the Fifteenth returning to Newcastle, some eighteen or twenty miles to the south.

The military situation about this time has been stated² to be as follows: "Entrenched at Mount Prospect were about 800 troops—the original column of invasion, less the losses at Laing's Nek and at the Ingogo; at Newcastle two complete battalions of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, a reinforcement for the Naval Brigade with two guns, and some infantry drafts. On the road from Durban were two more infantry battalions, a regiment of cavalry, a force of mounted infantry, and a battery of artillery, destined to form the second column of invasion under Sir Evelyn Wood. In addition to these troops, two regiments of cavalry and 1,500 infantry were about to leave England and India for Natal. In the Transvaal no change had taken place. The garrisons at Wakkerstroom, Leyden-

¹ Wood, *From Midshipman to Field-Marshal*, vol. ii. pp. 110 and 111.

² Butler, *Life of Sir George Colley* pp. 336 and 337.

1881 burg, Pretoria, and Potchefstroom were still closely invested. With the exception of Potchefstroom all were well supplied with food. That place, however, was known to be already short of supplies. On the Boer side the position at Laing's Nek had been strengthened, both in defences and in number of men. The forces sent south of Newcastle had been ordered back to the Nek. It was evident the Boer leaders had determined to resist to the utmost at that point."

In the late General Butler's *Life of Sir George Colley*, he says that there can be no doubt that the British commander had, ever since his repulse on January 28, been obsessed with the thought of retaking Laing's Nek, and that gradually the idea had taken shape in his mind of effecting its capture by occupying the Hill called Majuba, a gigantic bastion flanking the Boer lines, but known to be occupied by a Dutch picquet only during the daytime. Colley told nobody of his intentions; to few did he communicate anything of the idea he was forming in his mind; and when on the 24th, before daybreak, the general and his staff left the camp at Mount Prospect with an escort of the 15th Hussars, all who gave the subject any thought believed that the reconnaissance foreshadowed at most a movement against the *eastern* flank of the Boer position at Laing's Nek.

Action at
Majuba
Feb. 26

When, on the night of February 26, General Colley moved out from his camp to occupy Majuba Hill, the whole force detailed to accompany him consisted of seven companies of infantry and a detachment of the Naval Brigade, the whole numbering 554 rifles. *En route* to Majuba Hill two companies of the 60th Rifles were dropped on a ridge connecting the Imquela Mountain with Majuba; and at the foot of this latter a company of the 92nd Highlanders was left to keep up communications and make an entrenchment to cover the horses, which could proceed no farther, as well as any impedimenta, which had here to be left. About 5 a.m. on the 27th this company was joined by one of the 60th sent out from camp, and about 11 a.m. a troop of the 15th Hussars arrived escorting the rations for the men of the 60th. This troop was commanded by Captain Sullivan, accompanied by Lieutenants Pocklington and Hopkins. These had been sent out in accordance with orders received in camp, by flag signal from the top of Majuba Hill, about 9.30 that morning. The first intimation that any disaster had occurred was brought to this party by a wounded man of the 58th, escaping from the mountain, and who was brought into the entrenchment by a Hussar sent out for the purpose. Every preparation to hold their ground was made by the small party, many

wounded men being brought in by the Hussars; and so soon as the Boers had effected their capture of Majuba, some 600 or 700 of them appeared on the left flank of the entrenchment. The post was almost surrounded when a signal was received from the camp to retire at once. The retreat had to be made under a very heavy fire at close range, Captain Sullivan's troop being placed on the right flank to cover the retreat in that direction. 1881

The artillery in camp at Mount Prospect tried to support the retirement by fire, but one or two shells falling among the led horses of the Fifteenth caused some to stampede. On this occasion Lieutenant Pocklington behaved with great gallantry; Lieutenant Hopkins' horse had broken away, he was very much exhausted and called to Pocklington, who turned, took Hopkins up on his horse behind him and carried him into safety.

The party eventually regained the camp with a loss of 4 killed, 11 wounded, and 22 prisoners; and of these the casualties among the Hussars were Troop Sergeant-Major Campbell and Private Corns killed—the former by concussion of the brain from falling down some rocks—Private Leaver severely wounded, and Sergeant Holderness taken prisoner.¹ One horse was also killed.

Earlier in the morning—about 8.45—a message had been signalled into the camp at Mount Prospect by General Colley on Majuba Hill: "Order up 60th and 15th Hussars from Newcastle to leave this afternoon and try and get in to-morrow morning." This order was received by Colonel Luck at 10 a.m. on the 27th, and he was directed to leave all wagons and move with the 60th as lightly and as quickly as possible. He had advanced five miles on his road when he heard of Colley's disaster, and then halted and sent back to Colonel Vibart at Newcastle, recommending that the force should return for the protection of that place.

This was approved by Sir Evelyn Wood, who has recorded² that "the effect of their move would have been to leave the ammunition and the twelve days' supplies at Newcastle, with 250 sick and wounded, guarded by a hundred men, in order to put 700 more men into Prospect Camp, where there were already 1,200 soldiers, and would also have added a march of 17 miles and one more difficult river, through which the supplies would have had to be dragged."

Sir Evelyn Wood was himself at Pietermaritzburg when he received the news of General Colley's defeat and death, and started

¹ For a good account of this affair, see Carter's *Narrative of the Boer War*, pp. 293-298.

² *From Midshipman to Field-Marshal*, vol. ii. pp. 111 and 112.

1881 for Newcastle on the 28th, on which day D troop of the 15th Hussars, under command of Captain Bullen, with whom was Lieutenant de Crespigny, was ordered from the camp of the Regiment at Newcastle to proceed down the Newcastle-Pietermaritzburg road to escort in Sir Evelyn Wood. To do this it had to cross the Ingagane River, and to find the drift—although it was close to camp—was a work of unusual difficulty owing to the extreme darkness of the night. When found too it was a question whether the troop would be able to cross, as the rain which had fallen in torrents had made the passage—dangerous enough at times in daylight—more than usually deep and the stream was running very strongly. Captain Bullen did not hesitate; he ordered the men to go across four abreast, he leading the way himself. The horses were only just able to keep their legs and all were glad to find themselves safe on the farther bank. The troop then proceeded on its way, and eventually brought Sir Evelyn Wood into camp at Newcastle.

After the declaration of peace on March 23 the Regiment remained encamped in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, and on May 28 one squadron marched, under Captain Bullen, to Potchefstroom in the Transvaal, returning to Head-quarters on July 4.

On August 18 one squadron from each of the three cavalry regiments—the Inniskillings, 14th and 15th Hussars¹—under Lieut.-Colonel Luck, C.B., marched into Zululand as an escort for Sir Evelyn Wood, who proceeded to the Inhlazatze Mountain to interview the chiefs put in authority under the arrangements made at the conclusion of the Zulu War. When this duty was over the squadron of the Fifteenth marched to Ladysmith, where it joined the remainder of the Regiment, which had left Newcastle on September 9, arriving at Ladysmith three days later. Here The King's Hussars remained in camp until November 10, but while quartered at Ladysmith there was some prospect of further trouble with the Boers, and a reconnaissance became necessary of Van Reenan's Pass leading into the Orange Free State. Lieut.-Colonel Luck therefore, on October 25, took the Regiment out in that direction as though for an ordinary drill, and then, pushing on with Captain Bullen's troop, mounted to the top of the pass, regaining camp the same evening, having covered 78 miles.

The horses of the Fifteenth were then disposed of—some being handed over to the Inniskilling Dragoons, others to the Mounted

¹ With the squadron of the 15th Hussars were Captains Sullivan and Holland, Lieutenants H. Holland, C. Manners, and Hon. R. Leigh. Captain Bullen also accompanied the party, but not on duty.

Infantry, while some were sold by auction ; and on November 10 the Regiment marched for railhead at Pietermaritzburg, covering the distance—114 miles—on foot in six days. Here the Fifteenth were inspected by Sir Evelyn Wood. 1881

Durban was reached on November 19, and the Regiment embarked on the 22nd on H.M. Transport *Tamar* in company with the 83rd Regiment, sailing on the following afternoon for England.

After a long and tedious voyage, during which the *Tamar* touched at Simon's Bay, Cape Town, St. Helena, Ascension, Cape Verde Islands, and Madeira, the Regiment arrived at Portsmouth on January 3, 1882, after an absence from England of 12 years and 50 days. On the following day the Fifteenth disembarked and proceeded by rail to Shorncliffe, remaining there until August, when they marched to Aldershot, and were quartered in the South Cavalry Barracks. 1882

During the Egyptian Campaign which commenced in this month, the depot of the 19th Hussars was attached to the Fifteenth, which Regiment was constantly called upon for volunteers and furnished many horses for the 19th. Amongst the volunteers from the officers whose services were accepted were Lieutenants Hon. R. Leigh, de Crespigny, and H. Holland, the last-named being severely wounded at the action of Kassassin.

On April 28, 1884, Colonel G. Luck, C.B., relinquished the command of The King's Hussars, his five years' tenure of that appointment having expired. Colonel Luck was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Field, who had exchanged to the Regiment from the 8th Hussars in June 1882, with Lieut.-Colonel Langtry. 1884

In 1884 the Fifteenth left Aldershot, Major Hall marching to Hampton Court with B and E Troops on August 29, while Major Beck with A Troop proceeded to Kensington, the Regimental Head-quarters, and remaining troops, moving to Hounslow.

On September 16 an order was received to prepare a detachment of 2 officers and 43 non-commissioned officers and men to form part of a Camel Corps to be raised for service in Egypt ; and on the 26th Captain Holland, Lieutenant Coke, 2 sergeants, 1 trumpeter, and 40 privates embarked at Plymouth, having previously been sent to Aldershot with other cavalry detachments to be clothed and equipped. This party returned to Head-quarters on July 24, 1885. 1885

Early in October 1885 the Regiment was held in readiness to move to Birmingham and Leeds, and on the 7th C and D Troops under Major Bullen marched for Birmingham, while by the 20th the Head-quarters and remaining troops were concentrated at Leeds. In

1887 April 1887 the Fifteenth relieved the 4th Hussars in Edinburgh, two troops going to Glasgow.

In May of this year Colonel Field's period of command came to an end, Lieut.-Colonel White being appointed to succeed him.

1888 On March 12, 1888, His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief was pleased to sanction the sergeant-majors and sergeants of the Regiment wearing the Badge of the Royal Crest above the chevrons—Authority, 15th Hussars dated Horse Guards, March 20, 1888.

1029

The Glasgow Exhibition was opened on May 8 by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and an escort was in attendance under the command of Lieutenant Pocklington, to whom H.R.H. was pleased to express his satisfaction at the manner in which the duty was carried out.

Later in the year—on August 22 and 23—Her Majesty the Queen visited Glasgow for the purpose of attending the Exhibition, and on each day she was escorted by the 15th (The King's) Hussars, under Major Sullivan; the following letter was received by the Commanding Officer:

BLYTHSWOOD, RENFREW,
August 25, 1888.

"Dear Colonel White,

"By the Queen's commands I have the honour of transmitting to you the Queen's gracious Pleasure and satisfaction at the way that the escort duty was performed by your Regiment on the occasion of Her Majesty's visit to Glasgow. May I also express to you my thanks for the admirable way in which the detachment quartered at Blythswood performed their duties.

"Yours very truly,

"A. CAMPBELL."

1889 Between June 13 and 29, 1889, the Fifteenth left Edinburgh and Glasgow in three parties and embarked at Greenock, proceeding thence to Kingstown, and marching from there to the Curragh, where the whole Regiment was assembled in Donnelly's Hollow by July 3. The recruits, women, and children were landed at Queens-town and proceeded thence to Cahir to await the arrival there of the Head-quarters of the Regiment in September.

On June 25 of this year Lieut.-Colonel Beck succeeded to the command. In September the Head-quarters and four troops were at Cahir, the others being quartered at Fethard, Limerick, and Waterford.

1891 In April 1891 Lieut.-General Sir F. FitzWygram was appointed to be Colonel of The King's Hussars.

By Army Orders dated December 1, 1891, the establishment of the 15th Hussars, which had been fixed at 498 non-commissioned officers and men and 325 horses, was raised to 603 non-commissioned officers and men and 350 troop horses. 1891

On June 9, 1892, the Regiment commenced its march from Cahir and out-stations to the Curragh for the summer drills—the Head-quarters arriving there on the 15th; it remained here until September 12, when it began its move to Dundalk and Belfast. While encamped at the Curragh the eight troops were, under Army Orders dated July 1, amalgamated into four squadrons under the squadron system devised by Major-General G. Luck, C.B., at that time Inspector-General of Cavalry : 1892

E and F Troops formed A Squadron.

C and D " " B "

G and H " " C "

A and B " " D "

Of the above, B squadron was quartered at Belfast, the others with Head-quarters at Dundalk.

In June 1893 Colonel Bullen succeeded Colonel Beck in command. 1893

On June 11, 1894, The King's Hussars commenced their march from Dundalk to Dublin, where the Head-quarters arrived on the 14th and took up quarters in Marlborough Barracks. While here stationed the Regiment incurred the loss of a young officer, recently joined, 2nd Lieut. de la Poer Beresford, who sustained injuries from a bullet wound due to the accidental discharge of his revolver, from which he succumbed on December 31. 1894

By Army Orders of October 1, 1894, the establishment of the Regiment was raised from 603 non-commissioned officers and men and 350 horses to 658 non-commissioned officers and men and 410 horses.

During the whole of its seven years' service in Ireland the Regiment was fortunate in maintaining the most friendly relations with the civil population. The troublous days of the early eighties had given place to a period of comparative political quietude, and, although at varying intervals the troops were confined to barracks or moved into a disturbed district for precautionary purposes, on one occasion only did anything occur in the nature of an actual collision.

This was while stationed at Cahir, when E Troop, under Captain Beauclerk and Lieutenant Aspinall, received orders to proceed to Cashel with instructions to locate a prohibited meeting which it was

1895 known it was the intention to hold in secret somewhere in the neighbourhood. The rendezvous was discovered by a N.C.O.'s patrol, upon which the troop proceeded with all haste to the spot, accompanied by a resident magistrate. On reaching the scene the mob was discovered in fierce conflict with a small body of local constabulary, and shillelagh and baton were being freely used by the respective antagonists. On the troop breaking into a gallop to clear the street, the rioters at once took to their heels and sought security behind the railings of an adjoining cemetery ; while, with the assistance of the police, Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, and other faction-leaders were arrested, and conducted on cars under escort to Cashel, where they were handed over to the civil authorities.

1896 Early in July 1896 the Fifteenth proceeded by squadrons to Aldershot from Ireland by steamer and rail via Holyhead and Willesden, and, having spent the drill season under canvas in Bourley Bottom, moved into the South Cavalry Barracks on August 25, and here, with the 3rd Hussars and the Carabiniers, formed the 1st Cavalry Brigade under Major-General Hon. Reginald Talbot, C.B.

1897 In May 1897 Colonel Bullen relinquished the command and was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel Gordon.

On June 22 The King's Hussars were present at Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee Celebration in London. One squadron under Major Mundy took part in the procession, the remainder of the Regiment assisting in lining the streets. The Fifteenth had marched to Hounslow on the 21st, where they formed part of the large cavalry concentration camp, and returned to Aldershot on the 23rd.

The following officers received the silver medal presented by Her Majesty in commemoration of her Jubilee :

Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, commanding the Regiment.

Major Frith, Brigade Major, Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot.

Major Mundy, Captain Aspinall, Lieutenants Kennard, Balmain, Cresswell, and Courage.

The Regiment also took part in the Royal Review at Aldershot by Her Majesty on July 1.

The sojourn of the Regiment at Aldershot was marred by an unfortunate fatality to Second Lieutenant Molyneux, who was thrown from his horse, while out riding, and killed instantaneously.

In August of this year the Regiment—Head-quarters and 3 service squadrons—marched to Bulford Camp, near Salisbury, via Old Basing and Andover, and there joined a large mounted force of 8 cavalry regiments, 2 horse artillery batteries, and 2 companies of mounted infantry assembled for drills under Lieut.-General Sir

George Luck, K.C.B., formerly commanding the 15th Hussars. At the end of the month the Fifteenth left Bulford to take part in the autumn manœuvres, forming part of the independent cavalry brigade of the Northern Army, thereafter moving to their new destination—Head-quarters and 2 squadrons to Shorncliffe and 1 squadron to Chatham: this last rejoined Head-quarters in March 1899. 1897

On December 21, 1898, a letter was received by Lieut.-Colonel Gordon from Count Deym, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London, forwarding, as a present from His Majesty the Emperor of Austria to the officers of the 15th Hussars, a facsimile in gold of the large gold medal with which eight officers of the Regiment were decorated for their gallantry at the battle of Villiers en Couche on April 24, 1794. 1898

On the morning of September 21, 1899, the 15th Hussars left Shorncliffe for Southampton, where they embarked on H.M. hired transport *Simla*, Captain Dowell, R.N.R., for conveyance to India. The names of the officers were as under: 1899

Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, in command.

Major de Crespigny.

Captains Hodgson, Peyton, D.S.O., Tagart, Kennard, and Balmain.

Lieutenants Bald, Pilkington, Knowles, Cresswell, Hon. W. Nugent, Walker, Courage, and Hon. H. Edwardes.

Second Lieutenants Learmonth, Barrett, Ritchie, and Hubbersty.

Captain and Adjutant Hambro, Lieutenant and Quartermaster Bell, and Lieutenant and Riding-Master Richer.

The total of each rank embarking was 22 officers, 2 warrant officers, 48 staff sergeants, sergeant-majors, and sergeants, 30 corporals, 403 privates, 43 women, and 30 children. Ten non-commissioned officers and men, with 10 women and 10 children, came out in the following transport, the *Dilwara*.

One man, Lance-Corporal Lyons, of the band, was drowned during the voyage.

About this time the relations between Great Britain and the Transvaal Republic, which had been strained for some months past, seemed likely to develop at last into the outbreak of hostilities. While the Regiment was still on the high seas in the course of its transport to India, the keenest excitement was experienced by all on board, by whom it was almost unanimously expected that each port of call might bring orders from home directing their destination to be changed to what it was now obvious must soon become the base of operations in South Africa. However, to the bitter disappointment

1899

of all concerned, these expectations were not realized, and the Regiment landed at Bombay on October 13, and proceeded thence via Deolalee to Meerut, which was reached on the 22nd, and where the Fifteenth relieved the 11th Hussars, under orders for Egypt.

Notwithstanding their misfortune in being prevented by circumstances from taking part in the campaign of 1899-1902 as a complete unit, the 15th Hussars were not unrepresented in that struggle. No sooner had war been declared than reservists commenced to flock to the Colours, and before long the mounted units of the British Army were being hastily mobilized at the Cavalry depot which at that time was at Canterbury. The veterans of the 15th Hussars were in almost every instance posted to the 8th Hussars, though a certain number were scattered among other regiments and various remount depots. The majority, with whom we are chiefly concerned, after a short period of inactivity at the Curragh, found themselves forming a strong percentage of the ranks of the King's Royal Irish, when that regiment disembarked at Cape Town in the beginning of March 1900.

With this corps they fought at Doornkop and Diamond Hill, and, after the fall of Pretoria, made a second advance along the line of the Delagoa Railway, taking part in the actions of Rietvlei and Belfast, and eventually fighting their way into Barberton, having occupied the townships of Bethel, Ermelo, and Carolina in attaining this objective; the 8th Hussars were then employed in the Western Transvaal, but during the later stages of the war, the Eastern Transvaal to the borders of Zululand was the principal scene of their operations, though some part of the 8th Hussars was for a time employed in the Orange River Colony.

The 15th Hussars have every reason to be proud of those of their veterans who represented them during the war, as they gained the highest opinion of Colonel Clowes and the officers of the 8th Hussars, and many of them attained to high position in the Regiment of their enforced adoption.

Of those serving with the Regiment at the time, it goes without saying that there was not one who left a stone unturned in his effort to escape from India, and throw in his lot with the men at the front. Of those who were successful in attaining their object, Colonel Gordon was appointed to the temporary command of the 17th Lancers, but before many weeks had elapsed he found himself at the head of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, which he led with characteristic dash and brilliancy until forced to relinquish his position owing to ill-health. There can be no doubt that the constant strain of this

strenuous period on a constitution of which Burmah and West Africa had already taken toll, laid the seeds of that debility which culminated in his death at a comparatively early age from a severe attack of pneumonia after a few days' illness. A gallant soldier and a genial comrade, his name will long be remembered by those who served with and under him.

Major Peyton, D.S.O., obtained an appointment as second in command to the regiment of mounted infantry raised by Colonel Thorneycroft, whose name is so well known in connection with the action at Spion Kop; while Captain Tagart, fresh from the Staff College, took the field as Brigade-Major of the 4th Cavalry Brigade.

Lieutenants Hambro and Knowles both embarked from India with the 16th Lancers, the former being unfortunate enough to be left with the Base Details, while the latter was attached as an Assistant Signalling Officer to the Head-quarter Staff.

Lieutenant Lord Kensington acted in the capacity of A.D.C. to General Leslie Rundle in his command of the "starving" eighth division; and Captain Ernest Bald, at a rather late period in the campaign, accepted the Adjutancy of the Bushveldt Carabiniers, and effected wonders in restoring the discipline of that redoubtable band at a time when it was somewhat in need of reorganization.

Of those officers of the Regiment who had already passed into retirement, the first to seek and obtain re-employment was Major F. C. Meyrick, who raised and commanded the 5th Imperial Yeomanry, composed of units from Northumberland and Shropshire; he was seconded in the Adjutancy by Captain W. C. Anderson, and was fortunate in having with him three other old comrades in Sergeant-Majors Bevan, Harris, and Pendry.

Lieut.-Colonel A. G. Holland soon found himself second in command of the combined Irish Horse and Duke of Cambridge's Own, while Captain Frederick Dalgety became Adjutant of the Middlesex Imperial Yeomanry.

Another Yeomanry corps gained the services of Captain Percy Coke; and Captain R. L. Aspinall, who landed at Port Elizabeth with the 3rd Yorkshire Regiment, was seconded for service with the 8th Hussars, in which he commanded a squadron composed of Lancer details, and subsequently acted as permanent galloper to the G.O.C. Cavalry Division.

Two young officers, F. H. Sykes and H. E. Norton, served in the war and later on were gazetted to the Regiment.

Among other N.C.O.'s who did duty with the Imperial Yeomanry, or with corps raised in the country, were Sergeant-Majors Foakes, Ward (Lord Roberts's Body-guard), Coles, and Rush.

1899

In the summer of the year 1900 Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Cockayne-Frith, while in command of the Cavalry Depot at Canterbury, was the victim of a fatal carriage accident. It had been evident that Lieut.-Colonel Frith, who had attained his rank at the early age of thirty-five years, was marked for a distinguished career had it not been unfortunately brought to so premature a conclusion. A capable squadron leader, he passed successfully through the Staff College, and was appointed Brigade-Major to the 1st Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot. After a subsequent period in the Intelligence Department of the War Office he was specially selected as Commandant of the Cavalry Depot at Canterbury, and though disappointed, in consequence, of taking part in the South African War, he loyally and skilfully carried out the work of mobilizing the Cavalry Reservists, a task requiring energy combined with tact. A mural tablet was placed to his memory in Canterbury Cathedral by past and present officers of the 15th Hussars, as a token of the affection and esteem in which they held him.

305 N.C.O.'s and men, who had served in the 15th Hussars at one time or another, are known to have taken part in the war. Of these 230 were reservists, 68 were men left in England when the Fifteenth went to India in September 1899, and the remaining 7 either went from the Regiment in India or served with Imperial Yeomanry: 248 were in the ranks of the 8th Hussars; 10 served with the 10th Hussars; 8 with the 14th Hussars; 24 with Remount Companies; and the remainder with various units.

The casualty list of 11 is surprisingly small: 1 man was killed in action, and 1 died of wounds; 3 were wounded, and 6 died of enteric fever. There were probably a few other old Fifteenth N.C.O.'s and men who served in some capacity or other, but it is impossible to trace them.

1900

In January 1900 the Regiment proceeded to the Camp of Exercise at Pur for a fortnight.

1901

In the next year the following letter was received from the War Office:

WAR OFFICE,
August 21, 1901.

20
No. 15th Hussars
29

" Sir,

" I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to inform you that the King has been pleased to approve the addition of the word 'The' to the

title of the Regiment under your command, which will now become 15th ('The King's') Hussars instead of 15th ('King's') Hussars.

"I am,

"Sir,

"Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) "J. H. LAYE,

"D.A.G."

On December 13, 1901, A and B squadrons—strength, 7 officers, 196 other ranks, and 222 horses—proceeded to Lucknow for duty on the departure of the 3rd Hussars to South Africa; this detachment rejoined Head-quarters on April 12, 1902, on being relieved at Lucknow by the 5th Dragoon Guards from South Africa.

In January the Head-quarters of the Fifteenth and the two remaining squadrons had proceeded by march route to Badipur Camp near Delhi for manœuvres, returning to Meerut on February 1.

On July 16 Colonel Gordon completed his period in command, and was placed on half-pay, Lieut.-Colonel de Crespigny being appointed in his place.

In the middle of November the 15th Hussars—strength, 14 officers, 445 other ranks, and 415 horses—left Meerut to engage in the largest manœuvres that had ever taken place in India; these were held in the country immediately to the south of Delhi, and covered a period from November 24 to December 22. The Regiment was in the 4th Brigade of the 2nd Cavalry Division, Southern Army. At the conclusion of the manœuvres The King's Hussars marched to a standing camp at Alipur, where they remained until January 12, 1903, taking part in all the different ceremonies connected with the Great Durbar, being brigaded with the 4th Poona Horse and the 9th Bengal Lancers.

When, on December 29, their Excellencies the Viceroy Lord Curzon and Lady Curzon, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught made their state entry into Delhi, a captain's escort was furnished by the Fifteenth for the purpose of escorting H.R.H. the Duke of Hesse whilst taking part in the procession. The officers with the escort were: Captain L. E. Kennard in command, Lieutenant Hon. J. D. Y. Bingham, and Second Lieutenant F. H. Sykes; and H.R.H., to mark his appreciation of the services of the escort, presented the First Class of the Order of Philip to Captain Kennard, and the Second Class of the same Order to the subaltern officers of the escort.

The Regiment provided one trumpeter—No. 3537, Lance-

1903 Corporal S. Smith—as one of the Heralds on the occasion of the Durbar, when His Majesty King Edward VII. was proclaimed as King-Emperor of India. The trumpet used was presented to the Regiment, and is preserved in the Officers' Mess in company with one that was sounded on the proclamation of her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, as Empress of India.

On January 12, 1903, the Regiment returned to Meerut, which was visited a week later by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught; on their departure for Bombay the Fifteenth provided an escort of 109 of all ranks mounted on Arabs.¹ The escort was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel de Crespigny, the other officers being Lieut.-Colonel Peyton, D.S.O., Major Hodgson, Captain Pilkington, Lieutenants Barrett, Ritchie, Charrington, and the Hon. J. D. Y. Bingham.

In August of this year Sergeant D. Ginn and Corporal Shoeing Smith O. R. Cuthbert of the Regiment, left India for service in Somaliland—the former being employed on the Supply and Transport, the latter at the Remount Depot, Berbera—returning in August and September 1904 respectively. Both received medals with one clasp.

On November 11, 1903, Lieut.-Colonel de Crespigny relinquished the command, in which he was succeeded by Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Peyton, D.S.O.

1904 On January 7, 1904, the Fifteenth—strength, 14 officers, 540 other ranks, and 406 horses—left Meerut to attend a Camp of Exercise near Delhi, returning to Meerut on the 18th.

In this year a Challenge Cup was offered for competition in shooting, by the Khan of Nanpara in Oudh, among the regiments of British cavalry serving in India. All the squadrons of a Regiment entering had to take part. There were at this time 36 squadrons available to compete; but the Cup was won easily by C Squadron of the 15th Hussars with 1,991 points, the squadron taking second place obtaining only 1,732. D Squadron of the 15th Hussars was third, and B Squadron of the Regiment obtained fourth place.

On November 24 the 15th left Meerut for Muttra, which was reached on December 13, the Regiment having taken part *en route* in the Cavalry Concentration Camp at Gurgaon.

1905 On January 6, 1905, Lieut.-General Sir George Luck, K.C.B., was appointed Colonel of the 15th (The King's) Hussars, *vice* Lieut.-General Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram, Bart., deceased.

A melancholy accident occurred on July 24 of this year, involving the death of a young and promising officer—Second Lieutenant A.

¹ The 15th Hussars had been remounted on Arabs and country-breds in March 1901.

Chisholm. He, accompanied by a brother-officer, Lieutenant Wells, attempted to sail up the River Jumna then in high flood. The boat was caught by a gust of wind and upset; Lieutenant Wells managed to hold on to the capsized boat, whilst Chisholm made for the shore. He was, however, quickly overpowered by the current, when Wells, seeing him in difficulties, went to his rescue, and made a gallant effort to save him. Chisholm, however, seized Wells round the neck and both sank; but Chisholm relaxing his grip on Wells's neck, and his shirt tearing, the latter officer was freed and rose to the surface, reaching the shore with difficulty, and in a most exhausted condition. Chisholm sank, and his body was never recovered in spite of every effort. He was only twenty-two years of age.

In 1905 C Squadron obtained second place in the competition for the Nanpara Cup.

At the end of November 1905 the 15th Hussars received the honour of being selected to proceed to Agra and Calcutta on escort duty to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales during their visits to those cities. The Regiment accordingly marched to Agra, and remained there from November 12 to 20, and proceeded thence to Calcutta in four troop trains on the 21st and 22nd, arriving at Calcutta on the 23rd and 24th; the strength entrained was 11 officers, 508 non-commissioned officers and men, and 525 horses.

The chief ceremonies in which the Fifteenth took part in Calcutta were:

1. The State Arrival of their Royal Highnesses.
2. Laying the Foundation Stone of the Victoria Memorial.
3. The City Illuminations.
4. The University Convocation.

On the conclusion of his visit H.R.H. presented the officers with photographs of himself and the Princess, and in thanking the Regiment for its services he remarked on its exceptional appearance and efficiency, and intimated his intention of conveying the impression he had received to His Majesty the King.

Before leaving Calcutta for Muttra by train on January 13 and 14, 1906, the Regiment gave a military display in aid of Calcutta local charities. This was patronized by Lord Minto, the Viceroy, and by Lord Kitchener, the Commander-in-Chief, and realized about Rs. 4,000, of which the net profit, some Rs. 1,800, was handed over to the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

In this year C Squadron of the Fifteenth again won the Nanpara

1906 Cup, D Squadron being only defeated by 2 points; 33 squadrons competed.

On July 3 *The London Gazette* notified the retirement of Quartermaster and Hon. Captain H. W. Bell, on the completion of a period of service extending over 38 years. He was succeeded as Quartermaster by Regimental Sergeant-Major F. C. Marsh.

1907 During the ensuing cold weather H.H. the Amir of Afghanistan visited India, and on January 3 the 15th Hussars marched to Agra—strength, 18 officers and 453 other ranks—for escort duty with H. E. the Viceroy. On the 12th of the same month a Grand Chapter of the Order of the Star of India was held, and the sequel may be read in the letter received in the year following from Lord Minto by Colonel Peyton:

“VICEREGAL LODGE, SIMLA,

“August 21, 1908.

“My dear General,

“You may perhaps remember that I promised to present the Officers of the 15th Hussars with a State Trumpet in memory of the services rendered by the trumpeter of the Regiment at the Grand Chapter held at Agra on the 12th January, 1907. The trumpet had to be ordered from home and has only just been sent to me. I hope you will understand what seems an unpardonable delay. The inscription was put on without final consultation with me, and in future years there would have been nothing, except the date, to show by what Viceroy it had been presented, so I have added my signature to the inscription—and also the regimental crest. I was anxious that there should be a distinct indication of who made the presentation, as I have been brought up to think that my clan has a connection with the Regiment, which tradition I believe says was originally ‘Elliott’s Horse,’ raised by my ancestor who defended Gibraltar and became Lord Heathfield. He spelt his name Elliott—but we who are a younger branch of the clan spell it Elliot. I only tell you this as the change in the spelling may confuse some regimental historian!

“At any rate I hope the Regiment will be pleased to accept the trumpet and banderole in recognition of their services at Agra. You were commanding them at the time, and are now their Brigadier, so I am sending it direct to you, and hope you will present it on my behalf with my best wishes for the future of the Regiment, and believe me,

“Yours very truly,

(Signed) “MINTO.”

Colonel Peyton had relinquished command of the Fifteenth on the 9th of the previous October, when he was appointed A.Q.M.G., but at the time this letter was received he was Brigadier-General commanding the Meerut Cavalry Brigade, and he visited the Regiment on August 25, 1908, to present to the officers the silver trumpet given by Lord Minto. Colonel Peyton was succeeded in the command by Major H. W. Hodgson.

In the year 1907 The King's Hussars had assisted at the inauguration of two establishments of real value to soldiers serving and discharged. In July the Union Jack Club for soldiers was opened by His Majesty the King, and the officers past and present of the Regiment subscribed £100 for a bedroom at the Club belonging to the 15th (The King's) Hussars. Later on—in September—a general meeting of officers, past and present, was held in London, Major H. W. Hodgson presiding, when it was resolved to form an Association to be known as "The 15th (The King's) Hussars Old Comrades Association," that all ranks be invited to become members, and that an annual dinner be held. The first dinner took place at the Holborn Restaurant, London, on Sahagun Day, 1907; General Sir George Luck, K.C.B., Colonel of the Regiment, was in the chair, and the dinner was an unqualified success, nearly 200 old comrades being present. At a subsequent meeting it was resolved to form a Benevolent Fund for the assistance of deserving "Old Comrades" in needy circumstances.

In December 1907 the Inter-squadron Shield for Musketry, to be competed for by cavalry regiments abroad, was won by C Squadron, 15th Hussars, for the year 1907-8; sixty squadrons competed.

In 1909 Sergeant A. Hanks and Corporal G. Voice were awarded the Gold Jewel and Bronze Jewel respectively for best and third best marksmen in India for the year ending March 31, 1909. This was the first occasion upon which a cavalryman had won the Gold Jewel. Again in October of this year Corporal Voice won the shield presented to the School of Musketry, Pachmarhi, by the Commandant of the School in 1897 in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee; this shield had not before been won by any but an infantryman.

On October 29, 1909, the 15th Hussars left Muttra by troop trains for Bombay, there embarked on the R.I.M.S. *Dufferin* on the 31st, and sailed the following day for South Africa. Before leaving the country tablets were erected in the Cantonment Churches both at Meerut and Muttra to the memory of those of all ranks, inclusive of women and children, who had died in India.

The Regiment landed at Durban on November 14 and proceeded

1909 up-country to be quartered at Potchefstroom in the Transvaal. Of those who had accompanied the Fifteenth to India in 1899, 7 officers, 2 warrant officers, and 72 non-commissioned officers and men landed in South Africa. The following were the officers who disembarked at Durban :

Majors Tagart, D.S.O., Bramwell, and Kennard.

Captains Hon. W. Nugent and Norton.

Lieutenants Barry, Curtis, Whittle, and Osborne.

Second Lieutenants Megaw, Brace, Arnott, Wheeler, Tylee, and Stanhope.

Captain and Adjutant Charrington, Lieutenant and Asst. Adjutant Wells, and Lieutenant and Quartermaster Marsh.

Lieut.-Colonel Hodgson and other officers, who had been on leave in England, landed on November 9.

There disembarked of the Regiment at Durban 4 warrant officers, 11 sergeant-majors, 8 staff sergeants, 28 sergeants, 9 trumpeters, 411 rank and file ; officers' wives 3, children 1 ; wives of warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men 37, children 48.

In Army Order No. 211 of 1909 it was announced that " His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the following regiments being permitted, in recognition of services rendered at the battle of Beaumont on April 26, 1794, and at the battle of Willems on May 10, 1794, to bear upon their Colours or appointments the distinctions as follows :

15th The King's Hussars—Willems.

1910 On June 9, 1910, while engaged in playing for the Regiment at Bloemfontein against the 9th Lancers in the Inter-regimental Polo Tournament, Lieutenant Ralph Barry's pony fell and its unfortunate rider sustained a fracture of the skull, from the effects of which he died in a few hours without regaining consciousness.

Lieutenant Barry had served in the Regiment for seven years and was a young officer of more than exceptional promise. He had already gained a high reputation not only in the performance of his military duties, but as a keen all-round sportsman. He enjoyed a most genuine popularity amongst all ranks, by whom his death, at so early a stage in his career, was greatly lamented.

In this year Corporal Durrant of the Regiment was awarded the Silver Jewel at the Army Championship Rifle Meeting held at Bloemfontein.

The 15th Hussars proceeded on manœuvres in the Rustenburg district on July 23, returning to Potchefstroom on August 11. 1910

This winter the Duke of Connaught visited South Africa for the opening of the first Parliament of the Union of South Africa, and The King's Hussars were ordered to furnish a field officer's escort to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, during their stay in Cape Town from October 31 to November 7. In accordance with the above, seven officers—Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Hodgson, Captains S. H. Charrington and the Hon. J. D. Bingham, Lieutenants R. P. Wells, and C. H. S. Whittle, Second Lieutenants J. Arnott and C. J. L. Stanhope—with 130 other ranks and 120 horses, left Potchefstroom by special train on October 25, returning on November 11. Escorts were furnished on the following occasions :

October 31.—The arrival and procession from the Docks to the City Hall and thence to Government House.

November 1.—To and from the review of troops on Green Point Common.

November 3.—The opening ceremony of the New Dock at Simonstown.

November 4.—The opening of the first Parliament of the Union of South Africa.

On return from the House of Parliament to Government House on the last-named occasion, H.R.H. inspected the escort, which filed past, and expressed to Lieut.-Colonel Hodgson his entire satisfaction with the appearance of men and horses, and at the efficient manner in which the escort had performed its duties.

His Royal Highness conferred on Lieut.-Colonel Hodgson, by command of His Majesty King George V., the Commandership of the Royal Victorian Order in recognition of having commanded the Royal escort on the occasion of the opening of the first Parliament of the Union of South Africa.

Sergeant F. Hill, who was in charge of the horses of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and staff, and who accompanied the Royal party during a great portion of their tour in South Africa, was rewarded by the Royal Victorian Medal, which was presented to him by H.R.H.

The Regiment took part in a review held on the occasion of the visit of their Royal Highnesses to Potchefstroom on November 25.

1911 The following Army Order No. 216 was published in 1911 :

“Honorary Distinction.—His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the honorary distinction ‘Villiers-en-Couche’ being in future spelt ‘Villers-en-Cauchies.’”

The 15th Hussars attended—in company with the 6th Dragoon Guards, 3rd Hussars, 12th Lancers, and 14th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery—a cavalry Camp of Exercise in the Kronstadt district from July 7 to August 11, being encamped about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the town. Strength of the Regiment—18 officers, 364 other ranks, and 304 horses.

On October 9 of this year Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Hodgson, C.V.O., completed his period in command, and his place was taken by Major H. A. L. Tagart, D.S.O.

At the end of the year Colonel Hodgson's predecessor in command of the 15th Hussars, Brigadier-General Peyton, was appointed State Herald at the Great Durbar held by His Majesty King George V. at Delhi, and read the proclamation of the accession of His Majesty.

1912 In the *Gazette* of May 13, 1912, Captain F. H. Sykes was appointed to the command of the Royal Flying Corps with the temporary rank of Major.

This year manœuvres were again held at the same season as in the year previous, but in the Pretoria district ; the Regiment attended in company with the Carabiniers, the 12th Lancers, and the 2nd and 5th Mounted Infantry.

At the Transvaal Military Tournament held at Johannesburg in October of this year S.S.M. R. R. Augood was awarded the Gold Medal for “best man-at-arms” in the mounted events.

Whilst in India the strength of a cavalry regiment was four service squadrons, but on moving to South Africa A Squadron was broken up and D Squadron became the new A. The men of the old A were distributed amongst the three remaining squadrons and a Reserve troop was formed, comprising the Head-quarters of the Regiment and the machine-gun sections. On returning again to England the Reserve troop was split up, there remaining only three Service Squadrons, this being on account of the depots formed in 1909 for cavalry recruits. The depot for the 15th Hussars was not formed until the latter end of 1911, and was called No. 5 Southern Cavalry Depot, for recruits of the 3rd, 7th, 15th, and 19th Hussars. This depot was established at Bristol.

1912 On November 8, 1912, a cablegram was received ordering the Regiment home to be quartered at Ballincollig, a destination later altered to Longmoor Camp.

The King's Hussars embarked at Durban on December 21, and landed at Southampton on January 17, 1913; the strength was 14 officers and 463 of other ranks. The following officers accompanied the Regiment: 1913

Lieut.-Colonel Tagart, D.S.O., in command.

Majors Bramwell, Hambro, and Pilkington.

Captains Hon. W. Nugent and Courage.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Muir and Lieutenant Brace.

Second Lieutenants Tylee, Hon. E. Hardinge, Liddell, and Hoare.

Major and Riding-Master Richer.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster Marsh.

During this period of foreign service the Regiment sustained the following casualties: died in India, 1 officer (Lieutenant Chisholm), 8 non-commissioned officers, 65 other ranks, 6 women and 12 children; while there died in South Africa 1 officer (Lieutenant Barry), 1 non-commissioned officer, and 1 child.

This return to England after an absence of thirteen years marks the close of the epoch with which this historical record proposes to deal. It comprises a period of something in excess of a century and a half, during which time it is evident that the 15th (The King's) Hussars have never ceased to grasp the opportunity of adding to their laurels in war, or of maintaining their high reputation for efficiency and for Hussar-like qualities in time of peace.

It is beyond all contradiction that enough has been recorded in the latter-day pages of these annals to convince all who may be interested in the doings of the Regiment, that those who have served in it of recent years have been inspired by the splendid traditions that have been handed down to them.

It is equally indisputable that those who are honoured by a place in its ranks at the present day are imbued with a similar inspiration, and that they are firmly resolved to pass on these traditions unsullied to a future generation, being assisted in the attainment of this object by a fixed determination to live up to the time-honoured and deeply revered regimental motto—

“MEREBIMUR.”

REGIMENTAL CALL



CHAPTER XX

NOTES ON UNIFORM, EQUIPMENT, MEDALS, ETC.

BY D. HASTINGS-IRWIN

UNIFORM

1759 IN the Public Record Office, there is, amongst the War Office papers preserved there, a letter in the *General Officers' Letter Book*, Volume 360, dated April 26, 1759, from Robert Napier, Adjutant-General, giving details of the Uniform and Equipment for "*Elliott's Regiment of Dragoons*" just raised. It runs as follows :

"I am ordered by His Excellency Field Marshal Lord Ligonier to acquaint the General Officers of the Clothing Board that His Lordship has approved of the Clothing of Colonel Elliott's Regiment of Dragoons as to the shape and make being suitable to the kind of service for which the Regiment is intended, viz:—A short coat, lappelled and turned-up with dark-green, white lining; and white waistcoat with a green collar; broad white buttons and button-holes; two white shoulder straps; two pairs of white linen breeches; jockey-boots and spurs. The cloak with a green collar, and lined with white.

"The saddle of tann'd leather, shaped after the old hunting-stock.

"Instead of Housings and Caps, a green saddle-cloth after the Hungarian manner, laced with white, and a red stripe, the King's cypher and crown embroidered on the fore-part; and the device of the Regiment (L. D.) on a red ground, with a wreath of roses and thistles on the back-part.

"Instead of a hat, a copper cap enamelled with black, brass crest with white and red hair; the front turned up, with the King's cypher and crown painted, or enamelled on it. A flap roll'd up behind, in order to cover the neck upon occasion. A tann'd leather cartouch-box, instead of pouch; tann'd leather shoulder-belt with a running spring-swivel, and a tann'd leather sword-belt."

This therefore may be taken as a brief description of the first uniform worn by the Regiment; and although the letter has been previously quoted in pages 6 and 7, it is repeated here *in extenso* for ease of reference.

The arms consisted of a sword, a pistol, a bayonet, and carbine attached to the shoulder-belt by the "running spring-swivel" before mentioned. There exists in Windsor Castle a picture of a private of the 15th Light Dragoons in 1759, in which this uniform is very clearly shown. (See Plate III.)

The word "short" as applied to the coat is to distinguish it from the very long one previously worn by the cavalry, but the coat originally worn by this Regiment was very much longer than the tunics of the present day. The helmet, or cap, was bound round the lower part by a green silk "turban" to match the colour of the regimental facings, with a white tassel on each of

the two tails behind. A black stock was worn round the neck, with a portion of the shirt-frill appearing below it, and the skirts of the coat were generally buttoned back at the bottom to show the white lining. The officers wore a crimson-silk sash over the left shoulder, and outside the coat, with silver loops on the collar, lappels and cuffs arranged in the same way as those on the coats of the men. The buttons, shoulder-knots, and the embroidery on the saddle-cloth were also silver. This uniform, with the alterations mentioned below, was worn until 1784.

The Inspection Returns of August 5, 1759, state, amongst other matters, that the Regiment had no bayonets, and that the sergeants had sashes, and the men brown gaiters. 1759

In this year (July 31) it was ordered that the officers and men were to have epaulettes on the left shoulder instead of shoulder-knots. Lace or embroidery was left optional with the officers, but buttonholes with lace and the slash-pocket in the skirts of the coat were directed to be continued. However, on November 15 the lace on the buttonholes of the waistcoat was ordered to be "discontinued." The Inspection Returns mention that the "men have *black* gaiters." 1764

On November 10, according to instructions from the Adjutant-General to the Clothing Board, the Regiment was made "*Royal*," and was ordered to wear *blue* instead of *green* facings. The men were ordered to wear buff waistcoats and breeches, instead of white, and the officers to wear white waistcoats and breeches, in place of red waistcoats. This note is taken from the Regimental Records; but the Order for the alteration in the colour of the officers' waistcoats, or the date of the introduction of the red ones, cannot be traced. 1766

In the Royal Warrant of December 19, 1768, the Regiment is described as the "*15th (or King's) Light Dragoons*," and a few alterations in the uniform were made. 1768

The red coats were ordered to have blue lappels 3 in. wide from the neck to the waist, with cuffs of the same colour. The buttons on the sleeve set on lengthways up the arm, but the sleeves not to be slit. The buttons on the lappels and sleeves to be set on "two and two," and to be of silver for the officers, and of white metal for the men. The waistcoats, breeches, and lining of the coats and cloaks to be altered to white. The housings and holster-caps to be white, and trimmed with "*Royal*" lace, and embroidered with the King's Crest within the garter.

The officers were ordered to wear an embroidered epaulette, with fringe, on each shoulder; the crimson-silk sash round the waist, under the coat; the sword-belt over the right shoulder; and black half-gaiters. The initials of

K

the title of the Regiment, L D, were ordered to be on the buttons of

15

both officers and men. The cloaks red, with blue capes; (collars) and the lace on the trumpeters' clothes to be "*Royal*." The men's arms were to be a carbine and bayonet, sword, and pistol. The braid was also removed from the waistcoat, which was to have cross-pockets. The sergeants were ordered to wear silver braid round the buttonholes and collar, and to have epaulettes

of the colour of the facings : also crimson spun-silk sashes with a stripe of the colour of the facings of the Regiment. The men were also ordered to wear epaulettes edged with tape, and with worsted fringe. The Inspection Returns of this year (May 6) still report the Regiment as not having any bayonets, but this deficiency seems to have been rectified in 1774.

1772 On May 13, 1772, the officers' uniforms were reported as being "according to regulations, *except the sword-belts.*" These were apparently of blue velvet with silver embroidery.

1775 A portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds of the second Marquis Townshend, dated this year, in the uniform of the 15th Light Dragoons, shows the red coat, with blue turned-down collar, blue cuffs, and blue lappels to the waist. Eight silver loops in pairs, down each side ; two below the lappels, and six on them ; the collar being buttoned down to the top buttons on the lappels. Three chevrons, with a button in the centre of each, are placed above each cuff, and a silver epaulette is worn on each shoulder. The waistcoat and breeches are white, and a crimson-silk sash knotted on the right side is worn round the waist, beneath the coat. The sword-belt, according to Regulation, is of white leather, worn over the right shoulder and under the coat, with a silver tip and buckle. Black boots are shown, and the helmet has a scarlet-hair plume along the crest, with a blue turban. The cross-hilted *regimental* sword mentioned later is clearly depicted.

1777 In January 1777, according to the Inspection Returns, the officers had silver-laced buttonholes, and the Inspecting Officer reported that the trumpeters were "*mostly foreigners, mounted on greys.*" Then follows this curious notice, "*The swords, which were very cumbersome to the men when on foot, were left behind, as is precisely by other Dragoon Regiments.*" "Behind" evidently means left on the saddles, in accordance with an Order of October 8, 1765.

1784 The Clothing Warrant of April 28, 1784, completely changed the uniform of the Light Dragoons. The red coat was replaced by a blue jacket reaching just below the hips, "looped upon the breast, and edged with white thread cord, and lined with white." Underneath this a short blue jacket was worn, reaching to the hips, and closely braided across the front. The officers' uniforms were braided with silver in the same manner as the men's, but they had tassels at the two outside corners of the braided figures on the outer jacket. The collar and cuffs were red for the 15th Light Dragoons, with breeches of white buckskin ; and boots reaching to the knee. The sergeants also wore silver looping on the jacket, and the corporals were distinguished by a silver cord round the collar and cuffs.



Helmet-plate, 1784.

A new pattern helmet was introduced at the same time, later known as "*the Light Dragoon helmet.*" It was worn by the Light Cavalry until 1812, and was a neat and serviceable headdress. It is illustrated on Plate IX., and was made of japanned leather, with a white-metal-rimmed peak, and a turban round the lower part of the head-piece, of the colour of the facings of the Regiment (in the case of the 15th Light Dragoons, scarlet). A bearskin crest covered the top, from front to rear, and a silver regimental badge was worn by the officers on

the right side (see sketch), and in white metal by the men. A red-and-white vertical plume was worn on the left side, and a narrow white-metal plate inscribed "15th Light Dragoons" was fixed in front, above the peak. The officers wore a scarlet-cloth pouch and belt, embroidered in silver, and a crimson-silk sash round the waist. A black patent-leather sabretache was introduced for the first time.

In this year the red cloaks hitherto worn by the Light Dragoon 1786 regiments were changed to blue.

Scarlet wings were added to the over-jacket as mentioned in the 1790 Inspection Returns of this year; and on November 15 "a narrow silver lace" was ordered to be worn on the sergeants' jackets instead of "the silver 'chain' hitherto in use."

The distinctive lace ever since worn by the Regiment, and known as the "*Austrian Wave*," was adopted this year; but no authority for it can be traced. The pattern is clearly shown on the cover of this book.

On July 27, 1796, a General Order was issued altering the cut of the cavalry jacket. It only came down to the waist, and was without skirts. It was laced across the front with 20 bars of braid; silver in the case of the officers, and white for the men. The officers were ordered to wear "*scale epaulettes and wings*," but whether they were adopted by the Fifteenth I am unable to say definitely. The remainder of the uniform, including the helmet, remained as heretofore, but the cloaks were ordered to be made with sleeves in future.

On April 10 the red-and-white plume was ordered to be changed to 1799 one of scarlet as a special regimental distinction.

At this period the men of the 15th Light Dragoons still wore the 1800 Light Dragoon helmet with the scarlet plume and turban; blue, white-laced jackets, buff breeches, and long boots. When dismounted they wore blue overalls strapped with leather, a black-leather mitre-shaped forage-cap; and on foot-parades long black gaiters.

This year His Majesty King George III. gave permission for the 1801 sergeants and corporals to wear a crown above the chevrons on the arm, the lace of which was to be "Royal" (*i.e.* yellow, with a blue central stripe); and at the same time authorized the waiters in the Officers' Mess of the Regiment to wear the Royal Livery, which has been continued ever since.

The great change in uniform took place this year, when the Regiment 1806 was changed from "Light Dragoons" to "Hussars"; and the Hungarian type of uniform was adopted. The jacket was blue, reaching to the waist, with scarlet collar and cuffs, braided right across the front, and with three rows of buttons; and the pelisse or "hanging-jacket" was of the same colour, trimmed all round, as well as on the cuffs, with black fur; both heavily



Officers' Silver Cross-belt Plate,
circa 1795.

laced with silver. There were three rows of buttons on the right, and two on the left side of the pelisse, and the bars of lace on the right only extended from the first to the second row of buttons, with ornamental loops at each end. On the left side, in addition, were loops to fasten to the third row of buttons on the right side. The buttons and bars of lace were placed as close together as possible. The waistcoat was of scarlet cloth with silver-lace embroidery. The pouch-belt was of scarlet leather, covered with silver lace, and showing a scarlet light on each edge, and a scarlet stripe down the centre. The pouch was of scarlet cloth, embroidered in gold. The sash was of crimson-silk cords, with gold "barrels" and tassels. The head-dress consisted of a black shako 8 in. deep, by 11 in. in diameter at the top; with a black patent-leather peak, a white vertical plume, a broad band of silver lace round the top, a silver-braid loop and "wheel" in front, a gilt rose at each side, and gilt cheek-scales. The pantaloons were of white buckskin; and black knee-boots with silver edging and tassels were worn. The shabraque was of blue cloth, with a scarlet edging, laced with broad silver braid, with gold and silver embroidery of regimental design, in front and rear. The men were similarly dressed, but instead of silver lace and braid, wore white cotton braid and cord. Their shabraque was of blue cloth with a scarlet vandyked border, with rounded front and pointed back. At each end was the King's cypher, consisting of a double "G.R." monogram, with an Imperial Crown above embroidered in yellow, and a scarlet scroll between, inscribed "*Merebimur*" in yellow letters. Below this were two inverted white flags with yellow fleur-de-lys thereon. A white sheepskin saddle-cover was worn, and hessian boots, with black tassels. The arms were a sabre, a carbine, and a pistol.

1808

During this year the shako was exchanged for a very dark fur (nearly black) busby, with a scarlet bag, and a white plume, with a red tuft at the bottom. The cap lines were of gold, plaited together in festoons round the top of the busby, hanging down behind, and ending in three large flounders and tassels. The jackets were dark blue, with scarlet cuffs and collar, and, like the pelisse of the same colour edged with black fur, were profusely laced with silver. The pelisse was lined with crimson silk, and heavy silver cords and tassels were provided for hanging it round the neck. There were three rows of silver buttons on the jacket, and five on the pelisse. A crimson-cord sash was worn round the waist, and the gold "barrels," which the officers had previously added to it, were formally sanctioned. The pouch-belt was of scarlet leather mounted with broad silver lace with a scalloped edge. The sword-belt and slings were of scarlet leather, with silver edges and a wavy line down the centre, and the tache-slings were similar but without the central line. The sabretache had a scarlet-cloth face, with a silver lace border, and gold and silver embroidery. (See sketch, Plate XXIX.) The breeches were of white buckskin, and black hessian boots were worn, the officers' having a silver edging and tassels. A black sheepskin saddle cover edged with scalloped scarlet cloth was worn; and the officers' shabraque was of dark-blue cloth edged with scarlet, and silver lace with scalloped edges, and with a large

silver tassel at the rear ends. It was rounded in front, and pointed at the back, and at each end was the double Royal cypher in silver, with a gold Imperial crown with scarlet cushion, above. Above this was a scarlet scroll with the word "*Merebimur*" embroidered in silver, and below the monogram a similar scroll inscribed "*Emsdorf*." Below this device on the rear end were two inverted crossed "Bourbon" flags in silver. The saddlery of the officers was at this period of a very elaborate type: black leather with silver edges and shell ornaments placed closely together. The headstall was also edged with scarlet leather, with scalloped edges; and black leather silver-edged roses with scarlet centres were fixed at the ends of the cross-band on the forehead, two on the throat ornament of different sizes, three on the breast-band, one on the crupper, and one on each side of the flanks. The officers wore blue-grey overalls in undress uniform with two scarlet stripes down the outside, similar to those of the men. (See Plate XIV.)

By a General Order dated September 25, 1811, the old custom of the trumpeters and buglers wearing coats of the colour of the facings (blue), with scarlet collars and cuffs, which had existed since the Regiment was raised, was done away with. The reason given was "*the inconvenience attendant upon their loss in action, which is ascribed to the marked difference of their dress*." In future their uniform was to be the same as that of the Regiment, the distinction to be merely in the lace. 1811

In 1812 the Hussars busby was replaced by a shako; that for the Fifteenth being of scarlet cloth. The officers received them from England, in Lisbon, on February 17, 1813; those for the men arriving on March 17. The officers' shako was trimmed with gold lace, and gold cap-lines; that of the men with yellow braid and cord. The plume in both cases was of red-and-white drooping horsehair. It is stated that the scarlet shako was a special distinction in commemoration of the plume granted in 1799. Another theory is that it was due to the instigation of Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Long, who was Colonel of Hompesch's Mounted Riflemen, who wore a scarlet-cloth headdress when they were disbanded. When Lieut.-Colonel of the 15th Hussars the suggestion is that he got the scarlet shako adopted in memory of old times. Whichever theory is correct, the fact remains that the scarlet shako was long the distinctive mark of the Fifteenth, as they wore it until it was in turn replaced by the busby, in 1856. 1812

On September 14, 1815, "dark-grey," or "blue-grey" cloth overalls were authorized to be worn, with short ankle-boots, it being left to the Colonels' discretion to adopt either colour for the use of their regiment; the lace on the outward seam to be of the same colour as the regimental lace, *i.e.* either gold or silver. Judging from contemporary prints, the Colonel of the 15th Hussars elected for "blue-grey," the lace being silver for the officers, and white for the men. 1815

In 1816 the sheepskin saddle-cover was abolished; and in 1820 officers were forbidden to wear plain clothes in regimental quarters. 1816

At this period the officers wore in full dress blue-cloth pantaloons, with one broad and two narrow stripes of silver down the outside seams, with a heavily embroidered silver Austrian knot on the front of each thigh. Gold 1817-19

pouch-belts and sword-belts were worn, the former having a narrow crimson stripe in the centre, and one near each edge. The shabraque was of blue cloth of similar design to that of 1809, but had a scalloped crimson edge on the inside of the lace. A gold-laced sabretache replaced that laced with silver (see Plate XXIX.): "chain-lace" replaced "cord" on the uniforms; and a silver pouch was instituted.

1821 In this year a tall upright plume of red and white was adopted; of vulture for the officers, and of horsehair for the men, but it was soon discarded in favour of dark-green cock's-feathers (for the officers) for "dress," and horsehair for "undress," and for the men. A print of this period by J. Watson shows a private with a yellow-edged shabraque; a blue valise with white lettering and circle; and iron-grey overalls with a single scarlet stripe.

1822 In April 1822 a very handsome uniform was instituted. The jacket was entirely of blue cloth; with a Prussian collar, full 3 in. deep, laced round, and ornamented with Russia braid; single-breasted, with five rows of buttons; the centre-row "balls," the others "half-balls." It was richly trimmed with dead silver gimp chain-loops, extending the full width of the jacket across the breast, and about 3 in. wide at the bottom; the effect of the dead silver being relieved by a looping of bright Russia tracing-braid, which intersected the other loops, and came only to the second row of buttons on either side. The cuff was pointed, about 3 in. deep, laced round with regimental lace, and ornamented with Russia tracing-braid. The edges of the jacket were entirely laced round with regimental lace, which passed over the knobs behind, and round the welts and side seams, which were also richly ornamented with tracing-braid. The jacket was lined with white silk.

The pelisse was of the same colour, and was braided similarly to the jacket, with gimp and Russia braid. It had a black fur collar 4 in. deep; cuffs 3 in. deep, and a narrow edging of black fur entirely round the other parts with inlets to the sleeves and welts. It was richly ornamented on the sleeve, side seams, welts, and hips with silver regimental lace and tracing-braid, and was lined with crimson silk. Rich dead silver plaited neck-lines were provided, relieved with bright silver sliders and olivet ends. There were 16 or 17 bars of braid on the jacket and pelisse, according to the height of the wearer, and it is hard to see where more braid could have been crowded on!

Field officers were distinguished by wider regimental lace, and a richer figure on the sleeves.

The waistcoat was of white kerseymere, with silver gimp loops and ball buttons; collar, welts, and edges trimmed with regimental lace and Russia braid.

The pantaloons were of fine scarlet web, with a stripe of silver regimental lace between two stripes of tracing-braid up each outward seam, terminating in a figure behind, and with a rich Austrian knot of silver regimental lace decorated with tracing-braid on each forepart. These were worn in "Full Dress" only; for "Dress" scarlet cloth "Cossack" overalls were introduced, with silver regimental lace up the seams; and for "Undress," blue-grey "Cossacks," with single scarlet-cloth stripes up the outside seams.

Hessian boots with silver lace binding and tassels were worn in "Full Dress," and ankle-boots in "Dress" and "Undress," and with silver-plated spurs in all cases.

The cap was of scarlet cloth, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, with a sunk top about $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, with a band of $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. gold lace round the top and a narrow row of braid round the bottom. This was a regimental distinction, as in other Hussar regiments a row of intersecting circles of gold braid was worn round the top of the cap. A gold Russia-braid wheel in the centre, communicated by a chain-loop and button with a large royal-cord rosette at the top, with scarlet centre; silver chain-scales and roses, with gold cap-lines and flounders. A black patent-leather peak in front, and a turned-up one behind, both edged with gold French braid. A black drooping cock's-tail feather was worn in "Full Dress" and "Dress," and black drooping horsehair in "Undress." A black-silk cravat and white-leather gloves were worn; and a crimson-and-gold "barrel" sash.

The pouch was of scarlet cloth, with a circular flap 5 in. deep, 6 in. at the top, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the bottom, edged round with gold braid and embroidery, and a gold-embroidered double "G. R." in the centre, surmounted by a crown. The pouch-belt was of 2 in. wide gold lace, with a crimson stripe down the centre and one on each side, with scarlet morocco lining and gilt ornamental buckle, tip, and slide. The sword-belt was of scarlet morocco leather, with $\frac{3}{4}$ in. lace with scarlet edging, fastening in front with a clasp ornament, gilt mountings, and rings, from which hung two sword-slings of similar width with loops and buckles for the rings of the scabbard, and three sabretache-slings.

The "Dress" sabretache had a scarlet-cloth face, 15 in. deep by 10 in. wide at the top, and 13 in. at the bottom, with gold lace, and embroidery (see Plate XXIX.).

The "Undress" uniform differed in the following points. The jacket was of blue cloth lined with white, with a sloping collar 3 in. deep, ornamented with broad and narrow silver cord; five fancy silver cord loops with roses, and one row of olivets down the front. An edging round the jacket, and figures on the sleeves, hips, and welts, of broad and narrow cord; silver neck-lines with twisted bullion tassels. The pelisse was also of blue cloth, with a black fur collar 4 in. deep: five fancy silver-cord loops with roses, and one row of olivets down the front; black fur cuffs 3 in. deep, and a similar edging entirely round the other parts, with inlets to the sleeve and welts, and richly ornamented on the sleeve, side seams, welts, and hips, with silver tracing-braid. Silver neck-lines with sliders and olivet-ends were provided. A black patent-leather pouch was worn, with rounded flap $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep by $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, and a black patent-leather belt $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, with ornaments. The "Undress" sabretache was of black patent leather with a plain face 12 in. deep, 8 in. wide at the top, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the bottom.

"The Undress" sword-belt was of Russian leather, 1 in. wide, with silver embroidery; and the forage-cap was of blue cloth, with a silver band and braiding.

Towards the end of 1822 non-commissioned officers and men were ordered

to wear cloth stripes on the outward seam of the overalls of the colour of the Regiment's facings, and of the same width as those of the officers.

1825-30

A print of 1825-30 shows grey overalls with white stripes for the privates, and a blue shabraque with yellow braid and embroidery.

As showing the cost of the officers' uniform at this period, the following figures taken from a tailor's book may be interesting :

Full-dress Pelisse	.	.	.	£34	5	0
Undress „	.	.	.	19	0	0
Full-dress Jacket	.	.	.	27	0	0
Undress „	.	.	.	16	0	0
Dress Pantaloons	.	.	.	8	18	6
Dress Vest .	.	.	.	13	0	0
Undress „ .	.	.	.	3	18	0
Greatcoat .	.	.	.	12	12	0

1831

Practically no alteration was made in the uniform until 1831, when King William IV., on August 2, probably from nautical ideas acquired when young, decided that all soldiers should be clothed in scarlet coats with gold lace, blue being retained for naval uniforms. The Hussars carried out this regulation by wearing scarlet pelisses only, retaining their blue jackets as heretofore.

The Dress Regulations of the period state that the jacket must be blue, fastening in front with hooks and eyes; three rows of ball buttons placed at equal distances, the distance between the rows to be 7 in. at top and 4 in. at the bottom; five royal cord loops, with roses and drops; Prussian collar, 3 in. deep, edged with royal cord and a line of Russia braiding. An edging of royal cord and Russia braid entirely round the jacket; figures on the sleeve and welts of the same material.

The pelisse to be scarlet; buttons, loops, and ornaments the same as on the jacket; Prussian collar covered with black fur; black fur cuffs, and an edging of fur entirely round the pelisse, and gold neck-lines; the field officers being distinguished by a larger figure on the sleeve.

The waistcoat was scarlet, with half-ball buttons, and ornamented with gold cord.

The cap was of scarlet cloth, bell-shaped, 6 in. deep, with sunk top 11 in. in diameter, 2-in. wide gold lace round the top with three narrow crimson lines; 1-in. wide black leather binding round the bottom, and a black patent-leather peak edged with gold embroidery. In the middle a gold braid rose, with crimson centre, fastened by a loop and button to the centre of the star in front; gold cap-lines with flounders and bullion tassels; gilt scales fastened to sides with lions' heads. The plume was of black cock's-tail feathers 16 in. long in front and 9 in. at back.

Blue overalls were worn, with a stripe of gold lace $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide down the outward seam; and ankle boots with gilt spurs, with 2-in. necks and rowels.

The sash was gold and crimson "barrelled," with a large acorn at the end of the cord; and the sword-belt was of gold lace with a scarlet-morocco edging, fastening in front with a clasp ornament. The belt and slings were

1¼ in. wide. The sabretache had a scarlet-cloth face, with gold lace and embroidery (see Plate XXIX.).

The pouch-belt was of gold lace, 1½ in. wide, with scarlet-cloth edging and morocco lining; gilt ornamented buckle tip and slide; and the pouch was of scarlet cloth with a circular flap 5 in. deep, 6 in. wide at the top, and 6½ in. at the bottom, edged round with gold braid, and embroidered with gold and silver in the centre.

A black-silk cravat and white-leather gloves were worn (see Plate XXII.).

The undress uniform only differed by an oiled skin cover being worn over the cap; a yellow-cloth stripe, 1½ in. wide, down the outward seam of the overalls; and a black patent-leather sabretache, belt, pouch-belt, and pouch, with gilt mountings.

The stable-jacket was of blue cloth, single-breasted, with one row of olivets down the front, and ornamented with square gold lace of regimental design. Field officers wore lace 1 in. wide on the cuffs and collar.

The greatcoat was of blue cloth with braid loops and ornamental trimming; and the cloak was of the same material and colour, lined with scarlet.

The forage-cap was of blue cloth with a gold band, and braided.

The shabraque was of scarlet cloth with a gold-laced border, the front and rear embroidered with the regimental device.

It is very doubtful whether the jacket and pelisse described above were ever worn: at any rate I have never seen an illustration of them. They were the outcome of an order issued in August 1831, which after dealing with the men's hair and moustaches stated that "*the four regiments of Hussars are to be perfectly alike. The officers to have one dress only, and that of a less costly pattern which will forthwith be prepared.*" It is evident that a cheaper uniform was not relished by the officers, and that they got the new regulation altered, as in the War Office there is a letter from Lord Hill dated September 26, 1831, stating that although the King was desirous of reducing the expense of the Hussar dress, and had asked Lord Anglesey to prepare a dress, which had been submitted to and approved by His Majesty, he had upon the urgent entreaties of Lords Anglesey and Londonderry permitted the former dress to be retained: the pelisse, however, to be red instead of blue as heretofore.

This concession was originally only made to the 7th and 10th Hussars, as the letter continues:

"In consequence of the above gracious concession upon the part of the King to the Colonels of the 7th and 10th Hussars, the Colonels of the 8th and 15th Hussars, namely Sir Banastre Tarleton and Sir Colquhoun Grant, entreat that His Majesty will be pleased to extend the concession to the Hussars generally; submitting as their plea for applying for such extension, that if the indulgence granted to the 7th and 10th is denied to the 8th and 15th, the two last-mentioned Regiments will be subjected to the mortification of being dressed in an inferior style, whilst in point of service and character they consider themselves equal, and therefore with all humility equally deserving of His Majesty's favour and protection."

"It is further submitted that the grant of the proposed extension of His Majesty's said concession will occasion no material interference with, or disturbance of, the Code of Dress Regulations lately promulgated to the Army by His Majesty's Command, while it will prove a source of great pride and gratification to the officers of two most distinguished regiments, which moreover happen at the present moment to be in as high a state of discipline and general efficiency as any Regiments in His Majesty's Army."

To such a moving appeal the King could obviously not turn a deaf ear, as he signed it "*Approved, W. R. 26. 9. 1831.*"

1832 On February 23 the Regiment was authorized to bear the words "*Sahagun*" and "*Vittoria*" on its appointments, in commemoration of services at those battles.

1834 The Dress Regulations for 1834 prescribed a jacket like that of 1822, and a pelisse of similar design, but of scarlet cloth; both of course having gold instead of silver braid and lace, in accordance with the General Order of August 2, 1831, previously referred to.

This was probably the most gorgeous period of cavalry uniform.

The rest of the uniform was exactly as laid down in 1831, as before quoted, except that instead of the "*greatcoat*" a frock-coat of blue cloth was substituted; having "*eight braid loops in front, and four rows of olivets; rolled collar, with a figured edging; pointed cuff and sleeve, with ornamental figure, extending altogether seven inches up the arm.*"

The forage-cap was also ordered to be of scarlet cloth made up on leather; a gold band of regimental lace $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide; a gold-braided ornament and pearl button at top; the seam of the crown of the cap encircled with gold braid, with a gold-embroidered peak, and an oilskin cover. The scarlet cap is another regimental distinction, and it is said to be in commemoration of the scarlet shako.

The dress shabraque was of scarlet cloth, of diagonal shape in the fore part, $25\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, embroidered with a double cypher "*W. R.*" and an Imperial crown; the hind part, pointed, 3 ft. 9 in. deep, embroidered with a larger cypher and crown, and between them a blue silk threefold gold-edged scroll; inscribed in gold letters "*Egmont-op-Zee,*" "*Emsdorf,*" "*Villiers-en-Couche.*" A similar scroll on the left side of the cypher inscribed "*Sahagun*"; and on the right one inscribed "*Vittoria.*" Below this was a lion and crown, having on either side a blue silk scroll inscribed "*Peninsula*" and "*Waterloo*" respectively, and beneath two inverted crossed "*Bourbon*" flags in silver embroidery with gold fleur-de-lys thereon. Below the flags "*15*" and lowest of all "*K. H.*" in gold embroidery. A red edge all round the outside of the shabraque, which was bordered with $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. gold lace. A seat of black lamb-skin was worn, edged with scarlet cloth with a scalloped edge 1 in. deep. The undress shabraque was of leopard-skin, round in front, $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep; square behind, 15 in. deep; and 3 ft. 6 in. long.

1839 According to a tailor's book of this period the subalterns wore a band of $2\frac{3}{4}$ -in. gold Austrian-wave lace, with three narrow crimson stripes, round

the top of their shakos. Captains wore two broad crimson stripes on their lace ; and field officers had, in addition, a band of $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in. lace below the top band. The lions' heads for fastening the chain, which had previously been worn about half-way up the sides of the shako, were now removed to the bottom.

In 1841 the blue pelisse was restored, with gold lace, but otherwise exactly as described for 1822 ; and no change was made in the uniform until a frock-coat with a rolling collar and braided "*according to regimental pattern*" was introduced in 1846. 1841

This year an undress shabraque of blue cloth with a red-cloth vandyked border was introduced, which was worn with the leopard-skin seat-cover. 1846

The uniform was practically unchanged until the early part of 1855, when a complete alteration was made. The jacket (or tunic) was entirely of blue cloth, single-breasted ; the collar 2 in. deep, rounded in front, and ornamented with $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. gold lace and gold braid. On each side of the breast six loops of gold chain lace, with caps and drops, fastened with six gold-worked olivets ; the top loop 8 in. long, and that at the bottom 4 in. The jacket was edged all round (except the collar) with gold chain lace. On the back seams was a double chain of the same lace, edged with braid, forming three eyes at top, passing under a netted cap at the waist, and terminating in a knot at the bottom of the skirt. The skirt was $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and lined with black. 1855

The rank of the officer was distinguished by the ornaments on the collar and sleeves, as follows :

Subalterns.—On the collar a plain edging of gold braid within the lace. On the sleeve a knot of gold chain lace, edged with braid, extending from the edge of the cuff to the top, 8 in. Lieutenants a silver crown ; and cornets a silver star on each end of the collar.

Captains.—On the collar a figured braiding within the lace. Sleeve, the same knot, with additional figures of braiding, the whole extending from the edge of the cuff to the top, $8\frac{3}{4}$ in., and a silver crown and star on each end of the collar.

Field Officers.—On the collar, braiding in a rich figure within the lace. Sleeve, the same kind, with braiding in richer figures, the whole extending from edge of cuff to top, 11 in. Colonels had a silver crown and star ; lieut.-colonels a silver crown ; and majors a silver star on each end of the collar.

The scarlet cloth shako, now only 7 in. high in front by 8 in. behind, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, was retained. The pelisse and barrelled sash were abolished, and the sword-belt was worn under the jacket. No alteration was made in other parts of the uniform.

This year certain minor alterations were made in the tunic. The skirts were ordered to be 9 in. deep for an officer 5 ft. 9 in. in height, with the usual variation according to the height of the wearer. The cuffs were ordered to be $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. round, and the sleeve ornaments were reduced to 8 in. deep for field officers and captains, and to 7 in. for subalterns. The time-honoured scarlet cloth shako was replaced by a black sable fur busby, falling $\frac{1}{2}$ in. all round below the body, or framework, of the cap ; the outside 1857

measurements being, front $7\frac{3}{4}$ in., sides 8 in., and back 9 in.; the top to measure $\frac{9}{16}$ in. less in diameter than the bottom, and the front $\frac{1}{2}$ in. out of the perpendicular, the back capped to fit the head. A gold gimp oval cockade, 2 in. long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide in the centre of the front, fixed on a level with the top edge of the cap, a gilt ring for the cap-line at the top of the right side of the cap underneath the fly, and a gilt hook at the top of right side to loop up the chain. A spring socket in the centre of the front for the plume, with a gilt corded ball, with four upright leaves. A scarlet cloth bag, or fly, hung down on the right side, with a single line of gold figuring-braid down the front seam and the centre, and at the point of juncture a gold gimp button, 1 in. in diameter. A dead and bright gilt corded chin-chain was provided; and a gold pearl cord cap-line, with sliders and olive-ends to match, was hooked under the bag, and worn round the neck. Unlike other Hussar regiments, the Fifteenth have never since 1812 worn the cap-lines round the busby. The plume was of scarlet osprey feathers, 8 in. high, encircled by a gilt ring.

Wellington boots were introduced; and the sabretache slings were to be short enough to prevent the sabretache hanging below the calf of the leg.

A new-pattern blue cloth frock-coat was introduced for "undress"; single-breasted, with six flat, braided loops, and four rows of olivets on the breast. A stand-up collar edged with flat braid, with figuring inside; sleeve braid extending 10 in. from the edge of the cuff towards the elbow. The back and skirt braided with broad and narrow braid, and with olivets and tassels, and lined with black silk. Overalls strapped with patent leather were also worn. A round scarlet-cloth forage-cap, without peak, was adopted, with a band of regimental lace, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide; a gold-braided ornament and pearl button on top, and the seam of the crown encircled with gold braid.

1859 The depth of the ornament on the Colonel's cuffs was altered to 11 in., and a change was made in the shabraque this year. It was altered from scarlet to blue cloth, cut with a peak behind, and squared off in front, 4 ft. 4 in. in length and 3 ft. 1 in. in depth, edged with gold overall lace, and lined with moleskin. On the fore corners the cypher "V.R." and crown were embroidered in gold, and on the hind corners a crown over the Queen's crest, within a garter, with the word "Merebimur" round it; then the crossed flags reversed, and 15.H. under it; the flags in silver, the rest gold embroidery.

1860 On April 7 in this year the yellow-cloth stripe on the undress overalls of the officers was altered to gold lace.

1864 During this year a scarlet horse-hair throat ornament, 18 in. long, was worn on the bridle, with a brass ball and socket; and a black Ukrain lambskin, 3 ft. 4 in. long, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, trimmed with scarlet cloth, and lined with moleskin, was worn over the saddle. A blue-cloth valise 27 in. long and $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, embroidered at the ends with Arabic number and the regimental initial letters, was worn behind the saddle.

1874 This year the "gold chain lace" hitherto worn on the tunic was changed to "gold chain gimp." An Austrian knot was added to the bottom of each back-seam lace, or gimp, reaching to the bottom of the skirt, with a

tracing of gold braid all round the gimp. An Austrian knot of gold chain gimp was on each sleeve, reaching 8 in. from the bottom of the cuff. The skirt was rounded off in front, closed behind, and lined with black. Field officers were ordered to have figured braiding below the lace on the collar, and figured braiding on the sleeve, round the Austrian knot, extending to 11 in. from the bottom of the cuff. Captains to have a row of braided eyes on the collar, below the lace, and a tracing of braided eyes round the knot on the sleeve, 9 in. deep. Lieutenants had a tracing of plain braid only, below the lace on the collar, and round the knot on the sleeve, 8 in. deep.

The two stripes of gold lace on the blue-cloth overalls and pantaloons were $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. apart.

The busby was $\frac{1}{2}$ in. less in diameter at the top than at the bottom; the cloth bag came within 1 in. of the bottom on the right side; the scarlet plume was 9 in. high from the top of the cap; and the cap-lines were looped on the breast.

The sabretache-slings were reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in width; the sword-belt had a gilt-snake fastening, and the sabretache lace was reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in width.

Steel spurs were worn in undress instead of the full-dress brass spurs.

The shabraque was of blue cloth, as previously described, but with two stripes of $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. gold lace, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. apart, round the edge, and embroidered with the Imperial crown, etc., as in 1859, the leopard-skin saddle-cover being retained.

In December 1876 a new patrol jacket for officers in undress was introduced. It was of blue cloth 28 in. long from the bottom of the collar behind for an officer 5 ft. 9 in. in height, with a proportionate variation for any difference in height; rounded in front and edged with astrachan fur all round, with collar and cuffs of the same material. It was richly laced and braided with mohair of regimental pattern ("Austrian"), and had five bars of braid and tabs on each side, with mohair olivets at the ends. Blue-cloth shoulder-straps with buttons, and edged with braid; and an outside pocket on each hip. It had pointed astrachan cuffs and hips, with lace and braid, and a black cord down each back seam with three loops at the top and an Austrian knot at the bottom. An ornamental figure was worked in the centre of the back, below the collar, and another above the skirt. This jacket was worn until 1904, when it was abolished. Until 1895 the collar was turned down, after which it was altered to a "stand-up."

Shoulder-straps of plaited gold chain gimp lined with blue, with a small button at the top, were this year added to the tunic; and the badges of rank were removed from the collar and placed, in silver, on the shoulder-straps.

A colonel wore a crown and two stars below; a lieutenant-colonel a crown and one star below; a major a crown; a captain two stars; and a lieutenant one star. A second lieutenant had no badge.

Knee-boots with gold bosses, and a V cut in front at the top, and steel spurs, were worn for mounted duties. For levées, and in the evening when in full dress, blue-cloth pantaloons, with one stripe of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. gold lace down each side seam, traced with gold Russia braid, showing a blue

light of $\frac{1}{8}$ in., were worn, together with Hessian boots with a V top and edged with $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. gold lace, and gold bosses. The boots were $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. lower behind than in front, and gilt spurs were worn with them.

A scarlet strip $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide was added to the centre of the gold lace on the sword-belt and slings.

A silver engraved plate with chain and pricklers are for the first time mentioned in the Dress Regulations of this period for the pouch-belts of some of the Hussars, but they were never adopted by the Fifteenth.

A scarlet-cloth forage-cap for active service was adopted. It was arranged to fold up, and was 5 in. high, with blue-cloth side-flaps 4 in. deep to turn down when required. Gold French-braid welts were on the cap and flaps, and on the front and back seams. A gilt metal badge was worn on the left side, consisting of the garter and motto, and below it "*XV. K.H.*" Below the letters a scroll inscribed "*Merebimur*" in silver, filled in with blue enamel. Within the garter was the Royal crest in silver.

Special busby-lines were worn with levée dress, which were plaited in front, for a space of 10 in., with acorns at the ends. The remainder of the uniform and equipment remained as heretofore.

1891 This year the following alterations were made in the uniform : the busby was reduced in height to $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. in front and $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. at the back, still being $\frac{1}{2}$ in. smaller round the top than the bottom ; and the egret plume was increased to 13 in. in height above the top of the busby.

The dimensions of the sabretache were ordered not to exceed $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. at the top, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the bottom, and 12 in. in depth.

1893 Head-ropes for officers' chargers were adopted, instead of the steel collar-chains hitherto used.

1894 The stripes on the overalls were altered from gold lace to yellow cloth, the same as those worn by the men, but a single cord of gold gimp was retained on the pantaloons worn at levées. Plain buff-leather sword-belts and slings were adopted for "undress."

1895 Red cord shoulder-knots were worn with the serge jacket.

1896 Blue-serge frocks with brass buttons, steel shoulder-chains ; and brown gloves were adopted.

1900 The bag was altered to come down to the bottom of the busby, and an ostrich plume 15 in. high, with a vulture-feather bottom, all scarlet, replaced the egret. A new and simplified mess dress was adopted.

1903 Shoulder-chains on the undress jackets were abolished.

1904 Great changes were made in the equipment this year. The embroidered sabretache and shabraque were abolished, and consequently the sabretache slings on the sword-belt. A leopard-skin saddle-cover was instituted, with embroidered crossed flags pointing downwards in the front corners on scarlet cloth. A drab mixture cloth greatcoat of universal pattern was adopted ; double-breasted, to reach within a foot of the ground, with a stand-and-fall collar 5 in. deep (2-in. stand, 3-in. fall), and with an expanding pleat down the centre of the back, terminating under a back-strap. It had two rows of buttons down the front, four in each row, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. apart, the rows 8 in. apart at the top and 4 in. at the bottom, and shoulder-straps with

pointed tops edged with $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. yellow cloth. In "undress" a khaki jacket, breeches, and woollen putties to match the colour of the dress were adopted, with a peaked cap of the same colour.

The buttons were of "gilding" metal *ungilt*; and the badges of rank, with rings of worsted chevron lace and tracing braid, were worn on the cuff.

Brown-leather belts and boots were worn, and the "Sam Browne" equipment previously only worn in India was adopted.

A universal pattern mess jacket was ordered, with a roll collar, shoulder-straps sewn down, and pointed cuffs 6 in. deep at the points, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. behind. The jacket was of blue cloth, without buttons, gold braid, or piping, with blue shoulder-straps. It was worn with a scarlet waistcoat with no collar, fastened with four $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. mounted buttons. White linen collars and black ties completed the dress. Before this, a jacket similar to the old stable jacket, but unbuttoned, was worn as a mess jacket, with a waistcoat of regimental design. It had a row of five olivets down the front, and was edged with gold lace, with a plain loop on the cuff. The field officers had a line of tracing braid inside the lace, with a loop of two eyes in the lower corners.

The badges of rank for captains and lieutenants were altered to three and two stars respectively; and second lieutenants were given one star.

Most of the Dress Regulations hitherto quoted refer to the uniform of the officers, but some which bear specially on the clothing of the men may be added.

In a general way the men's uniforms closely approximated to those of the officers, but yellow, or white, braid and lace, were worn instead of gold or silver.

The Clothing Warrant of December 19 ordered an epaulette to be worn on each shoulder by the men, with a blue-cloth face edged with white tape, and white worsted fringe. 1768

The coats to have long pockets, and the collars to be made so that they could be turned up and buttoned round the neck upon occasion; and the buttonholes to be of white braid.

The shoulder-belts were ordered to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide; and the waist-belts $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., and to have yellow buckles and clasps.

The bridoons were to be black leather, made in such a manner that the horses could be linked with them when the Regiment was dismounted.

By the Clothing Warrant of April 28, the uniform was altered to a jacket, shell, under-waistcoat, and leather breeches. The jacket and shell were of blue cloth, with scarlet collars; and cuffs of the same colour on the jacket. The shell was an outer jacket without sleeves, worn over the jacket; but the officers' shell had sleeves. The under-waistcoat was made of coarse grey flannel, with sleeves; edged down the front and round the collar and cuffs with blue braid, and made to button within the waistband of the breeches. 1784

The Trumpeters wore a jacket and shell of scarlet cloth, with lace, instead of looping, in front and down the seams.

When the officers wore scarlet overalls in full dress, from 1820 till 1830, 1820

the men had grey overalls with white stripes up the outside seams. Although this may have lacked uniformity on parade, it was probably copied from the coeval Continental practice, where the custom prevailed.

1822 The pelisse was naturally not so profusely braided as that of the officers, and neither on it nor on the jackets was the narrow row of tracing braid used between the loops on the breast. It was edged with black wool down the fronts and round the bottom, and had a black wool collar. It was ornamented with eighteen double loops of braid, white before 1830, and yellow afterwards, with one row of buttons on the left, and two on the right side, and four hooks and eyes were used for fastening it when worn over the jacket. A double line of narrow cord was on the two back seams, with loops at intervals, terminating in a crow's foot at the top. The cuffs and inset at the hips were of black wool, with a looped edging of narrow cord. Double cords and an olivet were provided for hanging the pelisse round the neck.

1833 On February 13 of this year it was ordered that one pair of boots and spurs, and one pair of shoes with clasps, be issued to each cavalry soldier, instead of two pairs of "highlows."

1847 On July 5, doubtless to the great discomfort of the soldier, a stronger description of leather stock was adopted.

1849 On October 27 of this year, yellow lace stripes were ordered to be worn on the overalls.

1855 Ebsworth's drawings of this period show some interesting details of the uniform of the men.

The privates are shown wearing a round scarlet forage-cap with a blue band. The undress jacket of the Regimental Sergeant-Major is very much like a page's livery, with three rows of gilt buttons down the front very close together, and both he and the Trumpeter have yellow bands round their scarlet forage-caps. The busbies which replaced the scarlet shako were issued in Manchester in July 1855, and yellow bands round the forage-cap were adopted for the troopers instead of blue.

1871 "Booted" overalls replaced by knee-boots.

1873 Shabraques for non-com. officers and men abolished.

1888 Sabretaches for non-com. officers and men done away with.

1897 Sheepskins abolished (March 20) for non-com. officers and men.

1902 The small round forage-cap was discontinued.

1903 The shoulder-chains were removed from the serge undress jacket, (March 24).

1909 Putties were adopted, with a new-pattern brown-leather boot (August 21); they were originally introduced for cavalry about 1900.

Hair-powder was discontinued by non-com. officers and men after July 19, 1795, and for some time before had only been used on Sundays and at reviews. Officers continued to use it until 1808, when the hair was ordered to be cut short in the neck. In 1804 the queues were ordered to be 7 in. long, and bound with ribbon.

The dates of some of the alterations in uniform have been taken from

contemporary prints ; others from the Dress Regulations of the period ; so it is quite possible that some of the changes took place shortly before the periods assigned to them.

The changes in the colours of the uniform and facings may be summarized as follows :

Uniform : Scarlet, 1759-1784.
 Blue, 1784, to present day.
Facings : Green, 1759-1766.
 Blue, 1766-1784.
 Scarlet, 1784-1822.
 Blue, 1822, to present day.

THE BAND, ETC.

As far back as September 4, 1743, it was ordered that the coats of the kettle-drummers, trumpeters, drummers, and hautbois of cavalry regiments were to be of the colour of the facings of their Regiment, lined and turned-up



Drum-Banner,
1820-30.

with red, and this was continued until September 25, 1811. On that day a General Order stated "*That in consequence of the nature of the duties to which trumpeters and buglers are unavoidably exposed on service, and the inconvenience attendant upon their loss in action, which is ascribed to the marked difference of their dress, their clothing may be of the same colour as that worn by their respective regiments ; and that the distinction which it is necessary to preserve between them and the private may be pointed out by the lace.*"

"Royal" regiments had previously been allowed to use the "Royal Livery" for their trumpeters, etc., *i.e.* red, lined, and turned-up with blue, blue waistcoat, and breeches.

The band wore scarlet horsehair plumes with the scarlet shako instead of black like the rest of the Regiment. 1855

SWORDS AND EQUIPMENT

The arms of the Light Dragoon as laid down in the General Order of April 14, 1756, were a carbine 4 ft. 3 in. long, and a bayonet 17 in. long ; a pistol with a barrel 10 in. long, and of the same bore as the carbine, and a straight cutting sword 34 in. long in the blade, with a light hilt without a basket.

This was in all probability the equipment of the Regiment when raised three years later. In 1778 the bayonet was reduced to 12 in. in length, and the barrel of the pistol to 9 in., but the length of the sword was increased to 37 in. in the blade. The carbine was fitted with a ring and bar along the side, which enabled it to be used and adjusted without detaching it from the shoulder-belt from which it was suspended. The bayonet was carried on the sword-belt.

Swords

From time to time the swords have differed considerably in the length and shape of the blade, and also of the hilt.

Judging by old prints, it is obvious that when first raised the Regiment used a sword with no guard for the hand beyond a cross-bar, somewhat similar to that of a modern general's sword. I have looked in vain for an example of it in any of the museums, or for a description of it in any book on arms. A note in the Inspection Returns of October 10, 1775, probably supplies the reason. It is therein stated, "*Swords new hilted in 1773.*" In all probability the "stirrup-hilt" was then adopted ; and *all* the swords being altered no specimens with the older type of hilt remained ! The Regiment appears to have always been somewhat conservative in the matter of swords, as it is reported that the Light Cavalry sword of the Peninsular period was retained in use until the 'fifties !

Furthermore, the officers retained the "three-bar" hilt until late in 1897, when most other officers of cavalry regiments had adopted the more ornamental hilt authorized in September 1896.

In a book entitled *The Discipline of the Light Horse*, published in 1778, it is mentioned that the officers' parade-swords for foot duty were 28 in. long and 36 in. long for mounted duties ; and that they carried a pair of pistols 9 in. long in the barrels.

1822 The officers' sword described in the Dress Regulations of this period is as follows :

Steel-mounted, half-basket hilt, with two fluted bars on the outside ; black fish-skin grip bound with silver wire ; the blade very little curved, $35\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, with a round back terminating within 11 in. of the point.

1864 This sword was used until 1864, when the back was altered from "round" to "flat."

1874 In 1874 the blade was $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide at the shoulder, "grooved and spear-pointed."

1896 On September 11 a new cavalry sword was approved for officers, which was retained until 1912. The blade was slightly curved and tapered gradually

from shoulder to point. The blade was 2 ft. $11\frac{1}{16}$ in. from shoulder to point and was "fullered" on both sides, commencing at $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. from the shoulder to 11 in. from the point. The guard was of steel, pierced with an ornamental design, with fish-skin grip bound with silver wire; and the scabbard was fitted with two rings.

A new type of thrusting-sword was introduced this year, with a straight blade tapering gradually from shoulder to point. It is fullered on both sides, commencing $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. from the shoulder, to about $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. from the point. The guard is of steel, without perforations, but chased with an ornamental design. The grip is of wood covered with fish-skin, and bound with 17 turns of silver wire. The scabbard is of steel, lined with wood, with two rings for the slings. 1912

On May 5, 1831, the dress-sword hitherto worn by the officers was ordered to be discontinued, and the regulation sword, with steel scabbard, only to be used. It seems probable that the Fifteenth disregarded this order, as I am told by an officer then serving in the Regiment that it was worn from 1887 (and possibly earlier) until it was finally abolished in 1892. The order for its discontinuance was as follows : Dress-swords

"HORSE GUARDS, December 29, 1892.

"No. $\frac{61002}{4485}$,

"H.R.H. C. in C. desires that the pattern of dress-sword now in use by the Officers of the Regiment be discontinued, as H.R.H. sees no reason why the Regiment more than any other cavalry regiment should wear a dress-sword."

It was similar to a general's sword, with an ivory mameluke hilt and brass-mounted scabbard; and was worn with a very handsome dress sword-knot at levees, etc.

The troopers' swords were generally of the same shape as those of the officers, but had broader and heavier blades, giving them a somewhat cumbersome appearance. Troopers' Swords

In 1796 the Light-Dragoon sword was ordered to be from $32\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 33 in. long in the blade, measured in a straight line from hilt to point, but not to exceed 33 in. 1796

The sword of the Peninsular and Waterloo period was not adapted for thrusting, and the blade was $32\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, curving $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. from a line drawn from the hilt to the point, with a stirrup-hilt. 1808

The sword adopted in 1822 had a straighter blade, so as to make it useful for either cutting or thrusting, and the blade was 35 in. long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, and was in use until 1880, when a new pattern was introduced. The blade was reduced to $33\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length and the hilt was made of a solid steel plate, with four small holes arranged as a Maltese Cross. The scabbard was attached by two rings to a frog on the saddle; and the two loose rings formerly provided for the sword-slings were abolished. 1822 1880

The next pattern used was of similar size, but had a slightly curved blade, and the holes in the hilt were discontinued. 1885

The sword now used by all cavalry regiments has a long straight blade 35 in. long, tapering from 1 in. at the shoulder to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the point. It is 1912

intended for thrusting only. To equalise the balance the hilt is unusually heavy, and is very large. The grip is curved, with a depression for the thumb. It may be a useful, but is certainly not an ornamental weapon. The shoe at the end of the scabbards is discontinued.

Carbines The first carbine used by the cavalry was practically the same weapon as that of the infantry of the period. It had a flint-lock, and the wood of the stock was continued to the end of the barrel. A straight bar and sliding ring were fixed on the inner side for attachment to the shoulder-belt, and the barrel was 2 ft. 5 in. long.

Circa 1780

Circa 1800 This was replaced by a weapon with a barrel only 21 in. long, and the bar for the sliding-ring was curved.

1825 The carbine which followed this had a barrel only 15 in. long, with a new form of trigger-guard. A back-sight was fitted for the first time, and the sliding ring for suspension was abandoned and a fixed one substituted.

1830 The next carbine used had the "percussion cap" instead of the old flint-lock, and the barrel was as short as its predecessor. This was followed by the Snider, a breech-loader, and the barrel was lengthened to 24 inches. Two steel loops attached to the stock replaced the ring and sliding-bar, and a leather sling was provided for carrying the carbine over the shoulder on dismounted duties.

1862

In 1878 the Martini-Henry carbine was adopted, followed at intervals by the Lee-Metford (1892), Magazine Lee-Metford (1896), and Lee-Enfield Rifle (1901).

Pistols As previously stated, the privates originally carried pistols, but they were discontinued in May 1839, except for officers, sergeant-majors, and trumpeters, who were authorized to retain one pistol each.

Helmets Amongst other regimental distinctions of the 15th Hussars must be mentioned two of the earlier helmets; one still retained in the Officers' Mess, and the other in the Royal United Service Museum. Both are illustrated on Plate XXX. When the Regiment was first raised there is little doubt that it wore the Light Dragoon helmet of the period, with a brass comb, red horse hair plume, green turban, and a black turned-up peak with the monogram "G.R." with crown above, in white enamel. Then followed the two helmets above mentioned, though there is some difficulty in giving either their sequence, or the years in which they were adopted. I am, however, of opinion that the specimen in the R.U.S. Museum was taken into wear in 1763 when the Regiment was granted its honour for "Emsdorf"; and that the helmet in the Officers' Mess came in about 1770: as it seems to me unlikely that such a proud and unique distinction as that which is embossed round the edge of the peak — "*Five Battallions of French defeated and taken by this Regiment with their colours | and nine pieces of cannon, on the Plains of Emsdorf, July the sixteenth, 1760*" — would have been relinquished in favour of a helmet of similar shape without it. Moreover, the blue turban suggests a date later than 1766, when the facings were changed to blue; and the guidons shown as part of the design on the peak are more like the sketch in the Heralds' College, showing those of the later date, than the guidons on the helmet in the R.U.S. Museum.

Although admittedly not conclusive, this seems reasonable evidence of the dates of the helmets. Also, the word "*Merebimur*" granted in 1766 as an honour does not appear on what I consider the older specimen. The peak of the earlier helmet has the regimental guidons in red and yellow enamel, and the Bourbon flags in white. The garter, scroll, lion, and crown are enamelled yellow, the latter having a scarlet cushion. On the other helmet all the embellishments are copper, on a black ground, the lettered edging to the peak being also of copper. The plume on both is of scarlet curled horsehair—that on the helmet in possession of the Regiment having been recently added—but it is too long, and, in error, of *straight* horsehair.

Miss Sandilands, of Bournemouth, a descendant of Captain Ainslie, who joined the Regiment in 1759 (Colonel 1779), kindly sent me for inspection a helmet worn by him. It is similar to that in possession of the Regiment; but the comb is not so high, and has open air-holes at the sides, and is made of white metal. Instead of the plain copper bar up the sides, this helmet has bars of oak-leaves. It was probably replaced by the "Light Dragoon helmet" in 1784.

MEDALS

The most noteworthy medal in connection with the Regiment is that given by the Emperor of Austria, Francis II., to eight of the officers in recognition of the gallantry of the Regiment at the battle of Villiers-en-Couche on April 24, 1794, when by their gallant conduct the Emperor was saved being taken prisoner by the French. It is of gold, $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter; weighing 4.35 oz., and was worn round the neck suspended from a massive gold chain of the same weight.

On the obverse is a laureated head of the Emperor; to the right, and above, the legend *Imp. Caes. Franciscus II. P. F. Aug.*; and on the reverse, *Forti Britanno. in exercitu. Foed. ad. Cameracum XXIV. Apr. MDCCXCIV.* with two laurel branches in the exergue. The officers were also presented with the Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa, for which the Royal permission was given to acceptand wear (see Plate XXXI.). The papers accompanying, and in connection with, the decorations are quoted on pp. 113-117, and it may be added that the medal, chain, and Order given to Cornet Butler are now in Lord Cheylesmore's collection.

Like many other regiments, the 15th Light Dragoons awarded medals from time to time to deserving troopers and others. They were given at the expense of the officers, and the practice was discontinued when the *Long Service and Good Conduct* medal was introduced by the Government in 1830.

The following "regimental medals" have come under my notice, though doubtless others exist which have not yet come to light:

1. A silver medal, engraved on the obverse: 15. *Elliott's Light Horse*.
Reverse: *Emsdorff*: 16th July 1760. *Trooper Ryland*.
2. *Presented by Lieut.-Col. Erskine to Lieut. Grant for gallantry, 1799.*

3. Obverse : the lion and crown surmounting a label inscribed : *Waterloo*.
 Below, on a scroll, *XV King's Regiment of Hussars*.
 Reverse : *For Military Merit. Presented to Corpl. James Dawkins, by the Officers of the Regiment, 1817*. Above which inscription is a laurel-wreath with 15 H. inside. It is a silver engraved medal, with raised rim and ring for suspension.



I have been unable to obtain photos of Nos. 1 and 2 ; but for the reproduction of the gold medal, Order of Maria Theresa, and No. 3 I am indebted to C. Winter, Esq., of New Malden.

The Regiment has at different times received the medal for Waterloo ; the Military General Service medal for the Peninsula granted in 1848 ; the Afghan medal for 1879-80-81 ; the Long Service and Good Conduct medal ; and that for Meritorious Service. They are all too well known to require special notice. In addition, 305 non-com. officers and men received the medal for South Africa 1899-1902, of whom 248 were attached to the 8th Hussars, the remainder being distributed amongst other units.

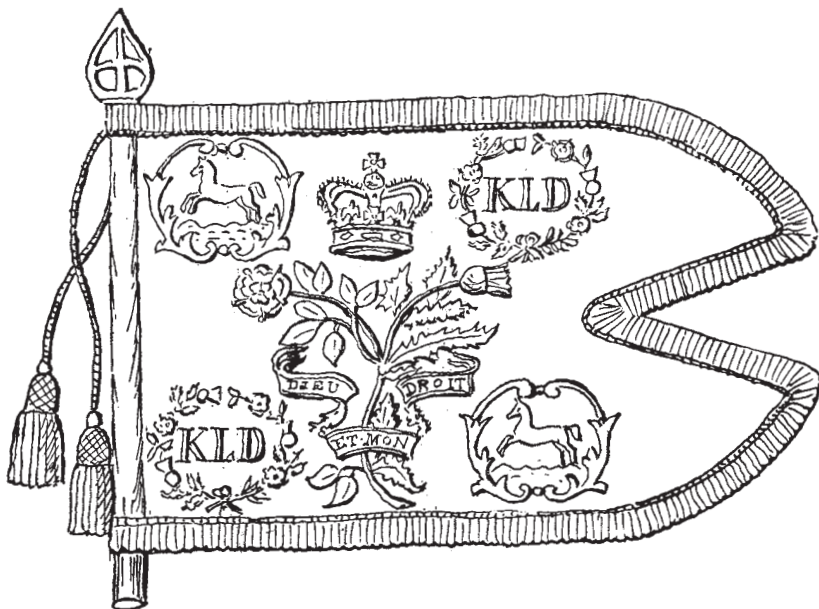
In addition to the Queen's, 156 men were awarded the King's South Africa medal.

GUIDONS

It has been generally accepted, possibly on the statements in the late Mr. Milne's book on *Regimental Colours*, that Hussar Regiments never had any Colours. In his book the following statements occur : "Four regiments—the 7th, 10th, 15th, and 18th Light Dragoons, were converted into Hussars about the year 1806, and thereby lost the right to carry Standards"; and again, "Hussar Regiments gave them up entirely, and now the newly formed Lancer Regiments followed suit."

My investigations at the Public Record Office induce me to doubt this, as the Inspection Returns of 1807 and 1808 both report the 15th Hussars as being in possession of Standards. It may be, however, that they were not used, as the Inspection Returns of 1820 report that the 7th Hussars "*do not carry Colours, but have them.*"

This may also have been the case with the Fifteenth, who in 1805, when Light Dragoons, are noted in the Inspection Returns as being in possession of *five* Standards. In 1803 the Regiment had four Standards which were presented in 1800; and it was only by G.O. 12. iii. 1834 that Standard for Hussars were officially abolished. A careful search in the Heralds'



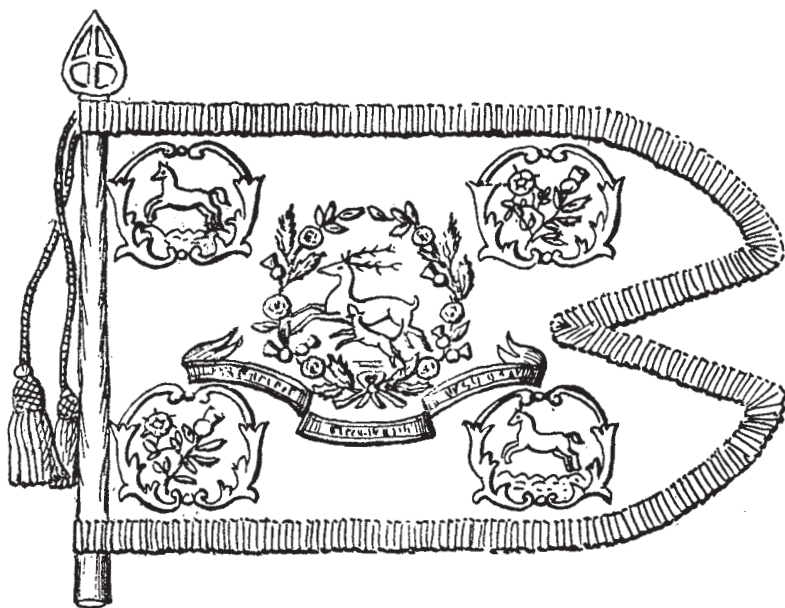
The King's Guidon, *circa* 1760.

College has only disclosed sketches of two sets of Standards belonging to the 15th Light Dragoons.

In 1806 Mr. George Naylor, the then "York Herald," was appointed Inspector of Regimental Colours; and shortly afterwards he sent a circular letter to all Commanding Officers desiring them to forward a sketch of the Colours then in use by their regiments. The Commanding Officer of the 15th L.D. apparently looked upon this as an intrusion, and wrote asking why the demand was made! However, after some correspondence he wrote, in 1807, saying that the Guidons had been deposited in the Duke of Cumberland's rooms at St. James's Palace, where they might be seen. The sketches in the Heralds' College (which are very rough, being merely pen-and-ink sketches, uncoloured) were probably made then. Strange to say, they all have rounded ends like those of the Heavy Cavalry Guidons, instead of being "swallow-tailed" according to the Regulations. There is evidence

that this occurred in other Light Dragoon regiments, so possibly the Fifteenth never had Guidons of the Light Cavalry shape. The colour of the first set is not stated, but undoubtedly the regimental Guidon would be green to match the regimental facings. The King's Guidon is illustrated in outline below, and is of the regulation design of the period: namely, "Crimson, with the Rose and Thistle conjoined, and Crown over them, in the centre: His Majesty's motto *Dieu et Mon Droit* underneath; the White Horse in a compartment in the first and fourth corners; and the rank of the Regiment in silver characters on a ground of the same colour as the facing of the Regiment (green) in a compartment in the second and third corners," and edged with silver fringe.

The design of the second and third, or "regimental," Guidons (see below) is rather puzzling, as, although colonels were forbidden in July 1751



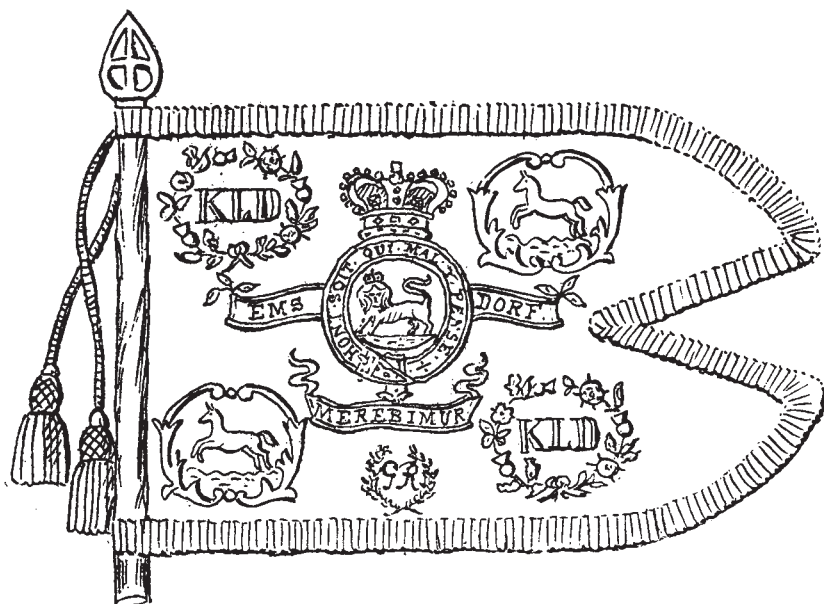
Regimental Guidon, circa 1760.

to put their "arms, crest, or device" on any part of the appointments of their regiments, the centre bears a device of a buck and sleuth-hound, surrounded by a wreath of roses, thistles, and foliage! Below is a threefold scroll, which had doubtless a motto, or title, inscribed on it, but unfortunately no note has been made on the sketch. A similar device is shown on the drum of the 1761 period (see Plate V.); and although it states on the back of the picture in Windsor Castle, of which Plate V. is a copy, that it is General Eliott's crest, no confirmation of this is obtainable at the Herald's College.

The colour of the Guidon would be Green, and the embellishments are in accordance with the Regulations—namely, the White Horse on a red ground

in the first and fourth compartments, and the Rose and Thistle conjoined upon a red ground in the second and third.

The other sketches in the Heralds' College are probably those of the set of Standards mentioned in the 1803 Inspection Returns as having been presented to the Regiment in 1800. By the clothing warrant of December 19, 1768, the Regiment was allowed to bear the word "*Emsdorf*" on its second and third Standards; and although later the custom was usual, it is an interesting fact that the 15th Light Dragoons was the first regiment of any arm of the service to carry a battle honour on its Standards and appointments, a distinction which it held for thirty years. The word "*Merebimur*"



The King's Guidon, circa 1800.

had been granted as a regimental distinction in 1766, and both of these words are shown on the Standards in question.

The King's Guidon is illustrated above. It was of crimson silk, edged with gold fringe, and is of an unusual design. Instead of the rose, thistle, crown, and motto shown on p. 367, it bears in the centre the regimental badge on a scarlet ground, surrounded by a blue garter inscribed "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*" On either side is a scroll inscribed "*Ems—dorf,*" and below it another scroll, inscribed "*Mere—bimur.*" Beneath this scroll is the Royal cypher "*G.R.*" in gold on a scarlet ground, surrounded by a wreath of laurels. In the first and third quarters are the letters "*K. L. D.*" in gold on a scarlet ground, surrounded by a wreath of roses and thistles; and in the second and fourth the White Horse on a scarlet ground, surrounded by a gold border. According to the Regulations these quarters are in the reverse order; but I quote from the sketch in the Heralds' College.

The first, second, and third Regimental Standards were of blue silk, with the same embellishments, except that instead of the Royal cypher beneath the scroll charged "*Merebimur*" were the numerals 1, 2, and 3 respectively, on a scarlet ground, and surrounded by a similar wreath.

In Cannon's *History of the Regiment* the Guidons are described as follows :

"The first or King's Guidon of crimson ; and the second and third to be of blue silk, in the centre the King's crest within the garter, and the word '*Emsdorf*' underneath : the white horse on a red ground in a compartment in the first and fourth corners, and the rank of the regiment, on a red ground within a small wreath of roses and thistles in the second and third corners. The third Guidon to be distinguished by a figure '*3*' on a small circular red ground, under the word '*Emsdorf*.'"

This description does not apply to any of the Guidons illustrated above ; and may possibly have been compiled from the Clothing Warrant of 1798 ; and not after reference to the Guidons in use.

The Fifteenth is the only Regiment in the service that is entitled to bear "*Emsdorff*," "*Sahagun*," and "*Villers en Cauchies*," as battle-honours, on its appointments.

Before closing these notes I should like to acknowledge my indebtedness to H. F. Burke, Esq., C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A., Norroy King-at-Arms, Inspector of Regimental Colours, for much valuable information about the Guidons.



APPENDIX

RECORDS OF SERVICES OF OFFICERS

ABBS, WILLIAM; was appointed cornet in the 17th Light Dragoons on December 28, 1804, and lieutenant in the 15th Light Dragoons on August 1, 1805, retiring on December 23, 1809.

ADAMS, HENRY CADWALLADER; was appointed cornet in the Warwickshire Fencible Cavalry on January 11, 1797, and cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on August 31 of the same year, becoming lieutenant on July 25, 1799, and retiring on July 2, 1801. He was then appointed as lieutenant to the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry, becoming captain on October 29, 1803, and retiring in 1817. He died at Bath on March 31, 1842, aged 63.

AINSLIE, GEORGE ROBERT; was appointed cornet in the Scots Greys on January 13, 1753, lieutenant in the 2nd Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards on August 8, 1755, and captain in Elliott's Light Horse, on the creation of the Regiment, on March 20, 1759, becoming major on March 29, 1762, lieutenant-colonel on May 28, 1770, and colonel on February 19, 1779. He became major-general in the army on November 20, 1782, but retained the command of the Fifteenth until 1789. On June 5, 1789, he was appointed colonel of the 13th Foot, was promoted lieutenant-general on May 3, 1796, and general on January 1, 1801. On April 28, 1783, he had been made lieutenant-governor of the Scilly Isles, a post which he held at the date of his death, at the age of 82, on July 7, 1804. He had also held the appointment of governor of Ostend, and was at one time A.D.C. to King George III. During the expedition to Bergen, and the early part of the Seven Years' War, he served on the personal staff of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, and it was probably in this capacity, and not as an officer of the Fifteenth, that he was present at Emsdorff. He was, however, present with the Regiment at the affair near Homburg in July 1762, and on August 30 of the same year was dangerously wounded in the head in an encounter with three French hussars near Friedberg. *Vide Life as I have Found It*, by General de Ainslie.

ALLFREY, MOUBRAY; was appointed lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on December 2, 1874, became captain on October 1, 1882, and retired, receiving a gratuity, on January 14, 1891. He served with the 15th Hussars in the Afghan War of 1878-79, receiving the medal. He was adjutant of the Cheshire Yeomanry from April 1886 to January 1891.

AMIENS, VISCOUNT, BENJAMIN O'NEALE; sixth Earl of Aldborough and Baron Baltinglas; was appointed cornet in the 1st Dragoon Guards on December 24, 1833, lieutenant on May 6, 1836, and captain on September 27, 1839. Became captain in the 15th Hussars on September 4, 1840, and retired by the sale of his commission on August 19, 1842. Succeeded in October 1849; was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Wicklow. He lived a very retired life in Spain for many years prior to his death, which occurred at Alicante on December 19, 1875.

ANDERSON, FRANCIS EVELYN; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on May 28, 1770, lieutenant April 10, 1778, and captain-lieutenant May 8, 1780. On July 24 of the same year he was appointed lieutenant and captain in the

1st Foot Guards, being promoted captain in the 45th Foot on March 19, 1783, and major in the 85th Regiment on the next day. He was placed on half-pay on the reduction of the army in 1784, obtaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel on March 1, 1794. He died in London on September 12, 1821.

ANDERSON, JOSEPH EDWARD; was appointed sub-lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on April 24, 1872, and was superseded for absence without leave on August 29, 1874.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM CAMPBELL; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on March 29, 1890, became lieutenant on March 25, 1892, captain on June 13, 1896, and retired on December 30, 1899. On this latter date he was appointed captain in the 3rd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry, February 3, 1900, major and second-in-command 5th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry November 21 of the same year, lieutenant-colonel May 24, 1902, lieutenant-colonel 4th Battalion Border Regiment August 8, 1903, lieutenant-colonel 3rd Battalion Scottish Rifles October 17, 1908. He was appointed to serve in the Niger Coast Protectorate on January 4, 1896; served in West Africa, Northern Territories Gold Coast, in 1897-8, received the medal and clasp; also in the South African War of 1899-1900, receiving the Queen's Medal with 3 and the King's with 2 clasps, mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.S.O.

ANSON, GEORGE; was appointed cornet in the 16th Light Dragoons on May 3, 1786, lieutenant on March 16, 1791, and captain in the 20th Dragoons on September 9, 1792. He obtained his majority in this regiment on December 15, 1794, transferred back to the 16th Light Dragoons on June 15, 1797, obtaining his lieutenant-colonelcy in the 20th on December 21 of the same year. He became second lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Light Dragoons on September 6, 1798, colonel January 1, 1805, lieutenant-colonel 16th Light Dragoons December 12, 1805, and major-general July 25, 1810. On August 3, 1814, he was appointed colonel of the 23rd Dragoons, became lieutenant-general on August 12, 1819, was transferred to the colonelcy of the 4th Dragoon Guards on February 24, 1827, and became full general on February 1, 1837. He died at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on November 4, 1849, having been lieutenant-governor and governor since February 23, 1846—in his 77th year. He was a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath and Commander of the Order of the Tower and Sword. He served with the 15th Light Dragoons in Holland under Lord Paget, and in all the campaigns of the Peninsular War from 1809 to 1813, commanding the 16th Light Dragoons at the battle of Oporto and cavalry brigades at Talavera, Busaco, Salamanca, and Vittoria. He received the large gold medal and 2 clasps. From 1806 to 1841 he was M.P. for Lichfield, and was at one time equerry to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent.

ARMITAGE, HARRY ARNOLD; was appointed sub-lieutenant in the 9th Foot on February 1, 1873, became lieutenant on the same date, captain on February 1, 1882, captain in the 15th Hussars on July 19 of the same year, and retired on May 7, 1890. He was appointed adjutant of the 9th Foot on June 23, 1880, and was superintendent of gymnasia, S.E. District, from April 1888 to March 1890.

ARNEY, WILLIAM SCHEVE; was appointed cornet 25th Dragoons on July 28, 1814, was placed on half-pay on December 25, 1816, and appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 18, 1841, retiring by the sale of his commission two days later.

ARNOLD, EDWARD JOHN RICHARD; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on February 22, 1810, lieutenant on July 25, 1811, lieutenant in the 12th Dragoons on October 21 of the same year, and was placed on half-pay at the reduction of the army in 1814. On April 27, 1815, he was appointed lieutenant in the 1st Dragoons, was again placed on half-pay on March 25, 1816, being brought back into the active list on May 29, 1827, as lieutenant in the 11th Dragoons. He died in India, at Meerut, on August 31, 1836, aged 42.

ARNOTT, JOHN; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on July 25, 1908, became lieutenant on October 9, 1911, and was appointed adjutant on November 24, 1912.

ASKEW, RICHARD; was appointed cornet in the 17th Light Dragoons on October 28, 1795, transferring to the 16th Light Dragoons on the 4th of the following month. He was promoted lieutenant in the 15th Light Dragoons on July 2, 1796, became captain on December 29 of that year, transferring to the 27th Foot on July 9, 1803, and becoming major on June 27, 1805. He retired by the sale of his commission on April 30, 1807. He served with the 15th Light Dragoons in Holland in 1799 and was present at Egmont-op-Zee.

ASPINALL, ROBERT LOWNDES; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on September 19, 1888, became lieutenant on December 18, 1889, captain on July 10, 1895, and retired on January 25, 1899. On this latter date he was appointed captain in the 3rd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, became major on May 14, 1906, and honorary lieutenant-colonel on August 18 of the same year. He served in the South African War of 1899-1902, as orderly officer to the G.O.C. Cavalry Division, in the operations east of Pretoria and was present in the actions at Rietvlei and Belfast; also in the Orange River Colony and in Cape Colony, receiving the Queen's Medal with 3 and the King's Medal with 2 clasps, was mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.S.O.

AUSTIN, JOHN; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on April 1, 1760, becoming lieutenant on March 19, 1762, and retiring on April 20, 1763. He proceeded to Germany with the Regiment in June 1760 and was present at Emsdorff.

AYLETT, WILLIAM; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on May 17, 1783, became lieutenant on October 26, 1787, captain-lieutenant and captain on January 23, 1793, major on March 1, 1794, bt. lieutenant-colonel on January 1, 1798, and major in the 19th Foot on August 9, 1804. On April 18, 1805, he was placed on half-pay to serve with the 6th Garrison Battalion, became colonel April 23, 1808, major-general June 4, 1811, and lieutenant-general on July 19, 1821. He died in London on July 7, 1834, aged 73. He served with the 15th Light Dragoons in Flanders in 1793-94, and was "bayoneted through the body" at the action of Villiers en Couche on April 24, 1794; he was one of the officers who received from the Emperor the gold medal and the Order of Maria Theresa for his services, becoming a Knight of the Empire.

BACHE, THOMAS OGLE; was appointed cornet in the 23rd Light Dragoons on August 17, 1815, and was placed on half-pay on January 25, 1818. He was reappointed to a cornetcy in the 15th Hussars on April 22, 1842, retiring by the sale of his commission on the same day.

BADCOCK, see LOVELL.

BAILLIE, HENRY ; was appointed cornet in Elliott's Light Horse, on its creation, on March 23, 1759 ; he does not appear to have ever held the rank of lieutenant, but obtained a company in the 94th Foot on January 12, 1760, and was placed on half-pay on the reduction of the army in 1763. His name does not appear in the Half-Pay List for 1770.

BAIRD, JAMES CHARLES ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on April 22, 1826, became lieutenant on December 12 of the same year, captain on May 31, 1833, retiring by the sale of his commission on October 22, 1833.

BAIRD, JOHN WILLIAM ; was appointed ensign in the 11th Foot on April 5, 1833, lieutenant half-pay unattached on November 11, 1836, lieutenant 70th Foot on November 12, and captain on May 11, 1841. He was appointed captain in the 15th Hussars on August 5, 1842, and died at Bangalore on August 12, 1844.

BALD, ERNEST HERBERT CAMPBELL ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on June 2, 1894, became lieutenant on July 1, 1895, captain on October 11, 1899, and retired on May 16, 1903. He served in the South African War of 1899-1902 with the 21st Battalion Imperial Yeomanry, as second-in-command with the local rank of major, from May to October 1901, and was appointed adjutant of the Pietersburg Light Horse on December 1 of that year.

BALD, FRANCIS EVELYN CAMPBELL ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on September 19, 1888, became lieutenant on December 18, 1889, captain on May 1, 1895, and resigned his commission on July 10 of the same year.

BALL, ROBERT ; was appointed ensign in the 31st Foot on October 12, 1805, became lieutenant in the 15th Light Dragoons on the 17th of the same month, retiring on July 1, 1809.

BALL, WILLIAM HAWKINS ; was appointed cornet in the 16th Light Dragoons on October 27, 1814, lieutenant on October 24, 1816, captain, half-pay unattached, on May 26, 1825, and captain 49th Foot on September 19, 1826. He was given a half-pay unattached majority on April 26, 1831, and was brought as major into the 15th Hussars on June 14, 1842, his retirement by the sale of his commission being announced in the *Gazette* of the same date.

BALMAIN, JAMES ALEXANDER STEWART ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on November 1, 1893, became lieutenant on May 1, 1895, captain on January 25, 1899, and retired on December 29, 1909. He was A.D.C. to the Governor of Bombay from December 1902 to December 1903, and A.D.C. to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia from December 1903 to July 1906.

BANCROFT, HENSON ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on September 23, 1863, cornet in the 17th Lancers on July 19, 1864, lieutenant on June 15, 1866, lieutenant in the 5th Foot on May 8, 1867, and retired by the sale of his commission on October 12 of the same year.

BARBER, HENRY HOWARD; was appointed ensign in the 1st Foot on December 1, 1846, became lieutenant on January 17, 1851, and lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on March 7 of the same year. He was placed on half-pay on September 8, 1854, and became lieutenant in the 17th Lancers on December 15 of the same year, retiring by the sale of his commission on February 26, 1856.

BARBER, JAMES; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on July 15, 1761, became lieutenant on November 28, 1766, and captain on October 7, 1775, retiring on June 12, 1778. He then re-entered the service on October 6, 1779, as captain-lieutenant and captain in the 86th Foot, and was placed on half-pay of the 85th Foot on January 4, 1781. His name is not found in the Half-Pay List dated February 10, 1814.

BARKER, WILLIAM; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on March 8, 1798, became lieutenant on August 5, 1799, and, going in the same rank on August 20, 1802, to the 20th Dragoons, he became captain on December 3, 1803. He retired by the sale of his commission on February 1, 1810.

BARNARD, HENRY; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on March 4, 1842, and died at sea on January 1, 1845.

BARRETT, EDWARD; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on August 3, 1809, became lieutenant on June 28, 1810, and captain on July 20, 1815. He was placed on half-pay on May 25, 1816, and died in January 1820. He served with the 15th Hussars in the Peninsular campaign in 1813 and 1814, and was severely wounded on March 26, 1814; he was also engaged with the Fifteenth in the campaign of 1815, being present at Waterloo.

BARRETT, FREDERICK WHITFIELD; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on May 15, 1897, became lieutenant on October 11, 1899, and captain on September 16, 1905. Was appointed A.D.C. to the G.O.C. Lucknow Division, India, on September 17, 1909.

BARRY, RALPH; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on June 13, 1903, became lieutenant on August 5, 1907, and died in South Africa on June 9, 1910, from the result of an accident at polo, aged 27.

BASIL, MARTIN; was appointed cornet in the 11th Dragoons on September 3, 1756, and became lieutenant in Elliott's Light Horse, on its creation, on March 22, 1759. He was promoted to a troop in the 18th Dragoons on November 6 of the same year, retiring exactly a month later. On January 11, 1760, he re-entered the army as captain-lieutenant in the 15th Light Dragoons, and was killed in action at Emsdorff on July 16, 1760—vide *London Gazette* of August 2.

BATHURST, ROBERT; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on February 7, 1787, and retired from the service on February 1, 1788.

BATTINE, CECIL WILLIAM; was appointed second lieutenant in the 7th Dragoon Guards on May 4, 1887, became lieutenant on February 26, 1890, captain on March 21, 1897, captain in the 15th Hussars on February 28, 1900, and retired on

September 16, 1905. He served as Railway Staff Officer to the China Field Force in the operations of 1900-01, receiving the medal.

BAYARD, ADOLPHUS MOFFATT; was appointed ensign in the 75th Foot on February 22, 1816, became cornet in the 23rd Dragoons on August 15, 1816, and lieutenant on January 24, 1818, going on half-pay the same year. On March 11, 1819, he was appointed to a lieutenancy in the 15th Hussars, retiring by the sale of his commission on November 4, 1824.

BAYNE, RICHARD or MICHAEL; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on September 14, 1760, became lieutenant on December 12, 1764, and captain on July 24, 1772, retiring on March 18, 1779.

BEATTY, VINCENT; was appointed cornet in the 24th Dragoons (half-pay list) on November 20, 1817, and became cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 7, 1839, retiring by the sale of his commission on the 20th of the same month.

BEAUCLERK, CHARLES WENTWORTH DE VERE; was appointed second lieutenant in the 2nd West India Regiment on January 22, 1879, became lieutenant on March 25, 1880, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on June 10, 1882, captain on September 25, 1889, and retired on March 30, 1892.

BECK, FREDERICK HENRY; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on February 27, 1867, became lieutenant on June 13, 1868, adjutant on November 10, 1869, captain January 7, 1875, major on July 12, 1881, lieutenant-colonel on June 12, 1889, and retired on June 12, 1893. He served with the 15th Hussars in the Afghan War of 1880, receiving the medal; also in the Boer War of 1881.

BECKWITH, JOHN; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on September 11, 1762, and was placed on half-pay at the reduction of the establishment in the year following. He was reappointed cornet in the Fifteenth on July 14, 1769, became lieutenant on August 10, 1776, and retired October 2, 1781.

BELCHER, ALEXANDER HEPBURN; was appointed cornet in the 3rd Dragoon Guards on May 3, 1797, becoming lieutenant on January 11, 1800, and captain, in the 41st Foot, on July 10, 1801. He was back in the 3rd Dragoon Guards on August 14, of that year, but was placed on half-pay at the reduction of the army in 1802. He was brought back as captain to the 3rd Dragoon Guards on December 3, 1802, became major in the 15th Hussars on September 2, 1809, and retired by the sale of his commission on November 14, 1812.

BELL, CHARLES WILLIAM; was appointed cornet in the 2nd Life Guards on June 1, 1855, and transferred in the same *Gazette* to the 15th Hussars; on May 9, 1856, he was promoted lieutenant, and retired by the sale of his commission on May 25, 1860.

BELL, HAROLD WILBERFORCE; was promoted, from sergeant-major, to be quartermaster and honorary lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on October 18, 1893, became honorary captain on October 18, 1903, and retired on June 28, 1906. He served with the Fifteenth in the Afghan War of 1878-80, receiving the medal, and also in the Boer War of 1881.

BELL, RICHARD ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on October 7, 1775, became lieutenant on December 25, 1778, and retired on April 3, 1781.

BELL, ROBERT ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on November 16, 1832, became lieutenant on June 27, 1834, and captain March 9, 1838. Transferred to the 5th Dragoon Guards on February 15, 1839, was awarded a brevet majority on November 11, 1851, and retired by the sale of his commission on March 3, 1854.

BELLAIRS, HENRY ; entered the Royal Navy at the age of 13 and served in H.M.S. *Spartiate* at Trafalgar, where he was twice wounded ; received the medal for the battle and a sword from the Patriotic Fund. Retired from the Royal Navy in 1806, and on November 25, 1808, was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars, becoming lieutenant on May 26, 1809, and retiring by the sale of his commission on July 30, 1811. He subsequently entered Holy Orders, became Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral, and was one of the senior magistrates for the county of Warwick. Was brother to the William Bellairs who also served in the 15th Hussars.

BELLAIRS, WILLIAM ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on May 2, 1811, became lieutenant on May 7, 1812, and captain on April 10, 1817, retiring by the sale of his commission on February 10, 1820. He served with the 15th Hussars in the Peninsula in 1813 and 1814, was present at Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Pampeluna, Orthes, and Toulouse, receiving the medal and 3 clasps. He also served with the Fifteenth in the campaign of 1815, had one horse killed under him during the retreat from Quatre Bras, and another at Waterloo. He was appointed Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard on September 19, 1837, and was nominated a Knight Bachelor on May 17, 1848, attending Queen Victoria in that capacity at her coronation. He died in London on October 2, 1863, aged 69.

BENNETT, WILLIAM ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on July 2, 1847, lieutenant on April 28, 1848, and died at Madras on September 29 of that year.

BENTINCK, WALTER THEODORE EDWARD ; was appointed ensign in the 57th Foot on February 5, 1858, cornet in the 15th Hussars on the 26th of the same month, lieutenant on February 3, 1860, and retired by the sale of his commission on March 5, 1861.

BERESFORD, HENRY DE LA POER ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on May 29, 1895, and died in Dublin, from injuries accidentally sustained, on December 31 of the same year, aged 21.

BETSON, WILLIAM ; was appointed quartermaster from sergeant in the 11th Dragoons on November 1, 1835, and became quartermaster 15th Hussars, March 29, 1837. He was placed on half-pay on September 1, 1848, and appointed Paymaster of the Cavalry Depot, Newbridge, on June 20, 1854. Was promoted Honorary Captain September 1, 1856, became paymaster of the 18th Hussars on March 10, 1858, and Honorary Major on the Half-Pay list on May 16, 1862. His name disappears from the Half-Pay list of November 1873. He served with the 11th Dragoons at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore in 1825-26.

BEWICKE, PERCIVAL WENTWORTH ; was appointed lieutenant in the 15th

Hussars on January 27, 1883, became captain on October 3, 1890, and resigned his commission on May 25, 1892.

BIGGS (*or* BIGGS-BALDWIN), WILLIAM HENRY; was appointed sub-lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on January 1, 1873, became lieutenant in the 18th Hussars on October 10, 1874, captain in the 21st Lancers March 6, 1882, and retired on half-pay on December 2, 1882, apparently retiring altogether in January 1893. From December 1882 to April 1893 he served from captain to honorary lieutenant-colonel in the 4th Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment.

BILL, CHARLES; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on November 29, 1839, became lieutenant on April 1, 1843, and lieutenant 6th Dragoons on February 25, 1848, retiring by the sale of his commission on June 16 of the same year.

BINGHAM, HON. JOHN DENIS YELVERTON; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on January 20, 1900, became lieutenant on January 30, 1901, and captain on July 1, 1908.

BIRD, GEORGE; was appointed cornet in Elliott's Light Horse on May 1, 1860, and was killed in action at Emsdorff on July 16 following, *vide Gazette* of August 2, 1760.

BIRD, WILLIAM OLIVER; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on December 15, 1848, lieutenant on August 27, 1852, joined the 10th Hussars in the same rank on December 23, 1853, and the 6th Dragoon Guards on August 1, 1856, becoming captain in the last-named regiment on February 4, 1859, and retiring by the sale of his commission on November 17, 1863. He served in the Crimea with the 10th Hussars, receiving the medal and clasp and Turkish medal, and with the Carabineers in the Indian Mutiny campaign in Rohilcund, Rajputana, and Central India, receiving the medal.

BISSET, THOMAS; was appointed assistant surgeon, staff, on November 10, 1837, assistant surgeon 15th Hussars on May 10, 1839, and assistant surgeon 57th Foot on December 22, 1843.

BLACHFORD, OSWALD SAMUEL; was appointed ensign in the 59th Foot on December 6, 1827, lieutenant on September 13, 1831, and captain on August 1, 1834, being placed on half-pay on February 9, 1838. On February 28, 1840, he was appointed captain in the 15th Hussars, became brevet major on November 9, 1846, brevet lieutenant-colonel on June 20, 1854, and major in the 15th Hussars on October 13, 1854, retiring by the sale of his commission on December 8 of the same year.

BLACKETT, HENRY WISE RIDLEY; was appointed ensign in the 86th Foot on August 16, 1861, cornet in the 15th Hussars on May 20, 1864, lieutenant on August 7, 1867, captain on March 11, 1872, captain in the 19th Hussars on March 22, 1876, major on July 1, 1881, and retired on September 20, 1884.

BLAKE, MAURICE LYNCH; was appointed cornet in the 4th Dragoon Guards on March 11, 1842, lieutenant on July 14, 1843, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on September 5 of the same year, and was placed on half-pay of the 57th Foot on November 3, 1846. On March 31, 1851, he was appointed lieutenant in the 19th Foot, was promoted captain on December 29, 1854, and retired by the sale of his commission on September 14, 1855.

BLANDY, ADAM ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 19, 1841, lieutenant on December 21, 1843, lieutenant in the 16th Light Dragoons on June 9, 1846, lieutenant 6th Dragoon Guards on July 7 of the same year, and retired by the sale of his commission on February 12, 1847.

BLUNT, CHARLES BURRELL ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on May 15, 1793, became lieutenant on May 31, 1794, captain on May 20, 1795, and captain in the 46th Foot on July 23, 1799, retiring by the sale of his commission on March 14, 1800. He served with the Fifteenth in Flanders in 1793-94, and was present at Villiers en Couche—horse wounded—receiving the special gold medal from the Emperor and subsequently the Order of Maria Theresa, becoming a Knight of the Empire.

BLYTH, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on January 19, 1826, became lieutenant on August 29 of the same year, and was adjutant of the Regiment from February 1828 to June 1830. He became captain on April 5, 1833, was placed on half-pay of the 6th West India Regiment on June 20, 1834, became major November 9, 1846, lieutenant-colonel June 20, 1854, and colonel October 26, 1858. He died at Homburg on March 29, 1869.

BOND, HENRY ; was appointed cornet in the 17th Light Dragoons on May 25, 1809, lieutenant in the 11th Dragoons on March 1, 1811, lieutenant in the 17th Light Dragoons on April 9, 1811, captain on March 6, 1824, was placed on half-pay of the 19th Light Dragoons on June 24, 1824, reappointed captain in the 11th Dragoons on September 16 of the same year, and captain in the 3rd Light Dragoons on May 19, 1837. He obtained a brevet majority on June 28, 1838, became major in the 15th Hussars on November 24, 1843, brevet lieutenant-colonel on November 11, 1851, and retired by the sale of his commission on October 13, 1854. He was present with the 17th Light Dragoons in Cutch in 1816, and served with that regiment in the Mahratta War of 1817 and 1818. He was present with the 11th Dragoons at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore in 1825-6 (medal), and was with the 3rd Light Dragoons in Afghanistan during the advance on the Khyber under Sir George Pollock (medal).

BOOTH, WILLIAM ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 95th Foot on September 25, 1806, and first lieutenant on March 17, 1808. Became lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on December 7, 1809, captain on September 17, 1812, and major on December 18, 1823, retiring by the sale of his commission on August 5, 1824. He served with the Fifteenth in the Peninsular Campaign of 1813-14 and at Waterloo, receiving the Peninsular medal and 4 clasps—that of "Corunna" for service in the 95th under Sir John Moore. Only one other officer of the 15th Hussars—Lieutenant During—was awarded 4 clasps.

BOOTHBY, WILLIAM ; was appointed ensign in the 59th Foot on May 16, 1795, and lieutenant on September 5 of the same year, becoming lieutenant in the 15th Light Dragoons on July 2, 1801, lieutenant in the 20th Dragoons on July 24, 1802, returning to the Fifteenth on the 20th of the following month. During part of the year 1804 he was A.D.C. to the Duke of Cumberland. On September 28 of this year he became captain in the 27th Foot, going in the same rank to the 90th Foot on May 21, 1806, to the 7th Garrison Battalion on February 18, 1808, and to half-pay on March 25, 1810. His name falls out of the Half-Pay List dated February 11, 1822. He held the appointments of Paymaster to the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, and Receiver-

General of the Customs in the Port of London ; he was also deputy-lieutenant of the county of Derby. He died at Ashbourne Hall, Derbyshire, on April 21, 1846, aged 64, having succeeded to the baronetcy in 1824.

BOUVERIE, EVERARD WILLIAM ; was appointed cornet in the Blues on April 2, 1812, lieutenant October 5, 1812, captain on September 9, 1819, brevet major on May 6, 1831, major on December 4, 1832, and lieutenant-colonel on September 16, 1845. On September 2, 1853, he became brevet colonel on half-pay of the Rifle Brigade, was promoted major-general June 20, 1854, lieutenant-general July 30, 1860, and general on April 9, 1868. On the arrival in England in 1840 of the Prince Consort, Major Bouverie was gazetted to a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy and appointed equerry to H.R.H., at whose death he became equerry to Queen Victoria. On July 17, 1859, he was appointed colonel of the 15th Hussars. He served in the Peninsula from October 1812 to the end of the war, receiving the medal with clasps for Vittoria and Toulouse. In 1815 he served in the 1st Cavalry Brigade under Lord Edward Somerset, and was wounded at Waterloo. He died on November 18, 1871, aged 82.

BOYLE, RICHARD HENRY ; was appointed, from sergeant-major of the Cavalry Depot, Maidstone, riding-master in the 15th Hussars on April 23, 1861, and transferred in the same capacity to the 17th Lancers on August 18, 1869. He served with the 5th Dragoon Guards in the Crimea, being present at Balaklava, Inkerman, the Tchernaya, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol, receiving the medal with 3 clasps and the Turkish medal.

BOYNTON, FRANCIS ; was appointed ensign in the 59th Foot on May 5, 1779, and cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on April 27, 1782, retiring on May 17, 1783.

BRACE, HENRY FERGUSSON ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on February 8, 1908, and became lieutenant on September 22, 1911.

BRADLEY, — ; Christian name and date of commission not traced, but he was appointed surgeon to the 15th Light Dragoons prior to May 17, 1794, on which date he was killed in action during the retirement to Templeuve. (See p. 105 of this History.)

BRAHAM, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK ; was appointed from paymaster of a depot battalion to be paymaster of the 15th Hussars on March 31, 1866, and was transferred in the same capacity to the 40th Foot on June 27, 1868.

BRAMWELL, HENRY DUNCOMBE ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on April 29, 1891, became lieutenant on October 11, 1892, captain on September 10, 1895, and major on August 17, 1902. Was adjutant of Yeomanry from November 1898 to November 1902. He served in West Africa in 1897, receiving the medal and clasp.

BRANDER, THOMAS COVENTRY ; was appointed cornet in the 1st Dragoon Guards on June 27, 1811, becoming lieutenant on March 30, 1814, and captain in the 15th Hussars on June 1, 1839. He was appointed to the half-pay of the 59th Foot on February 28, 1840, and died on November 12, 1861, aged 68. He served with the 1st Dragoon Guards in the campaign of 1815 and was present at Waterloo.

BRETT, HENRY ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 21, 1839, became lieutenant on February 14, 1842, and captain on July 25, 1851. He then

went, on December 15, 1854, as captain to the 12th Lancers, on August 31, 1855, to the 14th Hussars, on August 1, 1856, to the 6th Dragoon Guards, and on February 26, 1858, to the 18th Hussars, then just re-raised, and in which regiment he became major on May 24, 1861. He was placed on half-pay on November 12, 1863, and was given a half-pay lieutenant-colonelcy on May 28, 1870. He retired from the service on December 29, 1877, and died on December 30, 1887. He was on the staff, as A.A. and Q.M.G. Northern District, from August 1872 to September 1875.

BRETT, JOHN; was appointed cornet in the 6th Dragoon Guards on October 10, 1834, lieutenant April 14, 1837, and became lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on February 9, 1839. He obtained his troop in the Fifteenth on February 9, 1845, and retired by the sale of his commission on May 9, 1856. He died on September 9, 1867, aged 52.

BRIGGS, WILLIAM HENRY; was appointed surgeon-lieutenant to the 15th Hussars on July 1, 1873, transferred to the 18th Hussars on December 2, 1874, and became surgeon-captain on September 30, 1875.

BRISCOE, ROBERT MARCUS; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on December 31, 1861, became lieutenant on May 9, 1865, adjutant on September 12 of the same year, captain on November 10, 1869, and retired on August 7, 1875.

BROADBENT, THOMAS WHEELER; was appointed lieutenant in the Fife-shire Fencible Cavalry on August 22, 1797, and cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on October 30, 1800. He became ensign in the 27th Foot on March 27, 1801, and was placed on half-pay at the reduction of the army in 1802. He died, on half-pay of the 27th Foot, on September 6, 1826.

BROADHURST, JOHN; was appointed cornet in the 16th Light Dragoons on July 24, 1800, lieutenant 7th Foot on December 21, 1802, captain in the 27th Foot on April 30, 1803, and became captain in the 15th Light Dragoons on July 9 of the same year, retiring by the sale of his commission on May 13, 1809. He served with the 15th Hussars in the Corunna Campaign of 1808-9, and received the Peninsular medal with clasp for Sahagun.

BROOKS, WILLIAM; was appointed ensign in the 51st Foot on October 5, 1757, became lieutenant in the 15th Light Dragoons, on the creation of the Regiment, on March 23, 1759, captain-lieutenant on July 15, 1761, and captain on March 29, 1762, retiring on July 12, 1765. He was present with the 15th Light Dragoons in the Seven Years' War.

BROTHERTON, THOMAS WILLIAM; was appointed ensign in the 2nd Guards on January 24, 1800, lieutenant and captain on July 17, 1801, and was placed on half-pay at the reduction of the army on December 25, 1802. On September 10, 1803, he was promoted captain in the 53rd Foot, became lieutenant and captain in the 3rd Guards on December 3, 1803, captain in the 6th Foot on January 15, 1807, in the 21st Dragoons on March 21, and in the 14th Light Dragoons on June 4. He was promoted major in the 3rd Dragoon Guards on November 28, 1811, reverting to the 14th on March 26 following; he became brevet lieutenant-colonel on May 19, 1814, C.B. on February 3, 1817, lieutenant-colonel 12th Dragoons October 26, 1820, and was placed on half-pay on May 24, 1827. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel 95th Foot on June 15, 1830, became colonel and A.D.C. to the King in the month following,

lieutenant-colonel 16th Light Dragoons on February 10, 1832, major-general November 23, 1841, colonel-in-chief of the 15th Hussars May 18, 1849, lieutenant-general November 11, 1851 and general April 1, 1860. He became a K.C.B. in 1855, and G.C.B. in 1861, and from January 1847 to March 1852 was Inspector-General of Cavalry. In 1859 he became colonel of the 1st Dragoon Guards. He served in Egypt under Sir R. Abercromby in 1801, in Hanover under Lord Cathcart in 1805, and in the Peninsula from 1808 to 1814. He was present at and received the medal and clasp for Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca (wounded), Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Nive (wounded and taken prisoner). He died at Esher on January 20, 1868, aged 83.

BROUN, MONTAGUE CECIL; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on January 15, 1858, became lieutenant on December 16, 1859, and retired by the sale of his commission on May 7, 1870.

BROWN, ROBERT; was appointed ensign in the 18th Foot on November 26, 1808, lieutenant 15th Hussars December 6, 1808, and lieutenant 43rd Foot on May 5, 1810. He became paymaster of the 4th Ceylon Regiment on May 31 of that year, and was placed on half-pay on December 25, 1815. During the Corunna Campaign he remained at home with a depot squadron of the Fifteenth. He died on July 24, 1829.

BROWNE, CHARLES EDMUND; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on January 1, 1879, became lieutenant on May 15, 1880, captain on March 16, 1887, and retired on September 26, 1894. He served with the 15th Hussars in Afghanistan in 1880, receiving the medal; served also in the Boer War of 1881. He was adjutant of the Northumberland Yeomanry from September 1889 to September 1894.

BROWNE, CHARLES HENRY; was appointed assistant surgeon to the 86th Foot on November 6, 1857, in the same capacity to the 15th Hussars on October 21, 1859, and to the Staff on September 12, 1865. He served in the Central India Campaign of 1857-58, receiving the medal and clasp.

BROWNE, DENIS; was appointed second lieutenant in the Royal Marines on May 3, 1813, was placed on half-pay on September 1, 1814, and was brought into the 15th Hussars as cornet and riding-master on March 15, 1831, becoming lieutenant two years later. He was appointed lieutenant in the 13th Light Dragoons on April 19, 1833, lieutenant 32nd Foot February 16, 1841, and lieutenant 31st Foot on October 29 of the same year. While in the Royal Marines he served at the blockade of the Texel in December 1813, at Bergen-op-Zoom in 1813-14, and at the siege and capture of Genoa in April 1814. He died in India on July 14, 1846.

BROWNRIGG, DAVID; was appointed from hospital mate to assistant surgeon in the 15th Light Dragoons on April 18, 1800, and was transferred in the rank of surgeon to the 69th Foot on July 9, 1803.

BRUCE, JOHN WYNDHAM KNIGHT; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 26, 1866, and retired by the sale of his commission on April 11, 1868,

BRUDENELL, LORD, JAMES THOMAS; afterwards Earl of Cardigan; was appointed cornet in the 8th Hussars on May 6, 1824, lieutenant January 13, 1825,

captain June 9, 1826, major August 3, 1830, and took a half-pay lieutenant-colonelcy on December 3 of the same year. On March 16, 1832, he exchanged to the 15th Hussars with Lieutenant-Colonel Thackwell, but retired on half-pay, by command of the King, by reason of the disclosures made on the court-martial on Captain Wathen, 15th Hussars, on March 21, 1834. On March 25, 1836, he obtained the command of the 11th Hussars, became colonel November 9, 1846, major-general June 20, 1854, and lieutenant-general on February 13, 1861. He was nominated a K.C.B. in July 1855, colonel of the 5th Dragoon Guards in August 1859, and colonel of the 11th Hussars a year later. He commanded the Light Cavalry Brigade during the Crimean Campaign, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, receiving the medal with 4 clasps, the Turkish medal, the Legion of Honour, and the second class of the Medjidieh; he was appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry in 1855. He was the author of two books—*Eight Months on Active Service* in 1854, and *Cavalry Brigade Movements*, published in 1861. See also for his services and career Williams' *History of the 11th Hussars*, and Ryan's *Was Lord Cardigan a Hero at Balaklava?* Lord Cardigan, who succeeded in 1837, died from injuries caused by a fall from his horse on March 28, 1868.

BRUEN, HENRY ARTHUR; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on January 9, 1907, became lieutenant on July 1, 1909, and resigned his commission on April 16, 1913.

BUCKLEY, EDMUND; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on May 16, 1856, became lieutenant on February 22, 1858, and retired by the sale of his commission on January 25, 1859.

BUCKLEY, FREDERICK; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on April 3, 1817, lieutenant on December 25, 1818, captain on December 18, 1823, and major on December 31, 1827, retiring by the sale of his commission on April 5, 1833.

BUCKLEY, HENRY; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on February 24, 1814, became lieutenant on August 25 of the same year, and died on June 19, 1815, from wounds received at Waterloo.

BUCKLEY, JAMES OGDEN; was promoted from sergeant-major 44th Foot to cornet 15th Light Dragoons on April 21, 1804, became lieutenant January 24, 1805, and captain October 6, 1813. Served as adjutant from August 9, 1804, to September 1, 1807. He was placed on half-pay on March 24, 1817, and died in May 1824. He served with the Fifteenth in the Corunna Campaign and in the Peninsula in 1813.

BULLER, JOHN; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on May 28, 1790, cornet and sub-lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards on November 26, 1790, and lieutenant in the same regiment on November 3, 1791. He obtained a captaincy in an independent company of foot on June 12, 1793, and retired by the sale of his commission on November 24, 1794.

BURKE, WALTER JOSEPH; was appointed lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on December 2, 1874, and resigned his commission on February 25, 1882.

BURNE, WILLIAM BRAMPTON; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on December 29, 1814, and became lieutenant on May 25, 1815, being placed on half-pay on October 25, 1821. He then became sub-lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards

on November 10, 1848, and retired by the sale of his commission on the 16th of the same month.

BURRELL, BRYAN ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on December 4, 1857, became lieutenant on September 23, 1859, captain on February 22, 1861, major on April 1, 1868, and retired by the sale of his commission on January 10, 1872. He died at Alnwick, Northumberland, on July 20, 1889, aged 50.

BURY, PHINEAS ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on January 8, 1858, lieutenant on November 4, 1859, captain on March 19, 1861, and retired by the sale of his commission on June 23, 1863.

BUSHE, GERVAS PARKER ; was appointed cornet in the Fifteenth Hussars on April 8, 1826, became lieutenant on September 26 of the same year, captain, unattached half-pay, on September 21, 1832, captain in the 7th Hussars on June 2, 1837, and brevet major on November 9, 1846. He was again placed on half-pay on December 10, 1847, finally retiring on June 18, 1852.

BUTLER, EDWARD GERARD ; was appointed cornet in the 14th Dragoons on September 30, 1788, becoming lieutenant on October 13, 1791, lieutenant in the 24th Foot on August 8, 1792, and obtaining an independent company of foot on July 12, 1793 ; then on March 29, 1794, he was appointed cornet by purchase in the 15th Light Dragoons in the room of Keir, promoted, became lieutenant in the 11th Dragoons on April 13, 1794, captain on April 2, 1795, captain in the 27th Dragoons on February 20, 1796, major 87th Foot on April 12, 1796, brevet lieutenant-colonel on April 29, 1802, lieutenant-colonel on August 16, 1804, colonel on June 4, 1811, and major-general on June 4, 1814. He served with the 15th Light Dragoons in Flanders and was present with that Regiment at Villiers en Couche, though apparently at that date actually belonging to another regiment—the 11th Dragoons. He was one of the eight officers who received from the Emperor the gold medal and the order of Maria Theresa, becoming thus a knight of the Empire. With the 87th he served in 1797 at Trinidad and Porto Rico, remaining there in garrison until 1802. In 1806 he commanded the 87th in the expedition to Monte Video under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and specially distinguished himself in the attack on that place. He was also engaged in General Whitelocke's disastrous attempt on Buenos Ayres. While the 2nd Battalion 87th was in the Peninsula the 1st Battalion under Butler was at the Cape of Good Hope—from 1807 to 1810. In 1810 Butler was second in command of a force ordered from the Cape to assist General Abercromby in the reduction of Mauritius, but the island had already been taken when the expedition arrived there. Major-General Sir Edward Butler was made a C.B. in 1814 ; he died in Normandy in March 1825.

BUTLER, HENRY PERCY ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on March 4, 1782, and died on May 14, 1783.

BUTLER, JOHN ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on June 2, 1803, became lieutenant on January 5, 1805, was promoted captain in the 67th Foot on January 22, 1807, and retired by the sale of his commission on February 28, 1812.

BYAM, EDWARD ; was appointed ensign in the 38th Foot on November 14, 1811, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars April 29, 1813, captain on August 26, 1819, major on June 16, 1825, and lieutenant-colonel half-pay unattached on September 26, 1826. He

became colonel on November 23, 1841, major-general November 11, 1851, and lieutenant-general on November 16, 1858. In January 1853 he received a reward for "distinguished service," and on February 23 of the same year he was appointed colonel-in-chief 18th Hussars. He served in the Peninsula in 1812, 1813, and 1814, was severely wounded by a grape-shot while carrying the regimental Colour of the 38th at Salamanca, and was present with the Fifteenth at Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse, receiving the medal and clasps for these actions. He was also present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo (slightly wounded). He died at Brighton on September 9, 1864, aged 69.

BYAM, WILLIAM; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on December 10, 1811, became lieutenant on September 17, 1812, and retired on August 7, 1817. He served with the 15th Hussars in the Peninsula and was present at Orthes and Toulouse, receiving the medal and clasps; served also with that Regiment in the campaign of 1815, and was present at Waterloo, where he was wounded. He became president of the Council of the island of Antigua, where he had inherited estates, and was knighted in July 1859: was a brother of Edward Byam, also of the 15th Hussars. He died at Southampton on July 5, 1869, aged 77. (For some account of the Byam family see *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1848, pt. i. pp. 39-42.)

CALCRAFT, GRANBY THOMAS; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on February 27, 1788, became lieutenant on February 16, 1793, captain on May 14, 1794, and major in the 25th (22nd) Light Dragoons on May 3, 1799. Then on April 8, 1800, he was appointed major in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, lieutenant-colonel on December 25, 1800, colonel July 25, 1810, and major-general on June 4, 1813. He served with the Fifteenth throughout the campaign in Flanders and was present at Villiers en Couche, being one of those who received the gold medal from the Emperor and the Order of Maria Theresa. In the expedition of 1799 to the Helder he was A.D.C. to Lord Paget and was wounded on October 1 at Alkmaar. He was elected M.P. for Wareham in 1807, but resigned his seat the year following in order to accompany the regiment he was then commanding, the 3rd Dragoon Guards, to the Peninsula. In Fane's brigade the regiment was engaged at Talavera, and on Fane falling ill Calcrafft commanded the Heavy Brigade until May 1810. He served through the retreat on Torres Vedras, the subsequent pursuit of Massena, at Campo Mayor, Albuhera, and at Los Santos. In January 1812 the Heavy Brigade was again for a time under Calcrafft's command and covered the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo; after Salamanca he was engaged in the affair at Llera. In 1813 he was appointed to the command of a brigade in Ireland, but relinquished his command in the year following. He received the gold medal for Talavera and the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword. For his life and services see the *Dictionary of National Biography* and Wellington's *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. vii. p. 348. He died at Bath on August 20, 1820, aged 50.

CALLAGHAN, GEORGE; was appointed cornet in the 1st Dragoons on December 19, 1816, and was placed the same day on half-pay. On April 9, 1818, he was reappointed as cornet to the 15th Hussars, became lieutenant on July 11, 1822, captain in the 9th Dragoons on December 31, 1827, and captain again in the 15th Hussars on February 26 following. He retired by the sale of his commission on October 1, 1829, and died near Cork on November 13, 1850.

CAMBRIDGE, RICHARD OWEN; was appointed second lieutenant in the 21st Foot on February 23, 1760, lieutenant in the 15th Light Dragoons on January 15, 1762, and retired on December 12, 1764.

CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER ; was appointed ensign in the 46th Foot on May 2, 1806, lieutenant on June 16, 1807, captain on June 13, 1822, major on June 6, 1832, was placed on half-pay on February 7, 1834, became paymaster of a recruiting district on July 31, 1835, and paymaster of the 15th Hussars on February 26, 1836. On August 23, 1839, he was again placed on half-pay, but obtained a majority in the 44th Foot on February 21, 1840, and retired by the sale of his commission on July 21, 1843. He served at the investment of Kittour in India in 1824.

CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER CAMERON ; was appointed ensign in the 32nd Foot on June 3, 1828, lieutenant on June 15, 1830, and lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on April 18, 1833, retiring by the sale of his commission on March 27, 1835. He was M.P. for Argyllshire from 1841 to 1843, and died at Leamington on January 5, 1869.

CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER WILLIAM DENNISTOWN ; was appointed lieutenant in the 16th Lancers on December 30, 1871, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on January 23, 1878, was appointed to the Indian Staff Corps on August 17 of that year, became captain on December 30, 1883, major on December 30, 1891, and lieutenant-colonel on December 30, 1897, retiring from the service on February 1, 1900. He was a cantonment magistrate in the North-West Provinces and Oudh from April 1882 until his retirement. He served in Afghanistan with the 15th Hussars, receiving the medal.

CAMPBELL, ROBERT DENNISTOWN ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on October 22, 1833, became lieutenant on March 27, 1835, lieutenant 4th Light Dragoons on April 29, 1836, captain June 24, 1842, captain in the 71st Foot on June 2, 1843, brevet major on June 20, 1854, major on December 29, 1854, lieutenant-colonel on October 2, 1857, and was made a C.B. on March 21, 1859. He served in Afghanistan with the 4th Light Dragoons, and was present at the siege and capture of Ghazni, receiving the medal ; he also served with the 71st in the Crimea and was present at the fall of Sebastopol ; medal and clasp, Turkish medal, and 5th class of the Order of the Medjidieh. He died in London on December 3, 1859.

CAMPION, WILLIAM JOHN ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on January 3, 1828, and retired on March 5 of the year following.

CANTRELL-HUBBERSTY, WILLIAM PHILIP CANTRELL ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on December 1, 1897, became lieutenant on January 24, 1900, and resigned his commission on October 25, 1905.

CAREW, JOHN HALLOWELL ; was appointed cornet in the 9th Lancers on June 11, 1841, lieutenant 16th Lancers on July 7, 1843, and was placed on half-pay on December 30, 1846. He was then, on December 29, 1848, appointed lieutenant in the 15th Hussars, lieutenant in the 9th Foot on June 8, 1849, and retired by the sale of his commission on August 31, 1851.

CARLETON, THE HON. CHRISTOPHER ; was the eldest son of General Lord Dorchester, sometime colonel of the 15th Light Dragoons. He was appointed cornet in the 1st Dragoon Guards on February 22, 1792, lieutenant in the 15th Light Dragoons on April 20, 1793, became captain September 30, 1794, major in the 13th Dragoons on February 23, 1798, and lieutenant-colonel in the 25th Light Dragoons on January 22, 1801. He died on the passage home from India on February 4, 1806.

CARNEGIE, JOHN; was appointed cornet in the 2nd Dragoons on April 17, 1823, became lieutenant on June 10, 1826, obtained a half-pay captaincy on June 8, 1830, and a troop in the 9th Lancers on January 6, 1832. He was again placed on half-pay on April 8, 1834, became captain in the 15th Hussars on September 15, 1837, and retired the next day by the sale of his commission.

CARNEGY, PATRICK ALEXANDER WATSON; was appointed cornet in the 2nd Dragoon Guards on December 16, 1853, became lieutenant on July 11, 1856, captain on May 13, 1858, and captain in the 15th Hussars on April 29, 1859. He retired by the sale of his commission on September 11, 1860. He served with the 2nd Dragoon Guards in the Indian Mutiny Campaign, including the siege and capture of Lucknow, where he was wounded (medal and clasp).

CARPENTER, CHARLES; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on July 18, 1805, became lieutenant on October 12, 1808, and captain on July 16, 1812, retiring by the sale of his commission on August 7, 1823. He served with the 15th Hussars in the Corunna Campaign of 1808-9, receiving the Peninsular medal with clasp for Sahagun and also for Toulouse, he having joined the Regiment in the field on March 15, 1814. He died at Milan in Italy on April 8, 1861, aged 69.

CARR, JOHN; was appointed ensign in the 14th Foot on August 4, 1808, became second lieutenant in the 95th Foot on February 9, 1809, lieutenant on October 3, and lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on December 21 of the same year. He obtained his troop in the Fifteenth on April 20, 1815, was placed on half-pay on May 25, 1816, became captain in the 41st Foot on January 3, 1822, and retired by the sale of his commission on July 19, 1837. He served with the 15th Hussars in Spain in 1813, and in Belgium in 1815, being present at Waterloo.

CARRINGTON, EDWARD; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on March 16, 1833, was promoted lieutenant on July 18, 1834, and retired by the sale of his commission on December 30, 1836.

CARSON; this name, thus, "— Carson," is in the Army List for 1763, but the date of his gazette and Christian name cannot be traced.

CARTAN, THOMAS; was appointed assistant surgeon to the 40th Foot on June 16, 1808, was promoted surgeon to the 15th Hussars on September 9, 1813, and was placed on half-pay of the 79th Foot on May 15, 1817. He served in the Peninsula with the 15th Hussars in 1813-14 and also in Belgium in 1815, being present at Waterloo.

CARTWRIGHT, STEWART DAVIES (afterwards Cartwright-Energy); was appointed ensign in the 15th Foot on March 26, 1858, became lieutenant March 3, 1859, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on July 1, 1859, captain on September 11, 1860, and retired by the sale of his commission on February 27, 1867. He died in London on July 26, 1870, aged 29.

CASTLEY, JAMES; was appointed veterinary surgeon to the 22nd Dragoons on June 18, 1807, was transferred in the same capacity to the 15th Hussars on December 17, 1807, and to the 12th Dragoons on August 17, 1809. He served with the 15th Hussars throughout the Corunna Campaign of 1808-9.

CAZALET, WILLIAM HOME ; was appointed sub-lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on February 28, 1874, became lieutenant in the 33rd Foot on October 6, 1875, lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps on February 6, 1878, and captain on February 28, 1885. He served in the Afghan War of 1879-80, receiving the medal. He died at Saugor, Central Provinces, India, on August 23, 1893.

CHALONER, JAMES ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on November 28, 1766, became lieutenant on April 28, 1770, and retired on April 10, 1778.

CHAMBERS, EDWARD THOMAS HARLEY ; was appointed cornet in the 5th Dragoon Guards on December 14, 1832, became lieutenant on August 2, 1833, and captain on November 28, 1837. He was appointed captain in the 15th Hussars on February 15, 1839, and died at Bangalore in his 30th year on February 5, 1845.

CHAMBERS, JOHN ; was appointed surgeon to the 22nd Foot on April 7, 1837, transferred in the same capacity to the 15th Hussars on December 14, 1838, and to the 4th Light Dragoons on May 1, 1840. He served in the American War and was engaged at New Orleans.

CHAMPION DE CRESPIGNY, TYRELL OTHER WILLIAM ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on July 2, 1879, became lieutenant on July 1, 1881, captain on August 24, 1888, adjutant on December 17, 1889, major on March 11, 1896, lieutenant-colonel on August 17, 1902, colonel on May 19, 1907, and retired from the service on May 12, 1909. He was A.D.C. to the G.O.C. North British District from September 1887 to February 1888 ; in charge of Cavalry Records, Canterbury, and staff officer for Imperial Yeomanry from May 1905 to May 1909. He served with the 15th Hussars in Afghanistan in 1880, receiving the medal ; in the Boer War of 1881 ; and in the Egyptian Expedition of 1882, being present at Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir, and receiving the medal with clasp and the bronze star.

CHAMPION, JOHN CAREY ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on June 24, 1802, and was placed on half-pay at the reduction of the army at the end of the year. On May 11, 1805, he was appointed ensign in the 38th Foot, became lieutenant in the 21st Foot on November 5 of the same year, captain on July 19, 1810, and major on June 29, 1820. He was shot by a sentry of the Regiment at Fort Charlotte, St. Vincent, and died therefrom on October 13, 1824, aged 37. (See *Annual Register* of that year, p. 141.)

CHAPMAN, WILLIAM EDEN ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on September 20, 1864, and retired by the sale of his commission on June 8, 1867. He died in Ireland on May 6, 1870, aged 25.

CHARRINGTON, SYDNEY HERBERT ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on December 30, 1899, became lieutenant on January 30, 1901, captain on April 13, 1907, and resigned his commission on April 3, 1912. He was appointed adjutant of the Fifteenth on November 24, 1906.

CHETHAM, THOMAS ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on June 3, 1795, lieutenant in the 2nd Dragoons on September 26 of the same year, and captain in the 11th Foot on July 8, 1797, retiring by the sale of his commission on January 11, 1800.

CHETTLE, GEORGE ; was appointed from troop sergeant-major to be quartermaster of the 15th Hussars on September 9, 1824, and died at Cork on February 6, 1834. He served with the 15th Hussars in Belgium in 1815 and was present at Waterloo.

CHETWYND, WILLIAM FAWKENER ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 15, 1820, and was placed on half-pay in 1822. On May 18 of that year, however, he was appointed cornet and sub-lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards, became lieutenant on November 1, 1824, captain on June 9, 1827, and brevet major on July 11, 1837—this last for being the first officer to mount guard at the Horse Guards on the accession of Queen Victoria. He retired by the sale of his commission on December 1, 1837. He was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for Staffordshire, and was M.P. for the county almost continuously from 1832-41. He died near Stafford on April 25, 1873, aged 84.

CHILD, WILLIAM ; was appointed from quartermaster in the 3rd Dragoon Guards to be adjutant of Elliott's Light Horse, on its creation, on March 20, 1759, became cornet on December 20 of the same year, lieutenant on December 22, 1761, and captain on February 26, 1762. He appears to have been reappointed adjutant on November 30, 1764, finally retiring from the service on August 20, 1776.

CHILD, WILLIAM GILBERT ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on December 25, 1778, became lieutenant in the 25th Light Dragoons on February 16, 1780, and in the 23rd (19th) Light Dragoons on September 24, 1781. On March 2, 1785, he was appointed captain-lieutenant and captain in the 19th Light Dragoons, major on April 13, 1792, brevet lieutenant-colonel on May 23, 1796, and major in the 25th Light Dragoons on January 12, 1797. He retired by the sale of his commission on February 1, 1798.

CHISHOLM, ALICK ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on April 22, 1903, and was drowned at Muttra, in India, while boating on July 24, 1905, aged 23.

CHURCHER, THOMAS ; was appointed, from sergeant-conductor Royal Artillery, cornet in the Land Transport Corps on February 21, 1856, and was placed on half-pay on April 1, 1857. On August 13, 1858, he was appointed ensign in the Military Train, and cornet in the 15th Hussars on July 19, 1859, retiring by the sale of his commission on October 21 following.

CHURCHILL, HORACE ; was appointed ensign in the 18th Foot on June 24, 1773, cornet in the 6th Dragoons on May 11, 1774, cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on February 17, 1776, lieutenant in the 21st Dragoons on December 26, 1778, captain in the 86th Foot on October 4, 1779, lieutenant and captain in the 1st Foot Guards on November 13, 1782, and lieutenant and captain in the 1st Troop Horse Grenadier Guards on September 24, 1787. He was promoted major on March 1, 1794, and then became a captain in the corps of Royal Artillery Drivers on July 30 of this year, being promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Troop Horse Grenadier Guards on January 1, 1798, became colonel on April 25, 1808, and major-general on June 4, 1811. He died in London on September 22, 1817.

CHURCHILL, GEORGE ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on June 12, 1767, became lieutenant on July 24, 1772, captain on August 20, 1776, major on August 30, 1781, brevet lieutenant-colonel on November 18, 1790, and lieutenant-colonel of the Fifteenth on March 10, 1794. Was promoted colonel on August 21, 1795,

major-general on June 18, 1798, became lieutenant-colonel of the 20th Dragoons on September 6, 1798, colonel of the Warwickshire Fencible Cavalry on November 26, 1799, and lieutenant-general on October 30, 1805. He served in command of the Fifteenth in Flanders and was subsequently appointed a brigadier in the West Indies, and then to the chief command in San Domingo. He died in London on August 1, 1808.

CLANCY, JOHN; was appointed ensign in the 25th Foot on April 22, 1842, ensign in the 57th Foot on August 22, 1844, became lieutenant on September 23, 1845, and lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on November 3, 1846, retiring by the sale of his commission on May 17, 1850.

CLARK, JAMES ALSTON; was appointed cornet in the 10th Hussars on November 23, 1852, became lieutenant February 10, 1854, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on October 9, 1855, captain on January 13, 1864, and retired by the sale of his commission on December 28, 1866. He served with the 10th Hussars in the Crimea from April 17, 1855, and received the medal and clasp and Turkish medal.

CLARKE, REGINALD HASTINGS; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on October 11, 1899, became lieutenant on November 7, 1900, and resigned his commission on December 20, 1902.

CLARKSON, WALTER; was promoted from sergeant-major to cornet in the 15th Hussars on August 20, 1844, became quartermaster, with honorary rank of captain, on September 1, 1848, was placed on half-pay on October 5, 1858, and died on November 12, 1867.

CLEMENT, JOHN; was appointed cornet in the 2nd Dragoon Guards on August 15, 1848, became lieutenant on August 16, 1850, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on December 23, 1853, and was placed on half-pay in September 1854. On December 15 of this year he was appointed to a lieutenancy in the 6th Dragoons, and retired by the sale of his commission on February 2, 1855.

CLOETE, ABRAHAM JOSIAH; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 29, 1809, became lieutenant on May 17, 1810, captain on November 5, 1812, and captain in the 21st Dragoons on October 28, 1813, being placed on half-pay on March 16, 1820. He became brevet major on November 21, 1822, brevet lieutenant-colonel on January 10, 1837, colonel on November 11, 1851, major-general on August 31, 1855, lieutenant-general on December 21, 1862, and general on October 25, 1871. He was nominated K.H. in 1836, C.B. in 1847, received a reward for "distinguished service" in 1852, became colonel of the 19th Foot in 1861, and K.C.B. in 1862. He was Town Major at the Cape from 1822 to 1840, D.Q.M.G. at the Cape from 1840 to 1854, Colonel on the Staff in Wales from February to October 1855, and major-general commanding the Windward and Leeward Islands from January 1856 to January 1861. He was A.D.C. to Lord Charles Somerset at the Cape from 1813 to 1816, was placed in charge of the expedition which in 1817 took possession of Tristan d'Acuna, and commanded a squadron of the 21st Dragoons in the Mahratta War of 1818-19. In 1842 he commanded the expedition sent to Natal, and acted as chief of the staff to the force operating in the Basuto country during the Kaffir war of 1851-53. He was born at the Cape and educated in Holland, which he left for England in 1809 to finish his education at the military college at Marlow, with a view of obtaining a commission in the British Army. On landing at Yarmouth he brought the first news of the battle of Aspern.

Was taken by Colonel Grant, 15th Hussars, to St. James's Palace and introduced to the Duke of Cumberland, who declared that "Marlow was a d—d bad school and his own Regiment, the 15th Hussars, was a much better one!" Cloete was then, barely 15, gazetted to the Fifteenth, which he joined at Romford Barracks, unable to speak more than a few words of English. He died in London on October 26, 1886, aged 92. (See Ferrar's *History of the 19th Foot*; portrait from a painting by Glazebrook.)

COATES, EDWARD CLIVE; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on May 23, 1900, became lieutenant on April 4, 1903, captain on October 1, 1908, and resigned his commission on September 25, 1909. Was A.D.C. to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from February 1906 to September 1909.

COCHRANE, HON. WILLIAM ERSKINE; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on June 20, 1801, became lieutenant April 21, 1804, captain in the 12th Dragoons November 27, 1806, captain in the 15th Hussars December 24, 1806, and major on December 16, 1813, retiring by the sale of his commission on August 12, 1819. He served with the Fifteenth in the Corunna Campaign of 1808-09, and in the Peninsula in 1813 and up to May 1814. He received the medal with clasps for Sahagun and Vittoria. He died on March 16, 1871.

COCKS, JOHN; was appointed from regimental sergeant-major to cornet and adjutant in the 15th Hussars on June 14, 1839, became lieutenant on January 7, 1842, and died at Bangalore on March 31, 1843.

COCKSEGE, HENRY LEHEUP; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on April 1, 1836, became lieutenant on March 24, 1837, lieutenant in the 6th Dragoon Guards on February 9, 1839, and retired by the sale of his commission on March 31, 1843.

COCKSEGE, JAMES COPPIN; was appointed paymaster to the 15th Hussars on May 27, 1813, was placed on half-pay on September 26, 1818, and died in 1820. He served with the Fifteenth at Waterloo.

COKAYNE-FRITH, REGINALD COKAYNE; was appointed lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on May 10, 1882, became captain on August 24, 1888, major on September 10, 1896, was appointed second in command of the cavalry depot, Canterbury, on May 6, 1899, and temporary lieutenant-colonel on May 19, 1900. He was appointed adjutant of the Fifteenth on December 17, 1884, and was brigade-major, cavalry brigade, Aldershot, from June 1896 to May 1899. He died at Canterbury on September 15, 1900, from the result of injuries received in a carriage accident, aged 37.

COKE, PERCY KNIGHT HALL; was appointed second lieutenant in the 24th Foot on March 26, 1879, second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on May 19, 1880, became lieutenant on July 1, 1881, captain in the 14th Hussars on March 21, 1888, and resigned his commission on December 18, 1889. He served with the Fifteenth in the Boer War of 1881; served with the Light Camel Regiment in the Nile Campaign of 1884-5, receiving the medal with clasp and Khedive's Star; served also with the Imperial Yeomanry in the South African War of 1899-1902, receiving the Queen's medal and 3 clasps.

COLLINS, FRANCIS ; was appointed, from a regimental sergeant-major, to be quartermaster 15th Hussars on February 6, 1834, became quartermaster of the 11th Dragoons on March 29, 1839, and was placed on half-pay on March 5, 1847. He became an honorary captain on July 1, 1859, was made a military Knight of Windsor in August 1861, and received a reward for "distinguished service" on March 8, 1867. With his original regiment he served in the Peninsula from October 1809 until 1814, and was wounded at Bayonne ; he received the medal and clasps for Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, and Nive. He died at Penge on August 23, 1873, aged 81.

COLSTON, EDWARD ; was appointed sub-lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards on September 5, 1843, cornet in the 4th Light Dragoons on October 13, 1843, cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 19, 1845, became lieutenant on February 25, 1848, and retired by the sale of his commission on December 15 of the same year. He was then appointed lieutenant in the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars on February 6, 1849, retiring on May 29, 1861. He died at Devizes on December 21, 1864, aged 42.

COMPTON, LORD SPENCER SCOTT ; was appointed ensign in the 85th Foot on November 1, 1839, became lieutenant October 30, 1843, captain on December 29, 1846, captain in the 15th Hussars on October 27, 1848, and died at Exeter on May 21, 1855, aged 34.

CONNELL, ABRAHAM JAMES NISBETT ; was appointed assistant surgeon to the 15th Hussars on November 2, 1832, his appointment being cancelled on January 11, 1833.

CONNOLLY, JOHN ; was appointed cornet and riding-master in the 15th Hussars, from regimental sergeant-major, on February 28, 1834, and retired on June 12, 1835.

CONNOR, EDWARD ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on March 24, 1837, and retired by the sale of his commission on February 8, 1839.

COOKSON, CHARLES GEORGE ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on August 7, 1867, became lieutenant on November 10 of the same year, and retired, receiving the value of his commission, on February 17, 1873.

COOPER, FREDERICK GREY ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on August 4, 1790, became captain of an independent company on March 17, 1793, lieutenant and captain in the 1st Foot Guards on May 1, 1793, and captain and lieutenant-colonel on August 31, 1798, retiring by the sale of his commission on November 8, 1804.

COPE, JOHN METCALFE ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on February 13, 1764, and retired on March 14, 1766.

COORE, FORSTER LECHMERE ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on February 10, 1803, became lieutenant on October 19, 1804, captain in the 69th Foot on November 27, 1806, captain in the 15th Hussars on December 25, 1806, and captain in the 3rd West India Regiment on March 3, 1808. He was awarded a brevet majority on October 8, 1812, became brevet lieutenant-colonel on November 1, 1815, was appointed captain on the half-pay of the York Light Infantry on May 29, 1817,

and became colonel on January 10, 1837. He served for some years in North America on the staff of Sir G. Prevost, and was sent home with despatches after the capture of Fort Detroit. He died in London on June 25, 1837, aged 56.

CORRALL, RICHARD; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on March 16, 1795, became lieutenant on October 21 of the same year, and retired by the sale of his commission on March 22, 1798. On February 21 of that year he had been appointed paymaster of the 15th Light Dragoons, but was dismissed on August 18, 1808.

COTTON, LYNCH; was appointed ensign in the 23rd Foot on June 10, 1795, became lieutenant on March 5, 1796, lieutenant in the 15th Light Dragoons on December 19, 1799, captain in the 5th West India Regiment on July 16, 1800, captain in the 15th Light Dragoons on August 14, 1800, and was placed on half-pay at the reduction of the army in 1802. On June 24, 1802, he became captain-lieutenant and captain in the 15th Light Dragoons, on September 26, 1805, he became major, and major in the 17th Light Dragoons on February 20, 1806. He died at Fort William, Calcutta, on May 11, 1809.

COURAGE, ANTHONY; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on December 9, 1896, became lieutenant on March 23, 1898, and captain on October 10, 1903. He was appointed adjutant of the Fifteenth on December 17, 1901, and was adjutant of the Dorset Yeomanry from September 1906 to September 1911.

COVENTRY, HON. JOHN; was appointed cornet on the half-pay of the 10th Hussars on September 13, 1821, cornet 15th Hussars on June 7, 1839, and retired by the sale of his commission on the 21st of the same month. He died in London on May 24, 1852, aged 63.

COVENTRY, THOMAS; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on July 17, 1817, was placed on the half-pay of the 1st Dragoons on April 9, 1818, and is shown as commuting his half-pay in the Army List dated January 10, 1833. He died at Brighton on February 16, 1882, aged 82.

CRAWLEY, THOMAS ROBERT; was appointed ensign in the 45th Foot on December 19, 1834, cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 19, 1839, became lieutenant on March 9, 1842, captain on October 13, 1854, major on February 26, 1858, and lieutenant-colonel on September 23, 1859. Became colonel of the 6th Dragoons on September 18, 1860, brevet-colonel on September 23, 1864, was placed on half-pay on December 2, 1868, and was promoted major-general on February 6, 1870. He was engaged in the closing operations of the siege of Multan in 1849; served as extra A.D.C. to Sir Henry Dundas, commanding the Bombay Division of the army of the Punjab, during the march from Multan to join Lord Gough, was present at Gujerat, and took part in the subsequent pursuit of the remnants of the Sikh Army. He was mentioned in despatches and received the medal and 2 clasps. He was A.D.C. to the C-in-C. India from October 1841 to August 1843; A.D.C. to the G.O.C. Madras from June, 1845, to November 1851; and A.D.C. to the G.O.C. Northern District from May 1857 to February 1858. In November 1862 he was tried by court-martial on a charge of acting with undue severity towards Sergeant-Major Lilley, 6th Dragoons, when under close arrest in May of that year, but was acquitted after a month's trial. He died in London on July 28, 1880, aged 62.

CRESSWELL, HENRY BAKER ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on March 25, 1896, became lieutenant on December 9 of the same year, captain on March 29, 1900, and resigned his commission on September 17, 1902.

CROMPTON, ROBERT EDWARD ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on March 5, 1829, and retired by the sale of his commission on November 16, 1832.

CRUTTENDEN, WILLIAM COURTNEY ; was appointed ensign in the 1st Foot Guards on July 3, 1777, lieutenant and captain on May 18, 1780, captain-lieutenant in the 15th Light Dragoons on July 24, 1780, and retired on February 3, 1781.

CUBITT, GEORGE ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on December 9, 1795, and retired on October 20, 1796.

CUMBERLAND, H.R.H. ERNEST AUGUSTUS, DUKE OF ; was appointed lieutenant-general on May 18, 1798, general on September 25, 1803, and field marshal on November 26, 1813. He was appointed colonel of the 15th Light Dragoons on March 28, 1801, and of the Royal Horse Guards on January 22, 1827. He was made a K.G. in June 1786, G.C.B. in January, and G.C.H. in August 1815, and K.P. in August 1821. He served with the Hanoverian troops in 1793-4 in Belgium and north-west France, in 1794 in command of the 1st Brigade of Hanoverian Cavalry, and in the action at Tournay on May 10 he lost his left eye and was severely wounded in the right arm. He was in the field again in the autumn, and was engaged at the sortie from Nimeguen on December 10, when he distinguished himself by lifting a French dragoon out of his saddle and bringing him a prisoner into the British camp. He commanded the Hanoverian cavalry of the rear-guard during the retreat of that winter. In 1799 he was appointed to command a division of cavalry ordered to the Helder, but which never embarked. He commanded the Severn district from 1801 to 1804 and the South-Western District from 1804 to 1807, while in 1806 he commanded a Hanoverian division under Lord Cathcart, and the Hanoverian troops during the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 in France. On the accession of Queen Victoria, the Duke of Cumberland became King Ernest I. of Hanover, and died in his palace at Herrenhausen near Hanover on November 18, 1851, aged 80.

CURRIE, CHARLES ; was appointed cornet in the Cape Mounted Rifles on September 27, 1856, became lieutenant on July 1, 1859, captain on June 8, 1867, major on January 2, 1869, was placed on half-pay on August 15, 1870, was then appointed major in the 15th Hussars on April 1, 1876, and retired, receiving the value of his commission, on June 24 of the same year.

CURTIS, PHILIP PINCKNEY ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on October 10, 1903, became lieutenant on October 23, 1907, and resigned his commission on November 5, 1910.

D'ALBIAC, GEORGE CHARLES ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on October 30, 1867, cornet in the 3rd Dragoon Guards on June 12, 1869, and retired by the sale of his commission on December 15 of the same year. He was then appointed captain in the Middlesex Militia on February 9, 1876, became major on February 23, 1884, and resigned on June 19, 1886.

DALBIAC, GEORGE CHARLES ; was appointed cornet in the 4th Dragoons on July 31, 1828, became lieutenant May 10, 1831, paymaster on February 11, 1842, was

placed on half-pay on May 4, 1849, and was then appointed lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on August 27, 1852, retiring the same day. He became captain in the 1st Brighton Artillery Volunteer Corps March 5, 1860, major November 24, 1860, lieutenant-colonel April 3, 1863, and resigned on April 30, 1865. He was a deputy lieutenant for Sussex. He died at Brighton July 15, 1867.

DALGETY, FREDERICK JOHN; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on May 9, 1888, became lieutenant on July 31, 1889, captain on March 25, 1894, and resigned his commission on December 16, 1896.

DALRYMPLE, LEIGHTON CATHCART; was appointed ensign in the 55th Foot on July 10, 1800, cornet in the 3rd Dragoon Guards on May 1, 1801, lieutenant in the 2nd West India Regiment November 30, 1802, lieutenant in the 15th Light Dragoons December 17, 1802, captain December 29, 1804, major March 14, 1812, and lieutenant-colonel December 16, 1813. He was appointed C.B. on September 16, 1815. He served with the Fifteenth in the Corunna Campaign of 1808-9, and in the Peninsula from March 10, 1814, to the end of the war, receiving the gold medal for Toulouse. He also served in and commanded the 15th Hussars in the 1815 campaign and was severely wounded at Waterloo, losing his left leg. He died at Delrow, near Watford, on June 6, 1820. Was the second son of General Sir Hew Dalrymple.

D'ALTON, ALBERT; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on August 28, 1801, became lieutenant on August 9, 1804, lieutenant 2nd Garrison Battalion on September 28, 1804, captain in the 62nd Foot on March 16, 1805, captain in the 90th Foot on August 15, 1805, was appointed brevet major on June 4, 1814, and became captain of a Garrison and Veteran company on April 4, 1822, retiring on full pay on the same date. He appears to have died about June 1839.

DALWIG, CONRAD; was appointed to be veterinary surgeon in the 15th Hussars on April 29, 1813, and was placed upon half-pay of the 2nd Light Dragoons of the King's German Legion on August 21, 1817. He served with the Fifteenth in the Peninsular War during 1813-14, and also at Waterloo.

DALY, EDWARD DERMOT HAMILTON; was appointed sub-lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on August 9, 1873, lieutenant on August 9, 1874, lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps on October 12, 1875, was placed on half-pay on March 26, 1883, and retired from the service on March 26, 1887. He served on the Remount in the South African War of 1899-1902.

DALY, HENRY LAWRENCE; was appointed sub-lieutenant in the 49th Foot on February 28, 1874, sub-lieutenant in the 56th Foot on April 8 of the same year, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on February 9, 1876, captain in the 13th Hussars on April 18, 1885, was placed on half-pay on October 27, 1886, and retired, receiving a gratuity, on December 31, 1887. He served with the 15th Hussars in the Afghan War of 1878-80, receiving the medal, and in the Boer War of 1881.

DAVEY, HON. HORACE SCOTT; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on September 14, 1887, became lieutenant on March 16, 1889, lieutenant in the 18th Hussars on September 11 of the same year, captain on June 20, 1894, major on February 19, 1902, and lieutenant-colonel on February 10, 1910. He served with the 18th Hussars in the South African War of 1899-1902, in the Natal operations,

including the actions of Talana, Lombard's Kop, and in the defence of Ladysmith, receiving the Queen's medal with 2 clasps.

DAVIDSON, DUNCAN; was appointed ensign and lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards on April 11, 1822, was placed on half-pay of the Coldstream Guards on March 10, 1825, and was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on July 2, 1847, retiring the same day by the sale of his commission.

DAVIES, HENRY; was appointed assistant surgeon to the 48th Foot on June 22, 1804, to the 15th Hussars October 22, 1808, and surgeon to the 102nd Foot on December 3, 1811.

DAVISON, THOMAS; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 8, 1867, became lieutenant on July 31, 1869, captain on August 7, 1875, captain in the 16th Lancers on June 24, 1876, major on July 1, 1881, brevet lieutenant-colonel on June 15, 1885, lieutenant-colonel commanding on July 21, 1888, colonel on June 15, 1889, was placed on half-pay on January 27, 1892, and retired on January 27, 1897. He served with the Camel Corps in the Soudan Expedition of 1884-85, including the actions of Abu Klea and Metammeh; mentioned in despatches, brevet of lieutenant-colonel, medal with 2 clasps, and bronze star.

DAWKINS, GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK; was appointed ensign in the 3rd Foot Guards on January 23, 1812, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on June 3, 1813, was placed on half-pay on May 25, 1816, and resigned his half-pay on November 7, 1818. He served with the Fifteenth in the campaign of 1815 and was wounded at Waterloo. While the 15th Hussars were in the Peninsula during 1813-14, he was employed on the staff of the Duke of Cumberland.

DEALEY, CHARLES; was appointed assistant surgeon to the 12th Foot on April 7, 1825, to the 15th Hussars on February 15, 1827, and surgeon to the 77th Foot on October 19, 1832.

DE FRANCKE, PHILIP; was appointed cornet in the York Hussars on February 20, 1801, was placed on half-pay in 1802 at the reduction of the army, was appointed lieutenant in the King's German Legion on November 13, 1803, cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on September 12, 1805, became lieutenant October 18, 1808, captain December 16, 1813, and was placed on half-pay in 1814. He is shown as commuting his half-pay in the Army List under date of February 12, 1827. During 1808 he appears to have occupied the position of riding-master.

DE LASALLE, AUGUSTUS BOLLE; was appointed paymaster to the 20th Foot on May 18, 1858, was transferred in the same capacity to the 15th Hussars on June 27, 1868, and to the 74th Foot on October 30, 1875.

DE PRÉE, CECIL GEORGE; was appointed second lieutenant in the Cameron Highlanders on April 10, 1893, second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on July 17, 1895, became lieutenant on January 4, 1896, and resigned his commission on June 26, 1897.

DERISLEY, THOMAS; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on April 20, 1763, and was placed on half-pay at the reduction of the army the same year. His name is omitted from the Half-Pay List dated February 1804.

DE SALES-LA TERRIÈRE, FRANK LEWIS; was appointed lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on May 6, 1885, was placed on half-pay from February 1889 to November 1890, became captain on June 12, 1893, and resigned his commission on January 24, 1894.

DICKENS, JOHN; was appointed cornet in the 1st Fencible Cavalry on January 23, 1798, cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on May 6, 1800, became lieutenant June 15, 1801, and was placed on half-pay on the reduction of the army in 1802. He was again appointed lieutenant in the 15th Light Dragoons on September 17, 1803, captain in the 7th Garrison Battalion December 3, 1806, captain in the 90th Foot February 18, 1808, and was placed on half-pay on the reduction of the army in 1816. He appears to have commuted his half-pay as shown in the Army List dated February 12, 1827.

DIXON, HENRY; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on January 23, 1813, became lieutenant August 25, 1813, captain February 10, 1820, and retired by the sale of his commission on October 31, 1822. He served with the Fifteenth in the Peninsular War from May 15, 1814, and also in the campaign of 1815, being present at Waterloo. He died at Inverness on August 3, 1838, aged 43.

DONOVAN, THOMPSON; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on March 17, 1848, lieutenant on July 25, 1851, lieutenant in the 1st Dragoon Guards on October 7 of the same year, and retired by the sale of his commission on August 25, 1857. He served in the Crimea from August 16, 1855, receiving the medal with clasp (Sebastopol), and the Turkish medal.

DORCHESTER, LORD, GUY CARLETON; was appointed ensign in the 25th Foot on May 21, 1742, lieutenant May 1, 1745, lieutenant and captain in the 1st Foot Guards on July 22, 1751, captain-lieutenant and lieutenant-colonel on June 18, 1757, and lieutenant-colonel in the 72nd Foot on August 24, 1758. He became colonel on February 19, 1762, colonel of the 47th Foot on April 2, 1772, major-general on May 25 of the same year, lieutenant-general on August 29, 1777, and general on October 12, 1793. On December 30, 1758, he was appointed quartermaster-general in America, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec September 24, 1766, Governor of Quebec January 10, 1775, Governor of Charlemount in 1777, nominated K.B. on May 19, 1779, Commander-in-Chief in America February 23, 1782, and Governor of Quebec April 11, 1786. On July 16, 1790, he was appointed—on the death of General Eliott, Lord Heathfield—colonel of the 15th Light Dragoons, colonel of the 27th Dragoons on March 18, 1801, and colonel of the 4th Dragoons on August 18, 1802. In June and July 1758 he was engaged in the siege of Louisburg, was wounded at the capture of Quebec on September 13, 1759, when in command of a battalion of Grenadiers, and in 1761 he acted as brigadier under General Hodgson, and was wounded on April 8 at the siege of Belle Isle. In the year following he served under Lord Albemarle at the siege of Havanna, where he greatly distinguished himself and was again wounded in a sortie on July 22. When Governor of Quebec he introduced the Quebec Bill, and returning to England carried it through Parliament: it allowed the Roman Catholics the free exercise of their religion, re-established the authority of the old French laws in civil cases, introducing English Law in criminal proceedings. He defended Quebec during the attacks by Arnold and Montgomery in 1775-76, and captured Crown Point from the Americans. In 1786 he was created Baron Dorchester and was granted a pension of £1,000 a year for his own life, for that of his wife, and for his two eldest sons. Finally, leaving Canada in July 1796—being wrecked on his way home—he lived a very retired life until his death, which occurred very suddenly

at Stubbings, near Maidenhead, on November 10, 1808, he being then 84 years of age. (For much about his governorship of Quebec see Lucas' *History of Canada*.)

DOUGLAS, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on March 12, 1861, became lieutenant on January 13, 1864, and retired by the sale of his commission on September 14, 1867.

DOUGLAS, SIR JOHN JAMES SCOTT, Bt. ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on February 16, 1813, became lieutenant on August 26 of the same year, and captain in the 22nd Light Dragoons on December 16, 1819. Was placed on half-pay on July 25, 1820, and his name disappears from the half-pay list dated January 10, 1833. He served in the Peninsula with the 15th Hussars from March 15, 1814, to the end of the war, and in the campaign of 1815, being present at Waterloo. Changed his name from Douglas to Scott in 1822. He died at Boulogne-sur-Seine, near Paris, on January 24, 1836, aged 44.

DOYLE, WILLIAM ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on December 13, 1844, became cornet in the 6th Dragoons on December 20 of the same year, lieutenant on June 11, 1847, captain on June 1, 1854, and retired by the sale of his commission on September 15 of that year.

DRUMMOND, CHARLES HOME ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on July 18, 1834, became lieutenant on April 30, 1836, cornet and sub-lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards on March 24, 1837, lieutenant on April 30, 1841, and retired by the sale of his commission on December 2, 1842.

DUCKETT, SIR GEORGE FLOYD, Bt. ; was appointed cornet and sub-lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards on May 4, 1832, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on August 29, 1834, lieutenant in the 82nd Foot on August 29, 1835, captain on July 5, 1839, captain in the 87th Foot on August 30 of the same year, and was placed on half-pay on April 21, 1846. He was appointed captain in the 69th Foot August 1, 1848, was again placed on half-pay May 18, 1849, became brevet major November 11, 1851, captain in the 3rd West India Regiment on December 30, 1853, and retired by the sale of his commission on March 24, 1854. On leaving the army he devoted himself to archæology and kindred studies, and published several works, the result of his researches. He died at Cleeve, Somersetshire, on May 13, 1902, aged 91.

DUNDAS, DAVID ; was appointed lieutenant-fireworker in the Royal Artillery on March 1, 1755, practitioner-engineer December 21 of the same year, lieutenant in the 56th Foot on January 3, 1756, ensign in the Royal Engineers on May 14, 1757, lieutenant on March 17, 1759, and captain in Elliott's Light Horse (on the creation of the Regiment) on the 31st of the same month. He resigned the Royal Engineers on September 9, became major in the 15th Light Dragoons on May 28, 1770, lieutenant-colonel 12th Dragoons September 11, 1775, lieutenant-colonel in the 2nd Regiment of Horse on November 19, 1781, and colonel on February 14, 1782. On April 28, 1790, he was promoted major-general, became lieutenant-general January 26, 1797, and general January 26, 1802. He was appointed quartermaster-general in Ireland in April 1782, and adjutant-general in Ireland in July 1789; governor of Toulon and commander-in-chief of the forces there from October 26 to December 19, 1793; quartermaster-general to the forces November 8, 1796; governor of Landguard Fort, February 15, 1800 (see Leslie's *Landguard Fort*, p. 110, plate 20 for portrait); governor of Fort George, Inverness, May 19, 1801; governor of Chelsea Hospital April 3, 1804;

and commander-in-chief of the army on March 18, 1809, being sworn a member of the Privy Council a week later. He was appointed colonel of the 22nd Foot April 2, 1791; colonel of the 7th Light Dragoons on December 23, 1795; colonel of the 2nd Dragoons May 16, 1801; colonel-in-chief of the Rifle Brigade on March 31, 1809; and colonel of the 1st Dragoon Guards on April 27, 1813. He was installed as a Knight of the Bath on May 19, 1803, becoming Knight Grand Cross on July 2, 1815. Sir David Dundas was the third son of Robert Dundas of Edinburgh, and on his mother's side was related to the first Lord Melville. He commenced his education at 13 at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and at 15 assisted in the Ordnance Survey of Scotland under General David Watson, his mother's brother, and General Roy from 1752-55. He served under Charles, Duke of Marlborough, at the attack on St. Malo; in General Bligh's capture of Cherbourg; and at the action of St. Cas. He was in Germany with the army of Prince Ferdinand at the end of 1758 in the three-fold capacity of A.Q.M.G., engineer, and lieutenant of infantry, leaving Germany at the close of that campaign to join the Fifteenth, in which Regiment he had just been promoted captain. He returned to Germany with his Regiment, but on July 16, 1760, was appointed A.D.C. to General Eliott, and was present at Warburg, Kloster Kampen, the siege of Wesel, and at Vellinghausen; he was also engaged in the expedition to Cuba in 1762. After the Seven Years' War he attended annually at French, Prussian, and Austrian manœuvres, and as a result of his study of the military systems of the continent he brought out *The Principles of Military Movements Chiefly Applicable to Infantry*, and also *Rules and Regulations for the Formation, Field Exercises, and Movements of His Majesty's Forces*, and *Rules and Regulations for the Cavalry*. When war again broke out with France in 1793, Dundas was first ordered to Jersey to report on the practicability of a descent on St. Malo, served then under the Duke of York at Dunkirk in command of a brigade, and then proceeding to Toulon was second in command and later commander of the British forces there operating. On the evacuation of Toulon he took his troops to Elba and then to Corsica, capturing San Fiorenzo. He now returned to Flanders and received command of a cavalry brigade, and then that of the force on the Lower Waal—fighting the battles of Geldermalsen and Tuyl, and covering the retreat on Bremen. When the major portion of the British Army was withdrawn to England, he remained in Westphalia in command of the cavalry. He served in the Helder Expedition and commanded the second column on September 19, and the centre column on October 2. In 1808 Sir David Dundas was president of the court which inquired into the circumstances of the events connected with the Convention of Cintra. Though his military works have been much criticized and even ridiculed, he was responsible for the introduction of a uniform system in the army, one which had been very greatly needed, for before his regulations appeared no two regiments were moved in unison, and under his regulations the troops were trained which fought under Abercromby, Moore, and Wellington. He died at Chelsea Hospital on February 18, 1820, aged 85, and was buried in the cemetery of the hospital.

DUNDAS, HENRY HERBERT PHILIP; was appointed lieutenant in the 5th Lancers on February 17, 1886, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on April 14 of the same year, became captain on May 25, 1892, and retired on March 23, 1898. He served as A.D.C. to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from April 1893 to November 1896. He succeeded as third baronet in 1910.

DUNDAS, JOHN HAMILTON; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on December 18, 1823, became lieutenant on June 16, 1825, was appointed to a half-pay

captaincy, unattached, on April 4, 1826, captain in the 1st Foot on July 13, 1832, was again placed on half-pay on February 6, 1835, became captain in the 85th Foot on October 18, 1839, was promoted to a brevet majority on November 23, 1841, and retired by the sale of his commission on January 12, 1844.

DUNDAS, THOMAS ; was appointed ensign in the 52nd Foot on February 17, 1808, lieutenant on February 16, 1809, lieutenant in the 1st Dragoons on October 12 of the same year, captain in the 60th Foot on December 26, 1811, captain in the 15th Hussars on August 13, 1812, major in the 3rd Ceylon Regiment on September 12, 1816, and was placed on half-pay on the 25th of the same month. He was promoted brevet lieutenant-colonel on January 10, 1837, major in the 32nd Foot on September 27, 1839, and retired next day by the sale of his commission. He served with three regiments in the Peninsula : with the 52nd, 1st Dragoons, and 15th Hussars, and took part also in the Walcheren Expedition. He received the Peninsular medal with clasps for Vimiera, Corunna, Fuentes d'Onor, Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse. He died in London on May 24, 1860, aged 64 (?).

DURING, LEWIS ALEXANDER (Baron von During, a Hanoverian by birth) ; was appointed cornet in the York Hussars (local and temporary rank) and lieutenant, with permanent rank in the army, on February 19, 1801, and was placed on half-pay in 1802. He was appointed adjutant of the 1st Dragoons of the King's German Legion on May 5, 1804, lieutenant in the 15th Light Dragoons on July 18, 1805, captain in the cavalry staff corps on April 15, 1813,¹ and was placed on half-pay on February 25, 1819. On May 28, 1829, he was appointed captain in the 98th Foot, major in the 89th Foot on November 8, 1833, and was again placed on half-pay on the 13th of the following month. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel on November 9, 1846, colonel June 20, 1854, major-general June 17, 1861, lieutenant-general November 19, 1870, and general on October 1, 1877. He served with the 15th Hussars in the Corunna Campaign of 1808-9, and in Spain and France during 1813 and 1814, receiving the medal with clasps for Sahagun, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. During the latter part of the Peninsular War he served on the personal staff of General Lowry Cole, and also was with that officer at Mauritius and at the Cape of Good Hope when General Sir G. Lowry Cole was there as governor. He died near Hornburg in Saxony on January 7, 1880, aged 97, being at the time of his death the Father of the British Army, and the last survivor of the Peninsular Officers of the 15th Hussars.

EASTON, JOHN ; was appointed surgeon to the 47th Foot on April 22, 1809, and to the 15th Hussars on November 5, 1818, being placed on half-pay on May 2, 1822. He died in Edinburgh on April 22, 1841.

EDE, GEORGE ARTHUR ; was appointed cornet in the 2nd Dragoon Guards on August 14, 1835, lieutenant on February 17, 1837, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on September 7, 1841, and died in Madras on December 21, 1843.

EDMISTON, ALEXANDER MARTIN ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on November 30, 1860, and retired by the sale of his commission on September 8, 1863.

EDWARDES, see KENSINGTON.

EDWARDS, F. ; was serving as surgeon's mate with the 15th Light Dragoons when

¹ As to this appointment, see *Wellington's Despatches*, vol. x. p. 229, edition of 1837, Wellington to Torrens, dated Frenada, March 24, 1813.

wounded in action near Templeuve on May 17, 1794; in the *Gazette* of November 29, 1794, he was appointed surgeon to the 25th Light Dragoons, being apparently antedated to March 9 of that year. (See p. 105 of this History.)

ELIOT (*or* ELLIOTT), JOHN; was appointed, from troop quartermaster, cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on November 13, 1804, and became lieutenant on July 11, 1805. He served with the Fifteenth in Flanders in 1793-4, and at the Helder in 1799, distinguishing himself on more than one occasion. He appears to have been employed on the recruiting service in 1808-9. He died on July 13, 1812.

ELIOTT, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, second Lord Heathfield; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on May 20, 1761, became lieutenant on July 12, 1765, captain 17th Light Dragoons on November 5, 1766, captain 10th Dragoons on December 23, 1767, major in the 15th Light Dragoons on November 24, 1775, lieutenant-colonel in the 19th Dragoons on October 20, 1779, and lieutenant-colonel in the 6th Dragoons on March 23, 1781. He became colonel on July 4, 1788, major-general December 20, 1793, lieutenant-general June 26, 1799, and general April 25, 1808. He was appointed A.D.C. to the King July 4, 1788, colonel of the 29th (25th) Dragoons, March 25, 1795, and colonel 1st Dragoon Guards on January 4, 1801. He succeeded his father in the title on July 6, 1790, and died in London on January 26, 1813, aged 63.

ELIOTT, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, first Lord Heathfield; served for a short time during 1734 in the Prussian Army, and in 1735 joined the 23rd Foot at Edinburgh Castle as a volunteer. Was appointed cornet in the 2nd Horse Grenadier Guards in 1739, cadet-gunner in the Train on October 1, 1739, second lieutenant, with warrant of "fireworker," in the Royal Artillery on April 1, 1740, practitioner-engineer in the Engineers on July 1, 1741, engineer-in-ordinary on August 19, 1742, and lieutenant and adjutant in the second or Scots Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards in the following October. During the winter of 1743-44 he appears to have served again as an engineer, but at Fontenoy, where he was wounded, he was serving with the Horse Grenadier Guards, in which corps he was promoted captain in 1745 and major in 1746. He was again appointed engineer-in-ordinary on January 4, 1747, and second engineer about May 18 of the same year, becoming lieutenant-colonel of the 2nd Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards apparently on the same date. He was appointed A.D.C. to the King on June 12, 1756, and on September 8 of the same year he resigned his engineer warrant which he had held concurrently with his commission in the cavalry. On March 10, 1759, he was commanded to raise "a regiment of light horse"—the 15th Light Dragoons; on June 26, 1759, he was promoted major-general, lieutenant-general on January 19, 1761, and general on April 2, 1778. He was appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland in 1775, and Governor of Gibraltar on January 16, 1776. He was the eighth son of Sir Gilbert Elliott of Stobs, third baronet, by Eleanor, daughter of William Elliot of Wells, and was born at Wells, Rule Water, Roxburghshire, in December 1717. He was educated at Leyden University and at La Fère in Picardy. In 1740 he saw service in the West Indies under General Wentworth, and took part in the operations at Carthagena, the siege and assault of Fort Louis (Bocca Chica) and Fort Lazare. From July to November 1741 he was engaged at the siege of St. Jago in Cuba, accompanying the expedition of the year following to Porto Bello. In October 1742 he was in Flanders with the British force under Lord Stair, and in 1743 he served at Dettingen, where he was wounded. He was again wounded at Fontenoy in 1745, and in 1758 he commanded the Light Cavalry in the expedition to the Bay of Cancalle, Havre le Grace, and Cherbourg. Later in the same year he was with the expedition under General Bligh, as also that to St. Malo. In 1760 he proceeded to Germany and was engaged

at Warburg, Kloster Kampen (wounded), Kirchdenkern, Vellinghausen, and Eimbeck. In 1762 he accompanied the expedition under Lord Albemarle to Cuba and was present at the capitulation of Havanna, where his share of the prize money amounted to over £24,500. From June 1779 to February 1783 he was engaged in the defence of Gibraltar, for his services in which he was created a Knight of the Garter, Lord Heathfield of Bagley Place, Sussex, Baron Gibraltar, and was awarded a pension of £2,000 a year for two lives. (From some notes kindly furnished by Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. W. F. Elliot, and compiled from Army Lists, an article by Colonel Connolly in the *R.E. Journal* for February 1888, the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Smollett's *History of England*, vols. vi. and xiii., Tancred's *History of Rule Water*, and the *Journal of the Siege of Havanna* by Colonel MacMillan, R.E.)

ELLES, GEORGE; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on May 7, 1847, cornet in the 4th Hussars on May 5, 1848, became lieutenant on May 8, 1851, and captain on December 8, 1854. He served in the Crimea, receiving the medal with clasp for Alma. He died at Trowbridge Barracks on October 5, 1856.

ELLESON, HENRY; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on May 3, 1782, and lieutenant on May 4, 1785, retiring from the service on October 26, 1787.

ELLIOTT, GILBERT; was appointed surgeon to Elliott's Light Horse, on the creation of the Regiment, on March 20, 1759, and retired on May 15, 1761.

ELPHINSTONE, GEORGE WILLIAM KEITH; was appointed ensign in the 29th Foot on April 28, 1804, lieutenant in the 60th on August 4, 1804, lieutenant in the 41st on October 12, 1804, and captain in the Cape Regiment on June 18, 1806. He was then appointed as captain in the 93rd Foot on August 7, 1806, lieutenant and captain 1st Foot Guards August 6, 1807, captain in the 52nd Foot on December 7, 1809, captain in the 15th Hussars on January 18, 1810, major in the 8th West India Regiment on May 2, 1811, major in the 6th Dragoon Guards on January 30, 1812, lieutenant-colonel in the 33rd Foot on September 3, 1813, lieutenant-colonel in the 16th Light Dragoons on April 12, 1821, and was placed on half-pay on April 25, 1822. He was awarded the C.B. on June 22, 1815, was appointed colonel and A.D.C. to the King on May 27, 1825, and became major-general on January 10, 1837. He served with the 33rd Foot at Waterloo, and when, after we had placed Shah Shuja on the throne of Afghanistan, it was decided to leave a British force in the country, General Elphinstone was elected by Lord Auckland to command it. In the retreat from Kabul he was taken prisoner by Akbar Khan and died at Kabul on April 16, 1842.

ELTON, WILLIAM; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on February 12, 1818, became lieutenant on February 10, 1820, and was placed on half-pay of the 19th Dragoons on March 21, 1822. He died at Bath on November 15, 1848, aged 54.

ERSKINE, HON. ESME STUART; was appointed second lieutenant in the 21st Foot on March 14, 1807, lieutenant in the 2nd Garrison Battalion on July 16, 1807, captain in the 60th Foot on December 27, 1810, captain in the 15th Hussars on May 9, 1811, captain in the 60th Foot on April 29, 1812, brevet major on June 18, 1815, brevet lieutenant-colonel on September 12, 1816 (on appointment as D.A. General, Ceylon), and captain in the 2nd Ceylon Regiment on November 8, 1816. He served as D.A.A.G. in the campaign of 1815, and was wounded (losing his arm) at Quatre Bras and taken

prisoner, being brought before and questioned by Napoleon. He died on passage to Ceylon on August 26, 1817.

ERSKINE, SIR WILLIAM, Bt. ;¹ was appointed cornet in his father's regiment, the 7th Dragoons, on July 14, 1743, became lieutenant on May 1, 1745, captain-lieutenant on March 30, 1754, captain on December 25, 1755, major in Elliott's Light Horse, on the creation of the Regiment, on March 20, 1759, brevet lieutenant-colonel on January 25, 1762, and lieutenant-colonel on March 29 of the same year. He was created a Knight Banneret on July 27, 1763, became lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Battalion 71st Foot on November 23, 1775, colonel March 4, 1777, major-general February 19, 1779, and lieutenant-general on September 28, 1787. He was appointed colonel of the 26th Foot on May 16, 1782. He was present as a cornet at Fontenoy. He proceeded to Germany in command of the 15th Light Dragoons in 1760, and commanded them throughout the campaign and at Emsdorff, their first action. He served on the staff in America in 1776. In the spring of 1795 he had been appointed to the command of the troops in Ireland, when he died very suddenly at Torrie, near Alloa, N.B., on March 19 of that year, aged 67.

ERSKINE, SIR WILLIAM, Bt. (son of the last-named) ; was appointed ensign in the 23rd Foot on September 28, 1783, became lieutenant in the 5th Dragoons on November 14, 1787, lieutenant in the 13th Dragoons on February 28, 1788, and captain in the 15th Light Dragoons on February 23, 1791. He became major on March 1, 1794, lieutenant-colonel December 14 of the same year, and was placed on half-pay of the 133rd Foot on February 27, 1796. He became colonel of the 14th Garrison Battalion January 7, 1801, was placed on half-pay in 1805, became major-general April 25, 1808, and was appointed, with Picton, Leith, and Cole, a local lieutenant-general in Spain and Portugal on May 14, 1813. In 1793-5 he was A.D.C. to his father, General Erskine, and from 1796 to 1802 he was M.P. for the county of Fife. During the Peninsular War he commanded (in 1811) both the 2nd Cavalry Division and the Light Division, and made serious mistakes at Casal Novo and Sabugal. He commanded the 2nd Cavalry Division again from April 1812—for Wellington's opinion of him, see his letter to Torrens dated August 4, 1810. Erskine had shown several signs of insanity, and was at last directed to leave the army, when, on May 14, 1813, he threw himself from a window in Lisbon and was killed on the spot.

ERSKINE, SIR JAMES, Bt. (brother of the last-named) ; was appointed ensign in the 26th Foot on February 26, 1788, lieutenant in the 7th Foot on January 9, 1793, captain of an independent company on March 8, 1793, and captain in the 37th Foot on November 1 of the same year. He became brevet major on May 19, 1794, lieutenant-colonel 133rd Foot August 22 of that year, was placed on half-pay in 1795, became lieutenant-colonel in the 15th Light Dragoons February 27, 1796, colonel January 1, 1800, lieutenant-colonel 2nd Dragoon Guards February 10, 1803, major-general April 25, 1808, and lieutenant-general June 4, 1813. He was appointed A.D.C. to the King on January 6, 1801. Served in Flanders in 1793-5 as A.D.C. to General Vyse, and at Cateau took the French general Chapinoy prisoner ; commanded the Fifteenth in the Helder Expedition and was wounded in the arm at Egmont-op-Zee. Commanded a cavalry brigade in Portugal early in the Peninsular War. He died in London on March 3, 1825, aged 53.

EVELYN, SIR FREDERICK, Bt. ; was appointed cornet in the Royal Regiment

¹ These three Erskines have been placed here, not in alphabetical order, but in order of succession.

of Horse Guards on June 14, 1756, became lieutenant on January 9, 1759, and captain in Elliott's Light Horse, on the creation of the Regiment, on March 22, 1759. On July 15, 1761, he was appointed lieutenant and captain in the 1st Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, became major on March 23, 1764, lieutenant-colonel on June 8, 1768, and retired on August 1, 1770. He embarked for Germany with Elliott's and presumably was present with the Regiment at Emsdorff, but on August 19, 1760, he was appointed to the staff as brigade major of a cavalry brigade. He died at Wotton, Surrey, on April 1, 1812.

EVERY, JOHN ; was appointed lieutenant in the Staffordshire Militia on March 25, 1799, cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on June 15, 1801, lieutenant on March 17, 1802, and was placed on half-pay on June 25 of the same year. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Kent. He died in Kent on February 3, 1848, aged 66—still on the half-pay list of the Fifteenth.

FALLON, CHARLES ; was appointed cornet in the 11th Dragoons on September 7, 1815, cornet in the 15th Hussars on December 7 of the same year, lieutenant on July 16, 1817, and was placed on half-pay on March 11, 1819. He died in Paris on November 2, 1839.

FANE, HENRY ; was appointed cornet in the 4th Dragoon Guards on May 30, 1822, lieutenant May 15, 1823, captain December 30, 1826, and was given a half-pay majority on April 24, 1835. He became major in the 9th Foot on November 12, 1835, lieutenant-colonel on October 17, 1837, was placed on half-pay of the 11th Dragoons on January 19, 1838, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel 15th Hussars on March 8, 1850, retiring the same day by the sale of his commission.

FARRINGTON, MARTIN ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on October 15, 1861, and died at Dundalk on May 2, 1863, aged 20.

FEARSON, JOSEPH ; was appointed chaplain to the 15th Light Dragoons on June 12, 1760, retiring on January 16, 1780.

FELLOWES, EDWARD ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on October 1, 1829, became lieutenant on September 28, 1832, and retired by the sale of his commission on April 30, 1836.

FERON, JOHN ; was appointed veterinary surgeon to the 12th Dragoons on August 1, 1805, and in the same capacity to the 15th Hussars on August 17, 1809, retiring on half-pay on April 29, 1813.

FERRERS, LORD, GEORGE ; was appointed cornet in the 9th Dragoons on September 29, 1770, lieutenant in the 4th Regiment of Horse on October 1, 1771, captain in the 18th Dragoons (Drogheda's) on January 23, 1773, captain in the 15th Light Dragoons on December 23 of the same year, and retired by the sale of his commission on October 7, 1775. Was appointed to His Majesty's Band of Gentlemen Pensioners (now the Gentlemen-at-Arms) in April 1782, being sworn of the Privy Council the same month. He was created Earl of Leicester in May 1784, succeeded as second Marquis of Townsend in September 1807, and died at Richmond on July 27, 1811.

FIELD, WILLIAM HENRY ; was appointed cornet in the 8th Hussars on May 17, 1861, became lieutenant on July 10, 1866, captain on July 7, 1869, major on July 1, 1881, lieutenant-colonel on September 29 of the same year, lieutenant-colonel in the 15th Hussars on June 10, 1882, lieutenant-colonel commanding on April 29, 1884, colonel on September 29, 1885, and retired on July 1, 1892. He died in Cornwall on April 14, 1899, aged 58.

FIFE, WILLIAM HENRY ; was appointed ensign in the 17th Foot on April 1, 1868, cornet in the 15th Hussars on the same date, cornet in the 9th Lancers on May 2 of that year, lieutenant on March 25, 1871, captain on February 16, 1878, and retired, receiving a gratuity, on September 18, 1883. He was adjutant of the North Somerset Yeomanry from April 1878 to April 1883. He served on the Remount during the South African War of 1899-1902, and received a brevet majority, dated October 18, 1902.

FINCH, HON. JOHN ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on October 5, 1809, lieutenant on January 10, 1811, captain in the 37th Foot on February 17, 1814, major in the Royal West India Rangers on March 5, 1818, and was placed on half-pay on June 25, 1819. He became a brevet lieutenant-colonel on October 25, 1823, major 38th Foot December 18, 1825, lieutenant-colonel, half-pay unattached, December 12, 1826, colonel June 28, 1838, major-general on November 11, 1851, lieutenant-general February 20, 1855. He became a C.B. in December 1826 and was appointed colonel of the 24th Foot on June 9, 1856. Served in the Peninsula with the Fifteenth in 1813-14, being present at Vittoria (wounded—sabre-cut), Orthes, and Toulouse, receiving the medal and 3 clasps. Accompanied Lord Combermere to India as Military Secretary and was present at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore in 1826. Died at Dover on November 25, 1861, aged 68.

FITZCLARENCE, HENRY ; was appointed lieutenant in the 7th Foot on August 15, 1811, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on January 23, 1813, lieutenant 10th Hussars on May 25 of the same year, and lieutenant in the 22nd Dragoons on November 12, 1814. He was then appointed captain and sub-inspector of militia in the Ionian Islands on September 11, 1817, and apparently at the same time was on the half-pay of the 73rd Foot, and on January 1, 1818, was appointed captain in the 87th Foot. He served with the Fifteenth in the Peninsular War in 1813. He died in India on March 26, 1818, aged 22.

FITZWYGRAM, SIR FREDERICK WELLINGTON JOHN, Bt. ; was appointed cornet in the 6th Dragoons on July 28, 1843, became lieutenant on March 17, 1844, captain December 22, 1848, major February 19, 1858, lieutenant-colonel July 26 of the same year, lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Hussars on September 18, 1860, colonel on July 26, 1863, major-general on March 23, 1869, lieutenant-general on April 1, 1883, and was placed on the retired list on April 1, 1889. He was appointed colonel of the 3rd Hussars on April 16, 1884, and colonel of the 15th Hussars on April 19, 1891. He was inspector-general of cavalry from April 1, 1879, to March 31, 1884. He served in the Crimea and was present at the Tchernaya and the siege and fall of Sebastopol, receiving the medal and clasp, and the Turkish medal. He was a J.P. for Hampshire, and from 1885-90 M.P. for the Fareham Division of the county. He was the author of *Horses and Stables*, *Notes on Shoeing*, and *Cavalry Memoranda*. Considering that it was only during the later years of his regimental service that Sir Frederick Fitzwygram threw in his lot with the 15th Hussars, it is remarkable to how great an

extent his name has become identified with their associations, and the unswerving loyalty with which he regarded their interests until the day of his death is equally worthy of note. As a commander of cavalry he insisted upon the most accurate precision of movement, and some considered that his manœuvres partook of the nature of a set-piece. He was, however, a sound tactician, and his operations were always conducted with vigour and enterprise. As I.G. he tested efficiency by the most searching catechisms on cavalry subjects of every conceivable kind. But it is probably as an expert judge of a horse, and by reason of his knowledge of the treatment and management of that animal that his name will be chiefly remembered. His book *Horses and Stables* is a standard work; and he did not pose as an authority on the matter it contains until he had given it the deepest study and research. He attended the lectures at the R.C.V.S. and obtained his diploma; he aided in the establishment of the Veterinary School at Aldershot; in 1875 he was elected president of the R.C.V.S. It was he who introduced into the 15th Hussars the careful study and system of horse-mastership which endure to this day. He died, deeply regretted by all ranks of the 15th Hussars, at his seat, Leigh Park, Havant, on December 9, 1904, aged 82, having spent sixty-two years in the service of his Sovereign and country.

FLOYD, JOHN; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on May 5, 1760, lieutenant April 20, 1763, captain-lieutenant on April 28, 1770, captain May 27, 1772, major in the 21st Dragoons May 5, 1779, lieutenant-colonel in the 23rd (afterwards 19th) Dragoons September 22, 1781, colonel November 18, 1790, major-general October 3, 1794, lieutenant-general January 1, 1801, and general on January 1, 1812. He was appointed colonel of the 26th (afterwards 23rd) Dragoons on September 11, 1800, colonel of the 8th Light Dragoons September 13, 1804, became governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort on January 23, 1813, and was created a baronet January 23, 1816. John Floyd was born on February 22, 1748, and was consequently only just over twelve years of age when he received his commission, accompanying his regiment to Germany in June 1760. He was present at Emsdorff, where he had a horse shot under him when close to the line of French infantry, and was nearly being despatched, when Captain Ainslie, of the 15th Light Dragoons, then on the staff of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, came to his aid. Floyd took a sabre from a French Dragoon; the blade is inscribed "Regiment Turpin" and "Vivat Hussar" and is now in possession of Sir Henry Floyd, Bt., late R.N. The returns for November 1761 show Floyd as absent, and he seems to have obtained two years' leave of absence, completing his education, under Lord Pembroke's supervision, at Utrecht. On returning to the Regiment he proved himself so proficient a horseman that he was employed in superintending the equitation of the Fifteenth, and when in 1764 Lord Pembroke was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Dragoons he employed Floyd for twelve months in teaching riding to that regiment. The 23rd (later 19th) Dragoons, to which Floyd was appointed as lieutenant-colonel in 1781, was the first regiment of British cavalry ever sent to India, and it arrived there when Warren Hastings was governor-general, remaining in and about Madras for eighteen years. On becoming colonel in 1790, Floyd was appointed by Lord Cornwallis to the command of all the cavalry on the Coromandel coast, and greatly distinguished himself in the three campaigns against Tippu Sultan. He was especially successful against Said Sahib at Sattiamungulum and in the retreat to Velladi; he was wounded in the head at Bangalore in March 1791, and was present at the general action near Seringapatam in February 1792. In the autumn of the year following he again took the field under Colonel Braithwaite, and was present at the reduction of Pondicherry, being subsequently appointed to the command of that

place. In 1799 he again commanded the cavalry in the second war with Tippu Sultan, under Lord Harris, led the advance into Mysore, did much to secure success at Mallavelle, and commanded the covering force during the siege of Seringapatam. Sir John Floyd returned to England in 1800—having received in October 1799 the thanks of the House of Commons for his services in India—and died on January 10, 1810, in his 70th year. (See Biddulph's *The 19th and Their Times*.)

FORBES, JAMES ; was appointed assistant surgeon to the 30th Foot on February 14, 1804, and in the same capacity to the 15th Light Dragoons on October 26 of the same year, becoming surgeon to the 95th Foot on June 19, 1809. He served with the Fifteenth during the Corunna Campaign of 1808-9.

FORRESTER, FRANCIS ; was appointed ensign in the 47th Foot on February 12, 1793, lieutenant of an independent company on April 14 of the same year, lieutenant in the 95th Foot on the 30th of the following October, captain on June 11, 1794, retiring on full pay at the reduction of the army in 1795. On May 4, 1798, he was appointed captain in the 46th Foot, captain in the 15th Light Dragoons on July 23, 1799, became brevet major on September 25, 1803, major in the 19th Foot on August 4, and major in the 15th Light Dragoons on August 9, 1804, retiring by the sale of his commission on August 31, 1809. He served with the Fifteenth in the Corunna Campaign of 1808-9, and received the medal with clasp for Sahagun. He was M.P. for Wenlock from 1820 to 1826 and died in London on October 22, 1861, aged 77.

FOSKETT, HENRY ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on March 30, 1797, became lieutenant on November 8, 1793, captain on March 17, 1803, and retired by the sale of his commission on June 23, 1810. He died in London on December 11, 1853, aged 76.

FOSTER, JOHN ; was appointed adjutant of the 15th Light Dragoons on October 6, 1762, and retired on December 30 of the same year.

FRANCIS, WOLSTAN ; was appointed lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on November 20, 1875, lieutenant in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on January 5, 1876, captain on February 17, 1886, major on July 31, 1893, and retired on February 26, 1896. He was adjutant of the 3rd Battalion from January 1887 to January 1892. He served in the Egyptian Expedition of 1882 and was present at Tel-el-Kebir, receiving the medal with clasp, and bronze star.

FRANCS or FRANCIS, JOSEPH ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on March 26, 1793, became lieutenant on August 31 of the same year, and retired on April 4, 1795. He served with the Fifteenth in Flanders in 1793-4.

FRANKES, BACON ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on February 14, 1789, and died from a fall from his horse on the 21st of the following June.

FULFORD, BENJAMIN SWEET ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on May 2, 1760, became lieutenant on October 28 of the same year, and was placed on half-pay at the reduction of the army in 1763. His name is omitted from the half-pay list dated January 1, 1795. He proceeded on service to Germany with Elliott's Light Horse in June 1760 and was wounded at Emsdorff.

FULLER, FRANCIS JOHN ; was appointed ensign in the 24th Foot on November 18, 1800, lieutenant in the 60th Foot on March 5, 1801, lieutenant in the 15th Light Dragoons on July 3 of the same year, lieutenant in the 20th Light Dragoons on June 25, 1802, and captain on November 12, 1803. This officer was a grandson of General Elliott, Lord Heathfield. He served as a volunteer in the expedition under Sir James Craig to the Mediterranean in 1805. He was drowned off Gibraltar by the upsetting of a boat on June 8, 1805.

GARDINER, WILLIAM ; was appointed surgeon to the 62nd Foot on March 23, 1768, was transferred in the same capacity to the 15th Light Dragoons on January 1, 1776, and as staff surgeon to the hospital at Tobago, West Indies, on August 7, 1777.

GARNIER, WILLIAM ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on October 31, 1822, became lieutenant on June 10, 1824, and was placed on half-pay on April 7, 1826. He retired, commuting his half-pay, on September 26, 1834.

GARTH, THOMAS ; was appointed cornet in the 1st Dragoons on November 23, 1815, became lieutenant on half-pay on June 6, 1816, was restored to full pay on April 24, 1817, appointed captain in the 37th Foot on August 24, 1820, captain in the 15th Hussars on March 8, 1821, and was placed on half-pay on October 25 of the same year. He died in London on November 19, 1875.

GAVIN, GEORGE FITZAUSTIN ; was appointed lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on September 10, 1875, lieutenant in the Bombay Staff Corps on October 10, 1878, and captain on September 10, 1886. He served in the Afghan War of 1880, receiving the medal. He died at Quetta on August 7, 1889, aged 32.

GIBNEY, WILLIAM ; was appointed assistant surgeon to the 7th Dragoon Guards on October 28, 1813, transferred in the same capacity to the 15th Hussars on the 25th of the following month, and was placed on half-pay on December 25, 1818. He retired, commuting his half-pay, on January 24, 1831. He served with the Fifteenth in the campaign of 1815 and was present at Waterloo. (See his *With the King's Own Hussars at Waterloo*, in the *United Service Magazine* for 1884, and *Recollections of an Old Army Doctor*.)

GIBSON, JAMES ; was appointed lieutenant in the Fifeshire Fencible Cavalry May 8, 1795, and was afterwards promoted to a troop at a date not traced. He was then appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on May 5, 1800, lieutenant on June 14, 1801, adjutant July 1, 1802, captain on August 9, 1804, captain in the 69th Foot on December 15, 1806, captain in the 4th Garrison Battalion on April 4, 1811, major in the 2nd Garrison Battalion on June 4, 1814, and was placed on half-pay on December 25, 1816. He retired, commuting his half-pay, on January 20, 1832.

GILL, ROBERT ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 16, 1825, became lieutenant on January 19, 1826, and was placed on half-pay of the King's German Legion on December 27, 1827. He retired, commuting his half-pay, on January 28, 1832.

GILL, THOMAS WILLIAM ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on September 22, 1863, became lieutenant on February 27, 1867, and retired by the sale of his commission on February 15, 1868. He was then appointed, on August 13,

1868, cornet in the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry, became captain on January 22, 1873, and resigned on December 29, 1878. He died near Oswestry on January 22, 1899, aged 54.

GILLARD, CHARLES WHITNEY; was appointed to the Veterinary Department on September 20, 1871, was posted to the 15th Hussars on October 28, 1876, and became veterinary surgeon, 1st class, on February 15, 1883, for good service in the field. He served with the 15th Hussars in Afghanistan in 1880, receiving the medal, and in the Boer War of 1881. He served also in the Soudan in 1885, receiving the medal with clasp, and bronze star.

GILLESPIE, ROBERT ROLLO; was appointed cornet in the 20th Light Dragoons on December 22, 1814, became lieutenant on April 9, 1818, and was placed on half-pay on December 25 of the same year. He was appointed lieutenant in the 4th Dragoons on December 17, 1821, became captain on July 6, 1837, and captain in the 15th Hussars on May 31, 1839. He served in the Burmese War of 1824-26. He died at the Cape of Good Hope on March 18, 1843.

GODMAN, JOHN; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on November 29, 1905, and became lieutenant on June 1, 1908.

GOLDFRAP, FREDERICK WILLIAM; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on December 24, 1845, lieutenant on March 8, 1850, lieutenant in the 12th Lancers on July 29, 1853, and captain in the 18th Hussars on March 16, 1858. He died at Scarborough on December 21, 1858.

GOODRICH, WILLIAM; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on May 21, 1801, and retired from the service on July 9, 1803.

GORDON, ALEXANDER; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on July 9, 1803, lieutenant on January 22, 1805, captain in the 3rd West India Regiment on February 18, 1808, captain in the 15th Hussars on March 3 of the same year, captain in the 60th Foot on March 14, 1811, and retired by the sale of his commission on October 17 following. He served with the Fifteenth in the Corunna Campaign of 1808-9 and received the medal and clasp for Sahagun; he compiled a *Journal of the Events of the Campaign*, published in 1913 by Mr. John Murray. He died at Ellon, Aberdeenshire, on March 21, 1873.

GORDON, JAMES REDMOND PATRICK; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on January 22, 1879, became lieutenant and adjutant on January 25, 1881, captain on August 15, 1888, major on May 1, 1895, lieutenant-colonel on June 12, 1897, lieutenant-colonel commanding (temporary) 17th Lancers on February 3, 1900, lieutenant-colonel 15th Hussars on April 10, 1901, brevet colonel on June 12 of the same year, colonel on August 15, 1903, and retired on April 4, 1906. He was nominated C.B. on November 29, 1901. He was A.D.C. to G.O.C. Madras from January 1887 to April 1889; adjutant of the Yorkshire Yeomanry from August 1889 to December 1891; on special service at Lagos from March to June 1892; recruiting staff officer from October 1892 to May 1895; on special service in Ashanti from November 1895 to February 1896. He served with the 15th Hussars in Afghanistan, receiving the medal; in the Boer War of 1881; in the Bechuanaland Expedition of 1884-85, as adjutant of Mounted Rifles; in the Burmese Expedition of 1887 (despatches), medal with clasp; in the expedition of 1892 against the Jebus (despatches), medal with clasp; in Ashanti (mentioned), receiving the star; in the South African War, commanding

a cavalry brigade, relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, Karee Siding, Zand River, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Bethlehem, Wittebergen; operations in the Eastern Transvaal (despatches), medal with 7 clasps and C.B. Was A.A.G. Army Head-quarters from August 1903 to May 1905, Brig.-General commanding 4th Cavalry Brigade, May 1905 to October 1905. He died in London on December 3, 1910, aged 50.

GORDON, WILLIAM; was appointed chaplain to Elliott's Light Horse, on the creation of the Regiment, on March 20, 1759, and retired on June 12, 1760.

GOULD, EDWARD; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on May 4, 1760, and retired on February 13, 1764. He embarked for Germany with the Fifteenth in June 1760, and presumably was present at Emsdorff; the returns dated November 1, 1861, show him as "sick at Bremen."

GRAHAM, HENRY CHARLES EDWARD VERNON¹; was appointed cornet in the 10th Dragoons on November 28, 1798, became lieutenant on September 26, 1799, captain in the 8th West India Regiment on July 25, 1801, captain in the 10th Dragoons on August 1 of the same year, and was placed on half-pay on May 25, 1802. He was appointed captain in the 15th Light Dragoons on May 25, 1803, captain in the 26th Foot March 8, 1806, major in the 66th Foot June 18, 1811, major in the 2nd Foot March 10, 1812, lieutenant-colonel August 24, 1815, placed on half-pay on November 25, 1828, became brevet colonel July 22, 1830, major-general on November 23, 1841, lieutenant-general on November 11, 1851, and general on April 2, 1859. He was appointed Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, Nova Scotia, on June 4, 1813, Inspecting Field Officer, Ionian Islands, on November 5, 1818, and was nominated C.B. on August 15, 1850. He served during the Corunna Campaign of 1808-9 as D.A.A.G., and in the same capacity in the Peninsula until 1811. He was present with the 66th at Arroyo dos Molinos and at the capture of Badajoz; commanded the 2nd Foot at Salamanca, where he was twice wounded, and in the subsequent operations up to the siege of Burgos, receiving the gold medal for Salamanca and the silver medal with clasp for Talavera. He died in Staffordshire on March 22, 1861, aged 81.

GRAHAM, WILLIAM; was appointed surgeon to the 48th Foot on May 5, 1790, was transferred to the 15th Light Dragoons on January 17, 1795, and retired on July 22 of the same year.

GRANT, CHARLES; was appointed ensign in the 29th Foot on October 21, 1795, cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on October 20, 1796, lieutenant on May 17, 1799, lieutenant in the 23rd Foot on December 19, 1799, captain in the 93rd Foot on August 31, 1800, and captain in the 12th Foot on June 2, 1804. He served with the Fifteenth at the Helder in 1799, was present at Egmont-op-Zee, and was given a medal by Colonel Churchill for conspicuous bravery in action about the middle of October. He died at Seringapatam, India, on March 23, 1806.

GRANT, COLQUHOUN; was appointed ensign in the 36th Foot on September 16, 1793, lieutenant on May 27, 1795, lieutenant in the 25th (later 22nd) Light Dragoons on October 26, 1797, captain in the 9th Dragoons on September 29, 1800, major in the 28th Dragoons on February 21, 1801, and lieutenant-colonel in the 72nd Foot on May 1, 1802. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Hussars on August 25, 1808, colonel

¹ From 1798-1801 this officer was Vernon; from 1802 to 1838 he is styled Graham; and from 1839 in all subsequent Army Lists his name is given as Graham-Vernon.

June 4, 1811, major-general on June 4, 1814, and lieutenant-general on July 22, 1830. In February 1811 he was appointed A.D.C. to the Prince Regent, was nominated K.C.B. in January 1815, K.C.H. in 1816, colonel of the 12th Lancers on June 2, 1825, and colonel of the 15th Hussars on January 22, 1827. In 1831 he was elected M.P. for Queensborough. With the 25th Light Dragoons he was present at Malleville and at the capture of Seringapatam in 1799; when commanding the 72nd Foot he was wounded at the recapture of the Cape of Good Hope; and was again wounded at Sahagun when commanding the 15th Hussars. He returned with the Fifteenth to the Peninsula in 1813, commanded the Hussar Brigade at Morales, where he was wounded, and at Vittoria. Towards the end of the campaign he commanded a cavalry brigade comprising the 13th and 14th Light Dragoons, and at Waterloo he commanded the 5th Cavalry Brigade, composed of the 7th and 15th Hussars and the 13th Light Dragoons, and had 5 horses killed or wounded under him. For his services he received the gold medal for Sahagun and Vittoria and the foreign orders of St. Vladimir of Russia, and William the Lion of the Netherlands. He was at one time Groom of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland. He died at Frampton, Dorsetshire, on December 20, 1836, in the 72nd year of his age.

GRAY, JOHN HAMILTON; was appointed ensign in the 15th Foot on November 24, 1829, cornet in the 13th Light Dragoons on May 17, 1831, lieutenant on September 15, 1837, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on June 7, 1839, lieutenant 1st Dragoon Guards on June 26, 1840, lieutenant 14th Light Dragoons on July 23, 1841, lieutenant in the 7th Dragoon Guards on March 22, 1844, was placed on half-pay, unattached, on June 22, 1847, appointed captain in the 7th Dragoon Guards on August 13, 1847, and retired by the sale of his commission on July 30, 1852.

GRAY, LORD, WILLIAM JOHN; was appointed cornet in the 2nd Dragoons on March 16, 1770, lieutenant on April 29, 1776, captain-lieutenant in the 15th Light Dragoons on May 18, 1779, captain on June 28, 1779, and retired by the sale of his commission on February 27, 1788. He succeeded his brother as thirteenth Baron Gray in December 1786, and died at Kinfauns Castle, Perthshire, on December 12, 1807.

GREATOREX, FREDERICK; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on March 26, 1858, cornet 2nd Dragoon Guards on September 7 of the same year, became lieutenant on February 8, 1861, captain on March 16, 1870, and was placed on half-pay on January 5, 1876. He retired in July 1878. He served with the 2nd Dragoon Guards in the Indian Mutiny, including the trans-Gogra affairs, receiving the medal.

GREETHAM, FREDERICK WILLIAM VINCENT; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on November 2, 1892, became lieutenant on March 25, 1894, and resigned his commission on December 4, 1895.

GREETHAM, WILLIAM VEALE; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on May 31, 1844, lieutenant on July 30, 1847, was appointed adjutant on June 25, 1853, became captain in the 8th Hussars on September 18, 1857, and captain in the 15th Hussars on October 9 of the same year. He retired by the sale of his commission on February 22, 1861. He died in Southsea on March 15, 1896, aged 73.

GREGORY, FRANCIS HOOD; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on October 8, 1861, became lieutenant on September 20, 1864, captain on June 13, 1868,

major on June 24, 1876, and retired, receiving the value of his commission, on March 2, 1878.

GREGORY, GEORGE; was appointed cornet in the 19th Light Dragoons on October 5, 1815, lieutenant on April 24, 1817, was placed on half-pay on September 27 of the same year, and was then appointed lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on November 29, 1839, retiring the same day by the sale of his commission.

GRIFFITH, EDWIN; was appointed cornet in the 25th Light Dragoons on February 17, 1799, cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on June 15, 1801, lieutenant on March 17, 1803, captain on June 27, 1805, and major on November 5, 1812. He served with the Fifteenth in the Corunna Campaign of 1808-9, and in the Peninsula in 1813 and 1814, receiving the gold medal and clasp for Vittoria and Orthes, in which actions he commanded the Regiment. Served also in the campaign of 1815 and was killed at Waterloo, receiving five wounds, in the 31st year of his age. The following verses were published soon afterwards:

Weep not, he died as heroes die,
The death permitted to the brave;
Mourn not, he lies where soldiers lie,
And Valour envies such a grave.

His was the love of bold emprise—
Of soldiers' hardships, soldiers' fame,
And his the wish by arms to rise,
And gain a proud, a deathless name.

GRIFFITH, HENRY (*or* JOSEPH); was appointed cornet and adjutant in the 15th Hussars on August 4, 1814, lieutenant on May 24, 1815, and was placed on half-pay of the Royal Staff Corps on March 12, 1829. He was appointed a military knight of Windsor in April 1848, and died as such in October 1852. He served with the Fifteenth in the campaign of 1815 and was present at Waterloo. (This officer's Christian name is shown as "Joseph" in the Army Lists from 1815 to 1828, when, in the *Gazette* of April 15, it is notified that his name is "Henry"; but from some letters in the Thackwell correspondence, there seems reason to believe that his surname was not Griffith, but Jackson.)

GRIFFITH, JOHN; was appointed cornet in the 3rd Dragoon Guards on February 28, 1759, cornet in Elliott's Light Horse, on the creation of the Regiment, on March 22, 1759, lieutenant on September 13, 1760, and retired from the service on January 14, 1762. He appears to have accompanied the Fifteenth to Germany in June 1760 and presumably was engaged at Emsdorff, but the returns dated November 1, 1761, show him as then "sick in England."

GRIFFITH, JOHN; was appointed assistant surgeon to the 23rd Foot on May 7, 1807, was then for some little time employed as surgeon on the staff of a Portuguese hospital, was then appointed surgeon to the 15th Hussars on September 26, 1812, and returned to the staff of the forces on September 9, 1813. He served with the 23rd Foot at the capture of Martinique in 1809, and in the Peninsula with the Fifteenth in 1813-14, being present with them at Vittoria, and receiving the medal and clasps for Martinique, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Vittoria. He died in Wales (Cardiganshire) on May 31, 1873, aged 87.

GRIFFITH, JOHN; was appointed assistant surgeon to the 15th Hussars on September 1, 1854, and resigned the service on August 26, 1859.

GRIMES, HENRY; was appointed from troop quartermaster to cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on May 21, 1793, lieutenant on May 1, 1794, captain-lieutenant and captain on May 3, 1799, and captain in the 72nd Foot on July 17, 1801. He retired by the sale of his commission on September 29, 1801.

GUNN, GEORGE; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on February 26, 1762, and was placed on half-pay on the reduction of the army in the following year. His name does not appear in the half-pay list dated March 25, 1785.

GUNNING, THOMAS; was appointed assistant surgeon to the 15th Light Dragoons on March 23, 1797, and as surgeon to the 4th Foot on April 11, 1800. He served in the Helder Expedition with the Fifteenth.

GUTHRIE, JAMES ALEXANDER; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on February 5, 1913, and resigned his commission on June 18, 1913.

GWYN, FRANCIS EDWARD; was appointed cornet in the 17th Dragoons on February 27, 1760, lieutenant on January 20, 1764, captain in the 3rd Dragoons on January 1, 1766, captain in the 16th Light Dragoons on June 1, 1769, major on August 2, 1775, lieutenant-colonel in the 20th Light Dragoons on May 5, 1779, and was placed on half-pay in 1783. On March 19, 1787, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 3rd Dragoons, became lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Light Dragoons on June 5, 1789, major-general on December 20, 1793, lieutenant-general on June 26, 1799, and general on April 28, 1808. He was appointed A.D.C. to the King in October 1787, colonel of the 25th (later 22nd) Dragoons in May 1794, governor of Sheerness in January 1812, and colonel of the 1st Dragoon Guards in February 1820. He served in America during the War of Independence under Generals Sir William Howe, Sir Henry Clinton, and Lord Cornwallis. He died at Sheerness on January 13, 1821.

GWYN, THOMAS GABRIEL LEONARD CAREW; was appointed ensign in the 83rd Foot on January 16, 1846, cornet in the 6th Dragoon Guards on February 12, 1847, lieutenant on November 5 of the same year, cornet and sub-lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards on January 28, 1848, lieutenant 36th Foot on May 18, 1849, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on June 8 following, and retired by the sale of his commission on September 24, 1850.

HAKE, WILLIAM; was appointed ensign in the 60th Foot on June 25, 1807, cornet in the 21st Light Dragoons on January 1, 1808, lieutenant on November 1, 1810, and was placed on half-pay on July 30, 1820. He was then reappointed lieutenant in the 16th Light Dragoons on May 26, 1821, became captain in the 13th Light Dragoons on May 7, 1827, major on November 23, 1838, and major in the 15th Hussars November 16, 1839. He died at Mangalore on March 11, 1841.

HALL, GEORGE BLAIR; was appointed cornet in the 19th Dragoons on August 21, 1817, became lieutenant on May 3, 1821, was placed on half-pay on November 10 of that year, and was appointed lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on June 7, 1839, retiring by the sale of his commission on the 28th of the same month.

HALL, HENRY; was appointed cornet in the 19th Hussars on January 8, 1868, became lieutenant on March 16, 1870, captain on January 7, 1874, captain in the 15th Hussars on March 22, 1876, brevet major on July 1, 1881, and retired on August 15, 1888. He served with the 15th Hussars in Afghanistan in 1878-79 (despatches), medal; and also in the Boer War of 1881.

HALL, JAMES GALLOPIN; was appointed cornet in the 21st Dragoons on October 29, 1818, was placed on half-pay on January 4, 1821, was then appointed ensign in the 35th Foot on March 30, 1826, lieutenant half-pay unattached on the 8th of the following month, lieutenant in the 54th Foot on December 25, 1826, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on December 27, 1827, and retired by the sale of his commission on April 17, 1828.

HAMBRO, PERCIVAL OTWAY; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on June 18, 1892, became lieutenant on January 24, 1894, captain on March 23, 1898, and major on October 10, 1897. He was appointed adjutant of the Fifteenth on December 17, 1897; was D.A.A.G. India, and general staff officer from July 1908 to November 1910. He served in the South African War of 1899-1902, and was present at the relief of Kimberley, Zand River, and action near Johannesburg, receiving the Queen's medal with 3 clasps.

HAMILTON, EDWARD; was appointed ensign in the 50th Foot on October 2, 1757, cornet in Elliott's Light Horse, on the creation of the Regiment, on March 20, 1759, became lieutenant on December 20 of that year, captain-lieutenant on July 12, 1765, captain on November 24, 1769, captain in the 18th Dragoons on December 31, 1773, and retired from the service on September 6, 1774. He seems to have embarked with the Fifteenth for Germany in June 1760, and, as he is not shown "absent" in the few returns forthcoming, presumably served uninterruptedly throughout the campaign, being present at Emsdorff.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM; was promoted, from sergeant in the 4th Hussars, to be lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on May 26, 1886, and was superseded for absence without leave on January 12, 1887. He served in the Nile Campaign of 1884-5, receiving the medal with clasp.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM FINDLAY; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on April 11, 1868, and became lieutenant on November 1, 1871. He died at Meerut on May 22, 1873.

HAMMERSLEY, FREDERICK; was promoted cornet in the 5th Dragoon Guards, from lieutenant in the Tipperary Militia, on January 23, 1812, became lieutenant on April 9, 1812, lieutenant in the 1st Dragoon Guards April 13, 1812, captain in the 15th Hussars on May 8, 1840, captain in the 1st Dragoon Guards on August 4, 1840, became paymaster of that regiment on September 26, 1848, was placed on half-pay July 13, 1855 (having been gazetted brevet major on May 11, 1851), was appointed to a company in the 18th Foot on March 10, 1858, retiring on the 26th of the same month by the sale of his commission. He was severely wounded while serving in the Tipperary Militia in 1806; served in the Peninsula from August 1812 to the end of the war and received the medal with clasps for Vittoria and Toulouse.

HANCOX, SKINNER; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on June 23, 1804, became lieutenant on June 20, 1805, captain on May 11, 1809, brevet major

June 18, 1815, major on August 12, 1819, lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Dragoon Guards on December 18, 1823, and retired by the sale of his commission on June 11, 1830. He served with the Fifteenth in the Corunna Campaign of 1808-9, and was present at Sahagun; in the Peninsula in 1813-14, and was at Vittoria, where he was wounded; also in the campaign of 1815, where, at Waterloo, he brought the Fifteenth out of action, his three seniors having been killed or wounded. Despatches, *London Gazette* of July 18, 1815. He died on January 27, 1843, aged 55.

HANSON, WILLIAM; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on August 28, 1804, became lieutenant on June 27, 1805, captain in the 1st Ceylon Rifles on May 2, 1808, captain in the 6th Dragoon Guards on July 14, 1808, captain in the 20th Dragoons on May 31, 1810, and was killed in action when engaged in the operations on the east coast of Spain under Lord William Bentinck against Marshal Suchet on September 12 to 13, 1813.

HARDINGE, HON. EDWARD CHARLES; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on September 9, 1911.

HARFORD, CHARLES JOSEPH; was appointed ensign in the 82nd Foot on January 16, 1846, lieutenant on October 27, 1848, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on April 2, 1850, lieutenant in the 12th Lancers on July 29, 1853, captain August 29, 1856, captain in the 85th Foot on November 30, 1860, and retired by the sale of his commission on October 9, 1863. He served in the Crimea with the 12th Lancers from May to July 1855, receiving the medal with clasp and Turkish medal; served also in Central India in 1858-9, receiving the medal and clasp.

HARGREAVES, JOHN; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on April 13, 1887, became lieutenant on March 16, 1889, and resigned his commission on May 25, 1892.

HARGREAVES, JOHN DENNISON; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on October 3, 1862, became lieutenant on March 9, 1866, and retired by the sale of his commission on June 26 of the same year.

HARNETT, EDWARD; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 2, 1848, became lieutenant on October 14, 1851, was placed on half-pay September 8, 1854, became lieutenant in the 11th Hussars December 14 of the same year, captain March 5, 1858, major July 20, 1866, brevet lieutenant-colonel November 17, 1875, lieutenant-colonel 7th Dragoon Guards May 17, 1876, brevet colonel November 17, 1880, and honorary major-general April 23, 1886. He served with the 11th Hussars in the Crimea in 1855, receiving the medal and clasp and the Turkish medal.

HARRISON, JOHN; was appointed lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on June 13, 1874. He died at Simla on June 14, 1875.

HARTMAN, GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS; was appointed ensign in the 25th Foot on May 10, 1844, cornet in the 15th Hussars the 24th of the same month, lieutenant on February 9, 1847, lieutenant in the 4th Light Dragoons December 23, 1853, captain half-pay unattached November 10, 1854, major (honorary, in Turkey) on February 27, 1855, and captain in the 13th Foot on May 17, 1861. For his services in Turkey he received the 4th class of the Medjidieh. He died on February 19, 1867.

HARVEY, ROBERT; was appointed cornet on half-pay of the 1st Dragoon Guards on November 27, 1817, cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 14, 1839, and retired by the sale of his commission on the 23rd of the same month.

HATFIELD, ALEXANDER; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on April 10, 1778, became lieutenant on July 8, 1780, captain-lieutenant and captain on September 29, 1781, captain on July 7, 1790, and retired by the sale of his commission on February 23, 1791.

HAWKE, WILLIAM; was appointed ensign in the 60th Foot on June 25, 1807, cornet in the 21st Dragoons on January 1, 1808, lieutenant on November 1, 1810, and was placed on half-pay on July 30, 1820. He then became lieutenant in the 16th Lancers on May 26, 1821, became captain in the 13th Light Dragoons on November 23, 1827, major on November 23, 1838, and major in the 15th Hussars on November 16, 1839. He served in the Kaffir War of 1810-11, and as D.A.Q.M.G. of the Cavalry Division of the army under Lord Combermere at the siege of Bhurtpore in 1826. He died at Mangalore on March 11, 1841.

HAWKINS, EDWARD; was appointed from surgeon on the staff of the hospital at Tobago, West Indies, to be surgeon to the 15th Light Dragoons on August 7, 1777, and retired, superannuated, on February 19, 1779.

HAYES, THOMAS MALLET; was appointed ensign in the 73rd Foot on February 8, 1792, cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on August 27, 1793, lieutenant on May 16, 1794, became adjutant on March 30, 1797, and captain-lieutenant and captain on May 3, 1800. He served with the Fifteenth at the Helder and was present at the action of Egmont-op-Zee. He died on June 24, 1802.

HAYWOOD, ARTHUR; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on September 14, 1804, became lieutenant on December 26, 1805, captain in the 48th Foot on October 15, 1807, captain in the 3rd Light Dragoons on December 25, 1807, and retired by the sale of his commission on March 16, 1813.

HEALY, MICHAEL FRANCIS; was appointed to the Veterinary Department on June 30, 1865, became veterinary surgeon to the 15th Hussars on June 30, 1865, and was transferred in the same capacity to the Royal Artillery on January 15, 1873.

HECKER, CHARLES HIGGINSON TEUSH; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on August 29, 1826, became lieutenant on January 3, 1828, captain on June 2, 1839, major on March 8, 1850, brevet lieutenant-colonel on June 4, 1857, colonel on December 20, 1861, and retired on February 8, 1868. He was adjutant of the Fifteenth from August 1832 to June 1839; was appointed assistant commandant cavalry depot, Maidstone, on December 20, 1861, commandant cavalry depot, Canterbury, on July 10, 1866, and received a reward for distinguished service on January 21, 1868. After July 1857 he appears in the Army List as Teush-Hecker. He died at Folkestone on March 29, 1873, aged 65.

HENNIKER, SIR FREDERICK, Bt.; was appointed cornet on half-pay of the 15th Hussars on April 2, 1818. He died on August 6, 1825, in London, aged 32. (He travelled much in Egypt and Palestine and published a book in 1823 on his travels.)

HENSLOW, EDWARD PRENTIS ; was appointed paymaster to the 2nd Battalion 90th Foot on November 13, 1806, and was transferred in the same capacity to the 15th Hussars on August 18, 1808, retiring on May 27, 1813. He served with the Fifteenth in the Corunna Campaign of 1808-9 and received the Peninsular medal with clasp for Sahagun.

HERON-MAXWELL, JOHN ROBERT ; was appointed cornet in the Royal Horse Guards on April 1, 1859, cornet in the 15th Hussars on October 21 of the same year, became lieutenant on September 11, 1860, captain on August 11, 1863, and retired by the sale of his commission on May 9, 1865. He was a J.P. and Deputy Lieutenant for Dumfriesshire, and J.P. for Cumberland, Surrey, and London ; also a member of the Royal Archers, King's Bodyguard for Scotland. Succeeded as seventh baronet ; died in 1910.

HEYLIGER, AUGUSTUS ; was appointed cornet in the York Hussars on January 1, 1801, lieutenant in the 15th Light Dragoons on July 17 of the same year, and was placed on half-pay in 1802. On July 23, 1803, he was reappointed lieutenant in the Fifteenth, became captain in the 2nd Light Dragoons of the King's German Legion on September 3 of that year, and captain again in the 15th Light Dragoons on March 19, 1806. He served on the Spanish staff during the Corunna Campaign of 1808-9, and died in Spain in February 1809.

HEYRICK, JOHN ; was appointed captain in the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry on May 9, 1794, and retired on August 15, 1795. He was then appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on October 3 following, and became lieutenant on February 10, 1796. He died near Leicester on June 18, 1797, aged 35.

HIBBERT, WILLIAM ; was appointed assistant surgeon to the 2nd Foot on October 28, 1836, and was transferred in the same capacity to the 15th Hussars on February 8, 1839. He died on May 10 of the same year.

HICKMAN, JOHN PENN ; was appointed ensign in the 63rd Foot on October 19, 1826, cornet in the 2nd Dragoon Guards on December 30 of the same year, lieutenant on February 25, 1831, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on August 17, 1832, captain on April 1, 1836, and major on January 28, 1842. He died at Bangalore on August 25, 1843.

HIGGINS, HUGH BRABAZON ; was appointed ensign in the 55th Foot on August 1, 1822, lieutenant on December 15, 1825, and was placed on half-pay of the Canadian Fencibles on April 22, 1829. He was then appointed lieutenant in the 31st Foot on December 23, 1836, became lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on the 30th of the same month, captain on January 28, 1842, captain in the 70th Foot on August 5, and was placed on half-pay on February 3, 1843. His name is omitted from the Half-pay List dated April 1, 1855.

HILL, WILLIAM ; was appointed assistant surgeon to the 15th Light Dragoons on May 3, 1797, and was transferred in the same capacity to the 48th Foot on February 21, 1798.

HILTON, WILLIAM ; was appointed adjutant of the 15th Light Dragoons on December 7, 1785, became cornet on June 21, 1789, and retired by the sale of his commission on August 31, 1793.

HINCHINBROOKE, LORD, JOHN MONTAGUE; was appointed cornet in Elliott's Light Horse, on the creation of the Regiment, on March 14, 1759, became ensign in the 51st Foot on March 29, 1760, lieutenant and captain in the 3rd Foot Guards on September 26, 1761, and retired on May 12, 1766. He served in Germany in 1761 as A.D.C. to General Hon. John Waldegrave. He was M.P. for Brackley from 1765 to 1768, M.P. for Huntingdon from 1768 to 1774, Deputy-lieutenant for Huntingdon October 21, 1767, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household from February 1771 to March 1782, and was appointed to the Privy Council in February 1771. He succeeded as fifth Earl of Sandwich in April 1792, and died in London on June 6, 1814, aged 71.

HINDE, CHARLES; was appointed ensign in the 43rd Foot on July 21, 1784, cornet in the 3rd Dragoons on February 9, 1785, lieutenant in the 101st Foot on November 8 of the same year, and was placed on half-pay in 1789. He was appointed lieutenant in the 29th Foot on June 27, 1792, placed on half-pay of the 98th Foot on February 10, 1794, and was appointed lieutenant in the 15th Light Dragoons on June 11, 1801, retiring by the sale of his commission on June 17, 1802.

HINDE, JACOB WILLIAM; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on May 5, 1814, and was placed on half-pay on March 25, 1816. His name is omitted from the Half-pay List dated January 15, 1836. He was a J.P. and Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex and Westminster. He died at Clifton on July 1, 1868, aged 78.

HINXMAN, CHARLES WALPOLE; was appointed ensign in the 9th Foot on October 25, 1842, became ensign in the 13th Foot on January 20, 1843, lieutenant on May 30, 1845, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on July 22 of the same year, captain on May 22, 1855, retiring by the sale of his commission on December 14 following.

HOARE, CHARLES MORGAN; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on April 24, 1912.

HOARE, MATTHEW EDWARD; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 20, 1841, became lieutenant on August 13, 1844, and retired by the sale of his commission on December 24, 1847.

HODGKINSON, WILLIAM; was appointed, from sergeant-major, ensign in the 37th Foot on November 6, 1857, became lieutenant on May 11, 1862, quartermaster of a Brigade Depot on August 8 of the same year, quartermaster of the 15th Hussars on December 16, 1874, and was placed on half-pay on May 5, 1877. He served in Ceylon during the rebellion of 1848. He died on June 24, 1880.

HODGSON, HENRY WEST; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on February 6, 1889, became lieutenant on March 2, 1891, captain on July 10, 1895, major on November 29, 1899, lieutenant-colonel on October 10, 1907, and colonel on October 10, 1911. He was appointed adjutant of the Fifteenth on December 17, 1893; brigade commander Mounted Brigade, Eastern Command, on April 1, 1912. Was awarded the C.V.O. on November 5, 1910, on the occasion of having commanded the escort to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught at the opening of the first South Africa Union Parliament.

HOGREVE, HENRY ERNEST; was appointed veterinary surgeon to the 2nd Light Dragoons of the King's German Legion on July 12, 1806, was placed on half-

pay on February 24, 1816, became veterinary surgeon to the 15th Hussars on April 21, 1817, and retired from the service on January 25, 1839.

HOLDEN, THOMAS L. ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on June 5, 1805, became lieutenant on June 9, 1807, and resigned the service on October 18, 1808.

HOLLAND, ARTHUR GAMBIER ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on July 24, 1869, became lieutenant on November 1, 1871, captain on April 29, 1879, major on June 12, 1889, and was promoted to a half-pay lieutenant-colonelcy on September 10, 1896, retiring from the service on June 21, 1902. He served with the 15th Hussars in the Afghan War of 1878-80 (despatches), medal ; also in the Boer War of 1881 ; served also in the Soudan Expedition of 1884-85, medal with clasp and bronze star ; and with the 13th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in the South African War of 1899-1902, receiving the Queen's medal and 3 clasps.

HOLLAND, HERBERT CHRISTIAN ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 8th Hussars on May 11, 1878, second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on July 7, 1880, became lieutenant on July 1, 1881, and resigned his commission on May 3, 1884. He served with the 8th Hussars in the early part of the Afghan War of 1878-80, and with the Fifteenth during the second phase, receiving the medal ; served also in the Boer War of 1881 ; served with the 19th Hussars in the Egyptian War of 1882, being present at Kassassin (severely wounded) and Tel-el-Kebir, receiving the medal with clasp and Khedive's Star.

HOLLOWAY, BENJAMIN ; was appointed, from sergeant-major, to be quartermaster in the 15th Hussars on October 5, 1858, transferred to the 2nd Dragoon Guards on May 18, 1860, was placed on half-pay, with the rank of captain, on January 13, 1869, and retired on July 1, 1881. He died at Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, on June 17, 1883.

HOLMES, JAMES GUSTAVUS HAMILTON ; was appointed ensign in the 82nd Foot on January 11, 1830, lieutenant on August 2, 1833, became paymaster to the 35th Foot on February 24, 1837, was transferred in like capacity to the 15th Hussars on May 24, 1844, and to the 12th Lancers on January 19, 1855.

HOLT, PHILIP DARNING ; was appointed, on the recommendation of the F.M.C.-in-C. South Africa, from private in the Imperial Yeomanry, to be second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on December 29, 1900, and resigned his commission on May 3 of the following year.

HOOD, HON. ALEXANDER FREDERICK ; was appointed sub-lieutenant in the Royal Navy on May 20, 1862, became lieutenant on August 6, 1863, and retired in January 1867. He was then appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on February 27, 1867, became lieutenant on June 27, 1868, and retired on July 31, 1869.

HOPKINSON, CHARLES ; was appointed ensign in the 40th Foot on October 18, 1787, cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on April 11, 1790, became lieutenant on February 17, 1793, and was appointed adjutant on March 13 of that year. During 1794 he was A.D.C. to General the Duke of Richmond when Master-General of the Ordnance. He retired by the sale of his commission on March 30, 1797.

HOPKINSON, GEORGE ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on March 10, 1794, became lieutenant on April 4, 1795, and retired by the sale of his commission on July 2, 1796.

HOPKINSON, GEORGE CÆSAR ; was appointed adjutant to the 15th Light Dragoons on March 8, 1776, cornet on December 25, 1778, lieutenant on April 3, 1781, captain on December 15, 1784, major on March 10, 1794, and lieutenant-colonel on the following day, retiring by the sale of his commission on December 14, 1794.

HORNE, FRANCIS WOODLEY ; was appointed cornet in the 11th Light Dragoons on August 31, 1832, lieutenant on September 6, 1833, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on February 8, 1839, captain on August 19, 1842, became brevet major June 20, 1854, and major in the 7th Hussars on August 14, 1857. He served with the 7th Hussars in the Indian Mutiny Campaign and was drowned in the Raptée while in pursuit of the rebels on December 31, 1858, aged 49.

HORNE, GEORGE ; was appointed ensign in the 89th Foot on June 19, 1835, lieutenant on August 22, 1838, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on June 28, 1839, was appointed adjutant on April 1, 1843, captain on half-pay, unattached, on June 25, 1852, captain in the 1st Dragoon Guards on November 12 of that year, and captain in the 12th Lancers on December 10, 1852, retiring by the sale of his commission on June 18, 1861. He served with the 12th Lancers in the Crimea from May 1855, receiving the medal and clasp.

HORNE, WILLIAM HENRY ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on August 27, 1852, lieutenant on September 14, 1855, captain on August 31, 1858, captain in the 2nd Dragoon Guards on April 29, 1859, and retired by the sale of his commission on December 2, 1862.

HORSFALL, THOMAS MARSH ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 13, 1856, lieutenant on September 7, 1858, lieutenant in the 15th Foot on July 1, 1859, and retired by the sale of his commission on June 22, 1860.

HOWELL, DAVID HENRY ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on February 26, 1848, lieutenant on September 24, 1850, lieutenant in the 2nd Dragoon Guards on March 7, 1851, and retired by the sale of his commission on November 25, 1853.

HOWES, JOHN ; was appointed surgeon to the 15th Light Dragoons on May 15, 1761, and was placed on half-pay on June 12, 1767 ; his name is omitted from the Half-pay List for 1768.

HUME, GUSTAVUS THOMAS ; was appointed second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on December 13, 1813, first lieutenant on November 21, 1816, and was placed on half-pay on February 1, 1819. On December 16 of this year he was appointed to a cornetcy in the 15th Hussars, became lieutenant on August 7, 1823, captain in the 6th Dragoon Guards on June 10, 1824, was placed on half-pay on July 25, 1825, appointed captain in the 75th Foot on May 31, 1827, was placed on half-pay again July 6, 1829, became a brevet major June 28, 1838, captain in the 4th Foot on October 11, 1844, and retired the same day by the sale of his commission. He served in the campaign of 1815 and was present at Waterloo in Captain Ilbert's company of artillery.

HUMPHREY, JAMES WILLIAM; was appointed, from regimental sergeant-major, to be quartermaster and honorary lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on July 18, 1883, became honorary captain July 18, 1893, was transferred to the Cavalry Depot, Canterbury, on October 5 of that year, and retired on February 1, 1902, becoming honorary major February 1, 1903. He served in the Afghan War of 1878-80, receiving the medal, and also in the Boer War of 1881.

HUMPHRYS, HUGH; was appointed ensign in the 20th Foot on January 31, 1860, cornet in the 15th Hussars on the 21st of the following month, became lieutenant on March 19, 1861, captain on May 9, 1865, and retired by the sale of his commission on November 10, 1869.

HUNT, FRANCIS; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on November 27, 1800, lieutenant on June 16, 1801, and was placed on half-pay on June 24, 1802. He died on March 22, 1854—still on half-pay of the 15th Hussars.

HURFORD, THOMAS; was appointed veterinary surgeon to the 15th Hussars on January 25, 1839, and was transferred to the 12th Lancers on February 3, 1854. He served with the 12th Lancers in the Crimea, receiving the medal and clasp, and the Turkish medal. He died at Woolwich on November 6, 1889, aged 75.

HUTTON, JAMES HENRY D'ARCY; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on July 30, 1847, became lieutenant on December 15, 1848, lieutenant in the 82nd Foot on April 2, 1850, and retired by the sale of his commission on August 9 of the same year.

HYDE, THOMAS SEYMOUR; was appointed captain in the Cambridgeshire Fencible Cavalry on April 25, 1795, cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on June 18, 1801, and resigned on September 5 of the same year.

INGLIS, FREDERICK GEORGE LISTER; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on October 29, 1858, became lieutenant on February 22, 1861, and retired by the sale of his commission on October 3, 1862.

IVES, FERDINAND; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on May 7, 1825, became lieutenant on May 20, 1826, captain on December 30, 1831, and retired by the sale of his commission on May 13, 1836. He died at Nice on April 10, 1876, aged 69.

JACKSON, THOMAS BROOKE; was appointed cornet in the 13th Light Dragoons on January 10, 1834, lieutenant on February 9, 1836, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on June 7, 1839, and retired by the sale of his commission on July 29, 1844.

JAMESON, ROBERT; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on February 7, 1900, and resigned his commission on March 17, 1902.

JEE, JOSEPH; was appointed assistant surgeon to the 57th Foot on April 15, 1842, was transferred in the same capacity to the 15th Hussars on December 22, 1843, and became surgeon to the 78th Foot on June 23, 1854. He served in the Persian War of 1857 and was present at the action of Kooshab and the bombardment of Mohumrah. He served also in the Indian Mutiny campaign with the 78th, with Havelock's column, in the relief and defence of Lucknow, with Outram in the Alambagh,

and in the operations ending in the final capture of Lucknow, also in the campaign in Rohilcund and capture of Bareilly. Received the Victoria Cross for distinguished gallantry on September 25, 1857, the medal and clasp, and on May 14, 1859, he was nominated C.B. He died on March 17, 1899.

JENKINS, SAMUEL; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on December 19, 1805, on raising 30 recruits for the Regiment, resigned his combatant commission on October 4, 1809, and became the first regimental quartermaster on the following day. He was placed on half-pay on September 9, 1824, and was restored to full pay in 1827. He served during the Corunna Campaign of 1808-9 with the Fifteenth, but the transport on which he sailed from England was captured by a French privateer; he gave his parole not to serve until exchanged, but this was not held to be binding by the British military authorities. He died at Brighton on May 28, 1828.

JENNYNS, JOSEPH CLAYTON; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on February 8, 1839, became lieutenant on June 18, 1841, and retired by the sale of his commission on March 17, 1848.

JEYS, SAMUEL; was promoted from hospital mate to be assistant surgeon in the 15th Hussars on November 28, 1811, became surgeon on May 2, 1822, and surgeon to the forces on December 7, 1838. He thus served some 27 years with the Fifteenth. He was present with the Regiment in the Peninsula in 1813-14, and served also in the campaign of 1815, including Waterloo, receiving the medal, and the Peninsular medal with clasps for Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse. In the early part of his service his name is spelled "Jeyes."

JOCELYN, VISCOUNT, ROBERT; was appointed second lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade on May 24, 1833, first lieutenant on August 4, 1838, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on February 15, 1839, and retired by the sale of his commission on June 19, 1841. He served as military secretary to Lord Saltoun in the China Expedition of 1842, and published a book called *Six Months in China*. He was elected M.P. for King's Lynn in 1842, 1847, and 1852. He died in London, lieutenant-colonel commanding the Essex Rifles Regiment of Militia, on August 12, 1854, aged 38.

JOHNSTONE-DOUGLAS, CECIL FRANCIS; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on November 10, 1869, became lieutenant on October 28, 1871, adjutant on January 1, 1879, captain on January 25, 1881, captain in the 6th Dragoons on April 19, 1882, major on May 5, 1888, major in the 5th Lancers on the 30th of the same month, and lieutenant-colonel on January 1, 1893. He was a brigade major in Afghanistan from January 1880 to April 1880, and brigade major, cavalry brigade, Aldershot, from March 1885 to August 1888. He served in Afghanistan in 1880 with the 15th Hussars, receiving the medal, and in the Boer War of 1881. He died at Solon, India, on August 11, 1894, aged 47.

JOLLIFFE, GILBERT EAST; was appointed cornet in the 19th Dragoons on November 6, 1817, became lieutenant on May 25, 1820, and was placed on half-pay on August 23, 1821. On March 21, 1822, he was appointed lieutenant in the 15th Hussars and was placed on half-pay of the 8th Foot on March 31, 1823. He died on December 17, 1834, aged 31.

JOLLIFFE, SIR WILLIAM GEORGE HYLTON, Bt. ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on April 10, 1817, became lieutenant August 26, 1819, captain in the 29th Foot April 22, 1824, and was placed on half-pay of the Bourbon Regiment on June 24, 1824. He was created a baronet in 1821, a privy councillor in 1859, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Hylton in 1866. He represented Petersfield in parliament practically from 1833 to 1866, was Under-Secretary of State for Home Affairs in 1852, and Conservative Whip in 1858 and 1859. He died near Reigate, in Surrey, on June 1, 1876, aged 76.

JONES, CHARLES ; was appointed, from troop quartermaster, to a cornetcy in the 15th Hussars on July 23, 1807, and became adjutant on August 27 of the same year. He was promoted lieutenant on March 10, 1808, captain on October 7, 1813, and was placed on half-pay the next year. He was reappointed to a troop in the 15th Hussars on March 25, 1817, and to a company in the 37th Foot on March 8, 1821, being placed on half-pay of the York Chasseurs on the 29th of the same month. He served with the Fifteenth in the Corunna Campaign of 1808-9 and was wounded and had a horse killed under him at Sahagun ; was brigade major to the Hussar Brigade in 1813-14, and was present at Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse ; he also served as brigade major of the 5th Cavalry Brigade in 1815 and was present at Waterloo. He died near Lancaster on January 27, 1840, aged 64.

JONES, LEWIS PRICE ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on June 12, 1806, became lieutenant on March 9, 1808, and retired by the sale of his commission on June 28, 1810. He served with the Fifteenth in the Corunna Campaign of 1808-9. He died near Llandovery, Carmarthen, on July 16, 1847, aged 62.

JONES, MEYRICK ; was appointed cornet in the 13th Light Dragoons on March 1, 1827, became lieutenant on December 31, 1830, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on April 19, 1833, lieutenant in the 16th Lancers on June 6, 1834, lieutenant in the 3rd Light Dragoons on November 8 of the same year, captain on March 6, 1839, and retired by the sale of his commission on January 24, 1845.

JONES, THOMAS ; was appointed cornet in the 1st Dragoons on July 23, 1841, lieutenant on May 19, 1843, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on August 4, 1843, lieutenant in the 4th Dragoon Guards on February 6, 1846, captain on June 30, 1848, major on August 5, 1859, and was placed on half-pay on February 20, 1863. He served in the Crimea from May 1855 to the end of the campaign, receiving the medal and clasp and the Turkish medal. He died at Ballina, Ireland, on June 4, 1868.

KAY, JAMES CUNLIFFE LISTER ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on February 15, 1868, became lieutenant on May 7, 1870, and died at Meerut, India, on September 10, 1875.

KEARNEY, THOMAS J. ; was appointed ensign in the 69th Foot on January 27, 1837, lieutenant on May 8, 1840, captain on September 3, 1847, and captain in the 15th Hussars on November 5 of the same year, being placed on half-pay of the 88th Foot on January 8, 1856. He became a brevet major on June 6 of this year, and on June 1, 1857, was appointed D.A.Q.M.G. of the China Expeditionary Force. He was killed in action in the engagement in Fatshan Creek, Canton River, on April 1, 1858.

KEENE, EDMUND RUCK ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on Decem-

ber 20, 1844, lieutenant on December 24, 1847, lieutenant in the 2nd Dragoon Guards on April 28, 1848, captain on August 1, 1851, major on June 16, 1857, and retired by the sale of his commission on July 7, 1858.

KEIR, WILLIAM (assumed the additional surname of GRANT, by Royal licence, in March 1822); was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on May 30, 1792, became lieutenant on February 18, 1793, was promoted captain in the 6th Dragoon Guards on July 6, 1794, major on January 6, 1796, lieutenant-colonel in the 22nd Dragoons on December 3, 1800, colonel July 25, 1810, major-general June 4, 1813, lieutenant-general May 27, 1825, and general on November 23, 1841. He was nominated K.C.B. in December 1822, colonel of the 8th Dragoons in February 1833, and colonel of the 2nd Dragoons in August 1839; he was also a G.C.H.—nominated in 1835. He accompanied the service troops of the Fifteenth to Flanders in 1793, and was present in several actions, including that of Villiers en Couche, receiving the gold medal given by the Emperor and the Order of Maria Theresa. With the 6th Dragoon Guards Keir served in Germany in 1795, and in Ireland in 1798 during the Rebellion, being thanked in the *London Gazette* by Lords Lake and Cornwallis. Early in 1799 he joined the Russian and Austrian armies in Italy and served the campaigns of that year, of 1800, and 1801, being present at the battles of Novi, Rivoli, Mondovi, and Saviliano. He also served in the gunboats at the siege of Genoa, being frequently engaged, and in several actions in the mountains north of Genoa; he was also present at Marengo, the siege of Alessandria, Sorraval, Tortona, Cunio and Savona. Promoted lieutenant-colonel in the 22nd Dragoons, he accompanied that regiment to Egypt in 1801, but did not land until hostilities had ceased. At the Peace of Amiens the 22nd was disbanded and Keir was placed on half-pay, but for a short time he was A.D.C. to the Prince of Wales, and then on the staff of Lord Moira, in the same capacity, in North Britain from December 1804 to May 1806, when he was appointed A.G. of the King's Troops in Bengal. In 1810 he commanded the advance of Major-General St. Leger's forces on the Sutlej, and in 1813 commanded a small force of all arms sent against Amir Khan. In 1815 he was made commander-in-chief and Second Member of Council in the island of Java, holding that position until the island was restored to the Dutch at the peace. In 1817 he was appointed to the Bombay Staff, and commanded the Gujerat portion of the Deccan Field Force in the operations against the Pindaris. In February 1819 he conducted the operations against the Sawunt Wari State; in March he subdued Cutch and captured the fortress of Bhooj; while in October Keir was sent in command of an expedition to put down piracy among the maritime Arabs of the Persian Gulf, receiving in acknowledgment of his services the thanks of the Governor-General in Council and the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun. Sir William Keir-Grant died in London on May 7, 1852, aged 80.

KENDALL, CHARLES WILLIAM; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on May 5, 1848, and retired by the sale of his commission on June 14, 1850.

KENNARD, LIONEL EDWARD; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on June 18, 1892, became lieutenant June 12, 1893, captain on July 14, 1897, major on October 10, 1903, and retired on March 25, 1911.

KENSINGTON, LORD (HON. HUGH EDWARDS); was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on February 20, 1897, became lieutenant on January 25, 1899, and resigned his commission on April 4, 1903. Served as A.D.C. on the staff

of General Sir Leslie Rundle in the South African War of 1899-1902, mentioned in despatches, D.S.O., and Queen's medal with 2 clasps.

KENTISH, JAMES ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 27, 1868, cornet in the 14th Hussars on July 24, 1869, lieutenant on August 10, 1870, adjutant on March 15, 1873, captain on September 18, 1875, major on July 1, 1881, was placed on half-pay on October 31, 1883, became paymaster of the 5th Lancers February 6, 1885, and was reappointed as major in the 14th Hussars on December 16 of the same year. He served in the Afghan War of 1878-80, receiving the medal, and in the Boer War of 1881. He died at Brighton on December 28, 1886, aged 39.

KEOWN, HENRY ; was appointed cornet in the 1st Dragoon Guards on August 22, 1837, lieutenant on March 20, 1839, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on June 26, 1840, captain on February 25, 1848, and retired by the sale of his commission on July 25, 1851. He then joined the Royal North Devon Regiment of Militia as a captain in December 1854, becoming major in June 1865, and honorary lieutenant-colonel in June 1870. He died in Coleraine, Ireland, on January 13, 1872.

KEY, CHARLES HUGH ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on March 9, 1838, became lieutenant on April 23, 1839, lieutenant in the 2nd Dragoon Guards on September 7, 1841, captain on April 28, 1848, and retired by the sale of his commission, on November 16, 1849.

KEY, GEORGE WILLIAM ; was appointed cornet in the 16th Lancers on July 5, 1831, lieutenant August 25, 1833, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on June 6, 1834, captain on September 16, 1837, major on June 14, 1842, lieutenant-colonel on February 9, 1847, colonel on November 28, 1854, was placed on half-pay of the 44th Foot on September 23, 1859, was promoted major-general on February 6, 1862, lieutenant-general on July 30, 1871, and general on October 1, 1877, being finally placed on the retired list on July 1, 1881. He commanded the cavalry brigade at the Curragh from September 1861 to September 1866, was appointed colonel of the 11th Hussars on March 29, 1868, and colonel of the 15th Hussars on November 19, 1871. He died near Cirencester on August 20, 1883, aged 72.

KING, CHARLES MACKINTOSH ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on April 21, 1900, became lieutenant on December 21, 1901, was placed on half-pay on February 1, 1903, and retired on October 10 of the same year.

KNIGHT, EDWARD ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on December 22, 1804, became lieutenant on September 18, 1806, captain on June 21, 1810, captain in the 4th West India Regiment on July 25, 1811, captain in the 63rd Foot on September 19 of the same year, major commanding the 11th Portuguese Dragoons June 21, 1813, was a brevet major on June 6, 1815, captain on half-pay of the Portuguese service December 25, 1816, and a brevet lieutenant-colonel on January 10, 1837. He served with the Fifteenth in the Corunna Campaign of 1808-9, was present at Sahagun and in the battle of Corunna, where he commanded Sir John Moore's escort of forty men of the Fifteenth. Commanded the 11th Portuguese Dragoons at Vittoria, receiving the gold medal. He died in Dublin on July 3, 1847.

KNIFE, JOHN AUGUSTUS ; was appointed surgeon to the 95th Foot on October 3,

1805, was transferred in the same capacity to the 15th Hussars July 20, 1809, and to the Staff on May 28, 1812.

KNOWLES, JAMES; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on September 28, 1895, became lieutenant on June 13, 1896, captain on January 24, 1900, and major on October 10, 1911. Was signalling officer in South Africa, and extra A.D.C. to F.M.C.-in-C. the Forces from November 1900 to January 1901, adjutant Hertfordshire Imperial Yeomanry from March 1901 to December 1905, and was appointed brigade major North Midland Mounted Brigade on August 15, 1912. He served in the South African War of 1899-1902, and was present at the relief of Kimberley, operations at Paardeberg, actions of Poplar Grove and Belfast, and was mentioned in despatches, receiving the Queen's medal with 3 clasps.

KNOX, RICHARD; was appointed cornet in the 4th Dragoons on June 28, 1831, lieutenant on April 20, 1834, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on September 2, 1836, captain March 9, 1842, brevet major June 20, 1854, major on December 8, 1854, lieutenant-colonel of the 18th Hussars on February 19, 1858, colonel February 19, 1863, major-general October 28, 1868, and lieutenant-general on July 1, 1881. He received a reward for distinguished service March 11, 1878, was appointed colonel of the 20th Hussars in August 1883, and of the 18th Hussars in June 1891. He died at Cheltenham on January 3, 1892, aged 79.

LABORDE, JOHN; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on March 14, 1766, became lieutenant on December 25, 1769, and retired from the service on August 10, 1776.

LAMB, RICHARD SCOTT; was appointed lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on March 27, 1885, lieutenant in the 5th Dragoon Guards on April 21, 1886, and resigned his commission on June 18, 1890.

LAMBE, HENRY; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on February 7, 1784, and retired from the service on October 4, 1786.

LAMBE, SANDFORD; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on October 4, 1786, became lieutenant on May 28, 1790, captain on February 14, 1793, brevet major on April 29, 1802, and retired by the sale of his commission on March 17, 1803. He served with the Fifteenth in Flanders in 1794.

LANE, HENRY; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on December 4, 1811, became lieutenant on September 3, 1812, captain on December 25, 1818, major on August 5, 1824, was promoted to a half-pay lieutenant-colonelcy on June 9, 1825, became colonel on June 28, 1838, and captain and lieutenant-colonel in the Grenadier Guards on April 24, 1840, retiring on the same day by the sale of his commission. He served with the Fifteenth in the Peninsula, receiving the medal and clasps for Orthes and Toulouse. He also served in the campaign of 1815 and was present with the Fifteenth at Waterloo. He died in 1871.

LANGTRY, HENRY; was appointed cornet in the 3rd Dragoon Guards on August 16, 1861, became lieutenant on January 2, 1865, captain on April 3, 1869, captain in the 15th Hussars on June 30 of the same year, major on August 29, 1879, lieutenant-colonel on July 1, 1881, lieutenant-colonel in the 8th Hussars on June 10,

1882, brevet colonel on July 1, 1885, colonel March 4, 1891, and retired on November 15, 1898. He was A.D.C. to the G.O.C. Bengal from September 1876 to October 1878, and commanded the Leicester Regimental District from 1891 to 1896. He served in Abyssinia with the 3rd Dragoon Guards, medal; in Afghanistan with the 15th Hussars, medal; and in the Boer War of 1881. He died in London on October 27, 1912, aged 71.

LARKING, CUTHBERT; was appointed ensign in the 13th Foot on November 26, 1861, cornet in the 15th Hussars on February 16, 1864, and retired on May 20 of the same year.

LAROCHE, JAMES; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on October 18, 1808, became lieutenant on July 1, 1809, and was superseded for absence without leave on February 15, 1810. He served with the Fifteenth in the Corunna Campaign of 1808-9.

LEE, HENRY; was appointed cornet in the 16th Lancers on October 12, 1839, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on July 29, 1844, became captain on December 8, 1854, major on September 23, 1859, and lieutenant-colonel, unattached, on March 19, 1861. He served in the Gwalior Campaign of 1843 and was present at the action of Maharajpore, receiving the bronze star. He died at Penshurst, Kent, on May 2, 1862, aged 42.

LEECH, FRANCIS EDWARD; was appointed paymaster to the 65th Foot on October 23, 1817, was transferred in the same capacity to the 15th Hussars on January 27, 1825, and to a recruiting district on February 26, 1836.

LEES, SIR THOMAS EVANS KEITH, Bt.; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on February 20, 1909, and resigned his commission on August 30, 1911.

LEIGH, HON. RUPERT; was appointed sub-lieutenant in the 6th Dragoons on February 11, 1875, sub-lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on January 29, 1876, lieutenant on the 11th of the following month, captain on March 17, 1886, major on January 31, 1894, major in the 4th Dragoon Guards on May 1, 1895, and retired on December 10, 1904. He was A.D.C. to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, New South Wales, from October 1890 to August 1894; and Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay from April to June 1900. He served with the 15th Hussars in the Afghan War of 1878-80 (despatches), medal; also in the Boer War of 1881. He served with the 19th Hussars in the Egyptian Expedition of 1882 and was present at Tel-el-Kebir, medal with clasp and bronze star; in the Bechuanaland Expedition of 1884-5, and was honourably mentioned; and with the Tirah Expeditionary Force in 1897-98, receiving the medal and 2 clasps.

LEITCH, WALTER NATHANIEL; was appointed ensign in the 60th Foot on February 6, 1795, cornet in the 16th Light Dragoons on May 13 of the same year, lieutenant in the 15th Light Dragoons on January 18, 1797, became adjutant March 29, 1799, captain July 1, 1802, major March 20, 1806, major in the 72nd Foot on July 20, 1809, brevet lieutenant-colonel on June 4, 1813, lieutenant-colonel in the 72nd Foot on December 29, 1814, and retired by the sale of his commission on November 5, 1818. He served with the Fifteenth at the Helder in 1799 and was present at Egmont-op-Zee; also in the Corunna Campaign of 1808-9, being present at Sahagun.

LE MESSURIER, JAMES ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on July 31, 1860, became lieutenant on October 3, 1862, captain on December 28, 1866, captain in the 15th Foot on March 5, 1867, was placed on half-pay on June 30, 1869, and retired, receiving the value of his commission, on July 24, 1872.

LENY, WILLIAM MACALPINE ; was appointed cornet in the 18th Hussars on June 23, 1863, cornet in the 15th Hussars on July 10 of the same year, became lieutenant on December 28, 1866, and retired by the sale of his commission in 1868.

LIDDELL, CUTHBERT HENRY ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on November 4, 1911.

LIDDERDALE, JOHN ; was appointed cornet in the 29th Dragoons on June 4, 1796, cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on April 25, 1797, lieutenant on February 21, 1799, and was placed on half-pay of the 9th Foot on August 6, 1803. He served with the Fifteenth at the Helder in 1799. He died at Hungerford on August 23, 1846.

LIDDERDALE, WILLIAM ; was appointed surgeon to the 15th Light Dragoons on July 22, 1796, and became surgeon to the Forces on July 8, 1809. He served with the Fifteenth at the Helder in 1799, and during the Corunna Campaign of 1808-9.

LINDSAY, GEORGE HAYWARD ; was appointed cornet in the 2nd Dragoons on December 3, 1818, became lieutenant in the 57th Foot on April 10, 1823, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on September 25 of the same year, became captain on half-pay, unattached, June 30, 1825, captain in the 72nd Foot June 29, 1826, captain half-pay unattached December 25, 1828, captain in the 32nd Foot February 6, 1835, and retired by the sale of his commission on the 13th of the same month. He died at Glasnevin, Ireland, on January 4, 1886.

LISLE, LORD, JOHN ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on October 11, 1798, became lieutenant on May 3, 1800, captain in the 72nd Foot on December 17 of the same year, captain in the 15th Light Dragoons on July 17, 1801, and retired by the sale of his commission on June 29, 1802. He served with the Fifteenth at the Helder in 1799 and was present at Egmont-op-Zee. He died from a fall from his horse, near Brockenhurst, Hants, on November 26, 1834, aged 53.

LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, NIGEL JAMES CHRISTIAN ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on April 7, 1897, became lieutenant on September 21, 1899, and captain on July 2, 1904. He was appointed adjutant of the Fifteenth on December 17, 1900 ; was A.D.C. to the C.-in-C. India from November 1906 to December 1909 ; and was appointed adjutant of the Dorset Yeomanry on September 3, 1911. Served as A.D.C. to the G.O.C. Bazar Valley Field Force from February 1908 to March 1909, mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp.

LIVIUS, BARHAM JOHN ; was appointed cornet in the 6th Dragoon Guards on July 4, 1816, and was placed the same day on half-pay of the 10th Hussars ; was reappointed as cornet to the 6th Dragoon Guards on May 29, 1817, became lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on July 31 of that year, and was placed the same day on half-pay. He appears as commuting his half-pay in the Army List under date of February 12, 1827.

LOEN, BARON, FREDERICK ; was appointed cornet in the 1st Dragoons of the King's German Legion on September 21, 1811, became lieutenant in the 15th Hussars

on October 31 of that year, and retired on March 13, 1815. During the absence of the Fifteenth in Spain and France in 1813-14, he was employed on the staff of H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland.

LOFT, JOHN HENRY ; was appointed cornet in the 21st Dragoons on December 30, 1813, became cornet in the 15th Hussars on July 27, 1815, and was placed on half-pay on March 12, 1818. He died at Grimsby on April 11, 1873.

LOFTUS, WILLIAM FRANCIS BENTINCK ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on August 30, 1799, lieutenant on July 16, 1800, captain on April 20, 1804, major in the 38th Foot on April 9, 1807, brevet lieutenant-colonel on June 4, 1813, was placed on half-pay on December 25, 1814, became colonel on July 22, 1830, major-general on November 22, 1841, and lieutenant-general on May 11, 1851. He was appointed colonel of the 50th Foot on April 11, 1851. He served as major with the 2nd Battalion 38th Foot in the Peninsula and was present at Busaco, the retreat to Torres Vedras, the advance in pursuit of Massena, and at the storming of Badajoz ; he commanded the party of the 5th Division which captured St. Christoval, was present at Salamanca, and at the capture of Madrid ; commanded the light troops of the 5th Division in the advance to Burgos, and during the retreat. Received the Peninsular medal with clasps for Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Badajoz, and Salamanca. He died in Northamptonshire on September 13, 1852, aged 68.

LONG, ROBERT BALLARD ; was appointed cornet in the 1st Dragoon Guards on May 4, 1791, became lieutenant on June 25, 1793, captain on October 10, 1794, major in the York Rangers on July 26, 1797, lieutenant-colonel of Hompesch's Mounted Riflemen on February 7, 1798, major in the York Hussars on June 28, 1800, and was placed on half-pay on the disbandment of that regiment in 1802. On December 3, 1803, he became lieutenant-colonel in the 2nd Dragoon Guards, lieutenant-colonel in the 16th Light Dragoons on September 7, 1805, lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Light Dragoons on December 12 of the same year, colonel on April 25, 1808, major-general on June 4, 1811, and lieutenant-general on July 19, 1821. He embarked for Flanders in June 1793 with the 1st Dragoon Guards, was appointed a brigade major at the beginning of 1794, and served on the staff throughout the campaign, being D.A.G. during the retreat in 1794-5. Shortly after returning to England he was appointed A.D.C. to Lieutenant-General Sir W. Pitt, commanding the south-eastern district. He served in Ireland during the Rebellion in 1798, and on the staff during the Corunna Campaign of 1808-9, and was present at the battle of Corunna. He then served in the Walcheren Expedition and was present at the investment and siege of Flushing. In 1810 he joined the army in Portugal with the rank of brigadier and commanded a cavalry brigade under Beresford at Campo Mayor and Los Santos. He commanded from March 19, 1811, the cavalry of the force commanded by Beresford during Hill's absence ; on June 13 a new brigade was formed, composed of the 13th Light Dragoons and 2nd Hussars K.G.L., and placed under Long, the 13th being a few days later replaced by the 11th, and when on June 19 the cavalry was organized in two divisions, this brigade became the 2nd Brigade of the 2nd Division. On July 19 another change took place and the 14th Light Dragoons replaced the 11th, but on August 1 the 13th returned to Long, the 14th being transferred and a third regiment, the 9th Light Dragoons, being added to the brigade, and this arrangement being retained during at any rate the early part of 1812. During this year the 2nd Hussars K.G.L. were transferred and Long's brigade contained only the 9th and 13th. Long went home in 1813 before the battles of the Pyrenees. He received the gold medal for Vittoria.

Long's conduct of his brigade at Campo Mayor was the subject of some remarks in Napier's *History of the Peninsular War*, and after Long's death his nephew published two pamphlets in reply. General Long died in London on March 2, 1825, aged 54, still a supernumerary lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Hussars.

LOVELL, LOVELL BENJAMIN (name changed from BADCOCK on April 10, 1840); was appointed cornet in the 14th Light Dragoons on December 18, 1805, became lieutenant on May 19, 1808, captain on December 12, 1811, brevet major July 21, 1819, major in the 8th Dragoons on October 28, 1824, lieutenant-colonel half-pay unattached on November 21, 1828, lieutenant-colonel in the 15th Hussars on March 31, 1834, colonel on November 23, 1841, was placed on half-pay of the 11th Dragoons March 8, 1850, became major-general on June 20, 1854, and lieutenant-general on April 1, 1860. He was appointed K.H. in 1835, and was nominated K.C.B. on February 5, 1856. He served under General Auchmuty in 1807 at the taking of Monte Video; also in the Peninsula, being present at Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor (where he was wounded), Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, a total of eleven general actions and about forty minor actions, also seven sieges; he was also at the siege of Oporto under Lord William Russell. He received the Peninsular medal with 11 clasps. He died at Brighton on March 11, 1861, aged 75.

LOWSON, GEORGE; was appointed ensign in the 2nd Battalion of the King's German Legion on November 15, 1813, became lieutenant on April 30, 1814, and was placed on half-pay on February 24, 1816. He was then appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on March 30, 1820, became riding-master on April 13, 1825, was replaced on half-pay on March 15, 1831, and commuted on January 30, 1837. He served in the campaign of 1815 and was present at Waterloo.

LUCK, GEORGE; was appointed ensign in the 15th Foot on April 16, 1858, became lieutenant on December 20, 1859, lieutenant in the 6th Dragoons on April 6, 1861, adjutant on April 16, 1864, captain on November 9, 1867, captain in the 15th Hussars on September 2, 1868, major on March 2, 1878, lieutenant-colonel on April 29, 1879, colonel on April 29, 1883, major-general on May 8, 1893, lieutenant-general on January 1, 1901, and general on May 23, 1906. He was nominated C.B. on November 19, 1879, selected for "distinguished service" reward August 1, 1895, nominated K.C.B. on June 22, 1897, appointed colonel of the 15th Hussars on December 11, 1904, and nominated G.C.B. on June 25, 1909. He was instructor of musketry at the cavalry depot from March 1862 to September 1863; inspector of army signalling, Bombay, from July 1871 to March 1874; brigadier-general in Bombay from October 1884 to May 1887, and in Bengal from May 1887 to October 1887; inspector-general of cavalry in India from October 1887 to March 1893; major-general in Bengal from April 1893 to March 1895; inspector-general of cavalry at home from April 1895 to October 1898; lieutenant-general in India from November 1898 to June 1903; and lieutenant of the Tower of London from November 1905 to October 1907. He served in the operations against the Jowaki Afridis in 1878; in the first phase of the Afghan War of 1878-80; commanded the 15th Hussars during the second phase of the war, mentioned in despatches, slightly wounded, medal and C.B.; commanded the 15th Hussars also in the Boer War of 1881. When in 1895 he took up the duties of inspector-general of cavalry at home, accustomed to the unhampered opportunities over the wide plains of India, General Luck gave life to the more strenuous conditions in the cavalry which have since culminated in its present unquestioned efficiency. With the leasing by the War Office of the Berkshire downs in the neigh-

bourhood of Churn, followed by the acquisition of Salisbury Plain, it became possible to form a series of cavalry camps where cavalry regiments and horse artillery batteries were annually able to concentrate, and it was in the handling of these that General Luck was unrivalled. Under the reorganization of the new inspector-general the squadron became the administrative as well as the tactical unit. Of commanding presence, and fine personality, it is certain that the name of Sir George Luck will be honourably connected for all time with the Regiment for which he has done so much, and all ranks of which are proud to recognize him as their chief.

LUMSDAINE, JAMES ; was appointed cornet in the 17th Dragoons on December 20, 1759, was placed on half-pay when that regiment was disbanded in 1763, was then appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on December 12, 1764, and retired from the service on June 8, 1768.

LYON, CHARLES WILSON ; was appointed lieutenant in Elliott's Light Horse, on the creation of the Regiment, on May 1, 1759, became captain in the 19th (afterwards 18th) Dragoons on December 13 of the same year, major on February 28, 1766, lieutenant-colonel on April 13, 1771, colonel on February 19, 1779, major-general on November 20, 1782, and lieutenant-general on May 3, 1796. He died on September 29, 1799.

MACARTNEY, GEORGE TRAVERS ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on August 19, 1851, became lieutenant on May 22, 1855, captain on May 9, 1856, was placed on half-pay on November 10 of that year, was again placed on full-pay on October 9, 1857, and retired by the sale of his commission on December 16, 1859. He died at Ballybrack, Co. Dublin, on August 29, 1874, aged 44.

MACARTNEY, JOHN ; was appointed cornet in the 4th Dragoon Guards on September 22, 1833, lieutenant on May 19, 1834, lieutenant 13th Light Dragoons on May 15, 1835, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on June 7, 1839, captain on March 15, 1853, captain in the 17th Lancers on December 15, 1854, and retired by the sale of his commission on April 16, 1861. He served in India with the 13th Light Dragoons and was present at the reduction of Kurnaul and in the action of Zorapore in October 1839 ; served also with the 17th Lancers in the Crimea and was present at the battle of the Tchernaya, receiving the medal and clasp and the Turkish medal.

MACDONALD, ARCHIBALD ; was appointed cornet on half-pay of the 15th Hussars on September 12, 1816. His name is omitted from the Half-pay List dated January 10, 1834.

MACDONELL, JAMES ; was appointed, from "the Strathspey Regiment of Fencible Men," lieutenant in an independent company on October 25, 1793, lieutenant in the 78th Foot on January 4, 1794, captain-lieutenant in the 101st Foot on October 15 of the same year, captain-lieutenant in the 23rd Light Dragoons on April 4, 1795, captain in the 17th Dragoons on December 1 of the same year, major on July 1, 1802, major in the 15th Light Dragoons on February 28, 1806, and retired by the sale of his commission on March 25 of the same year.

MAITLAND, JOHN ; was appointed assistant surgeon to the 1st Foot on February 5, 1829, was transferred in the same capacity to the 15th Hussars on January 11, 1833, and to the 83rd Foot on March 30, 1834.

MAJENDIE, LEWIS ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on May 20, 1774, became lieutenant on June 12, 1778, captain-lieutenant and captain on February 5, 1781, captain in the 23rd Light Dragoons on September 25, and captain in the 15th Light Dragoons on the following day—September 26, 1781. He became captain in the 102nd Foot on October 31, 1787, and was placed on half-pay in 1789. He appears to have died early in 1835.

MANGIN, BARNARD ; was promoted from acting adjutant to cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on June 3, 1795, became lieutenant in the 21st Dragoons on November 17, 1796, captain on June 25, 1803, and died on December 31 of the same year.

MANGLES, GEORGE WILLIAM ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on January 22, 1818, became lieutenant on December 16, 1819, lieutenant in the 57th Foot on September 25, 1823, and retired by the sale of his commission on December 4 of the same year.

MANLEY, TIMOTHY JOHN ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on June 29, 1797, and retired on December 20, 1798.

MANN, JAMES ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on April 17, 1857, became lieutenant on January 25, 1859, and captain on half-pay on August 21, 1867. He was adjutant of the 15th Hussars from May 1857 to September 1865, and adjutant of the Derbyshire Yeomanry from August 1867 to February 1876. He was granted the honorary rank of major on February 9, 1876. His name does not appear in the Half-pay List for October 1883.

MANNERS, HON. ARTHUR ; was appointed sub-lieutenant in the 100th Foot on October 6, 1875, sub-lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on August 30, 1876, became lieutenant on October 6, 1877, and captain on April 1, 1886. He served with the Fifteenth in the Afghan War of 1878–80, receiving the medal; also in the Boer War of 1881. He died in London on August 24, 1888, aged 32.

MANNERS, CHARLES GEORGE EDMUND JOHN ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on February 7, 1880, lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards on July 1, 1881, was placed on half-pay on August 21, 1895, and retired on March 22, 1899. He served with the Fifteenth in the Boer War of 1881.

MANSEL, EDWARD BERKELEY (see also **PHILIPPS**) ; was appointed ensign in the 86th Foot on June 17, 1859, became lieutenant on May 20, 1864, lieutenant in the 52nd Foot on October 18 of the same year, captain in the 15th Foot on December 11, 1866, captain in the 15th Hussars on March 6, 1867, captain in the 6th Dragoons on September 2, 1868, and retired, receiving the value of his commission, on January 9, 1872. From January 1884 to February 1892 he served as lieutenant-colonel and colonel in the 1st V.B. Norfolk Regiment. He was a J.P. for Norfolk and Suffolk. Up to 1866 his name was Philipps; he succeeded to the baronetcy in 1903. He died in Norwich on January 8, 1908, aged 68.

MANSFIELD, JAMES ; was appointed ensign in the 55th Foot on May 13, 1793, became lieutenant on January 9, 1795, captain in the Royal Garrison Battalion on October 21 of the same year, captain in the 28th Foot on December 29, 1798, captain

in the 15th Light Dragoons on February 21, 1799, and retired by the sale of his commission on July 1, 1802.

MANSFIELD, RALPH; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on October 3, 1809, became lieutenant on August 16, 1810, captain on April 9, 1817, and retired by the sale of his commission on December 25, 1818. He served as A.D.C. to Colonel Grant in the Peninsula in 1813-14, and received the medal with clasps for Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse; he served in the same capacity under the same officer at Waterloo, where he was wounded, receiving the medal. He died on November 12, 1854.

MAPLETON, HENRY; was appointed assistant surgeon to the 40th Foot on October 30, 1840, surgeon to the 15th Hussars on July 6, 1855, and surgeon to the 18th Hussars on February 19, 1858. He was present with the 40th Foot at Maharajpore, receiving the bronze star.

MARSH, FREDERICK CHARLES; was appointed, from sergeant-major, quartermaster and honorary lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on July 4, 1906.

MARSHALL, JOHN; was appointed surgeon to the 84th Foot on April 3, 1846, was transferred in the same capacity to the 15th Hussars on February 2, 1849, and to the 31st Foot on June 3, 1853.

MARTIN, THOMAS; was appointed, from sergeant-major of the cavalry depot, Maidstone, riding-master in the 17th Lancers on December 30, 1859, was transferred to the 15th Hussars on August 18, 1869, and died at Mhow, India, on February 17, 1872.

MARTIN, WILLIAM; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on August 10, 1776, became lieutenant on June 28, 1779, captain on August 30, 1781, and retired on December 15, 1784.

MAUDE, THOMAS FRANCIS; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on October 15, 1850, became lieutenant on December 8, 1854, and died on January 10, 1857.

MAWHOOD, CHARLES; was appointed cornet in the 1st Dragoon Guards on August 12, 1752, became lieutenant on November 8, 1756, captain-lieutenant in Elliott's Light Horse, on the creation of the Regiment, on March 20, 1759, captain in the 18th Dragoons on December 6 of the same year, major in the 3rd Foot on May 17, 1763, and retired by the sale of his commission on June 17, 1767.

MAXWELL, DAVID; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on September 18, 1860, became lieutenant on June 23, 1863, captain on February 27, 1867, and major on January 7, 1874. He died at Folkestone on January 25, 1876, aged 33, having survived six weeks his application to retire.

McALPINE, JAMES; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on May 4, 1815, became lieutenant on November 16 of the same year, captain on October 31, 1822, major on August 15, 1826, lieutenant-colonel on half-pay on December 31, 1827, colonel on November 23, 1841, lieutenant-colonel in the 6th Dragoons on July 28, 1843, retiring the same day. He died in London on February 7, 1857.

McBRYAN, JOHN; was appointed, from sergeant-major, cornet in the 7th Dragoon Guards on October 17, 1857, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on October 23, 1867, and captain on January 7, 1874. He served in the Kaffir War of 1846-7, and was severely wounded in the action of Gwanga, receiving the medal. He died at Meerut on January 16, 1875, aged 53.

McDONALD, HON. ARCHIBALD (also MACDONALD); was appointed ensign in the 55th Foot on March 20, 1798, became lieutenant on September 27 of the same year, lieutenant in the 10th Dragoons on March 9, 1799, captain on April 23, 1800, was placed on half-pay on July 19, 1803, became captain in the 15th Hussars on July 28, 1812, and retired by the sale of his commission on September 26 of the same year. He died at Brighton on February 5, 1861, aged 83.

McMAHON, JOHN; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on March 25, 1800, lieutenant in the 60th Foot on July 16, 1802, captain on August 20, 1803, brevet major on June 4, 1814, major on August 10, 1815, was placed on half-pay on September 25, 1818, became major in the 59th Foot on December 18, 1827, major in the 2nd Foot on November 12, 1829, was appointed brevet lieutenant-colonel on July 22, 1830, and was placed on half-pay on March 29, 1833. He served with the Clare Militia in the Irish Rebellion of 1798 at New Ross, Vinegar Hill, and the recapture of Wexford, and also during the French invasion of Ireland; he served with the 27th Foot at the attack on Ferrol in 1800, and in the demonstrations made against Belleisle, Quiberon Bay, etc.; served with the 5th Battalion 60th Foot in the Peninsula from 1808 to 1813, and was present at Busaco, Albuhera, the capture of Badajoz, Almaraz, and Arroyo dos Molinos; received the medal with clasps for Busaco, Albuhera, and Badajoz. He died in Madeira on May 25, 1850, aged 66.

McQUEEN, JAMES; was appointed ensign in the 80th Foot on March 31, 1814, became lieutenant on February 11, 1819, lieutenant in the 3rd Dragoons on November 9, 1820, was placed on half-pay the same year, became lieutenant in the 6th Dragoons on May 16, 1822, captain on half-pay on July 25, 1825, captain in the 15th Hussars on March 26, 1829, brevet major on June 28, 1838, major on June 18, 1841, was placed on half-pay on June 14, 1842, became lieutenant-colonel on November 11, 1851, colonel November 28, 1854, major-general September 5, 1865, lieutenant-general February 7, 1874, and general on October 1, 1877. During the Crimean War he was second in command of the depot at Canterbury. He died in Canterbury on November 25, 1883, aged 86.

MEAKIN, GEORGE ALGERNON; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on January 4, 1899, and resigned his commission on August 23 of the same year.

MEGAW, GORDON; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on December 11, 1907, and resigned his commission on July 15, 1911.

MENCE, MARTIN; was appointed an acting veterinary surgeon on July 25, 1855, veterinary surgeon to the 15th Hussars on December 30, 1859, and was transferred in the same capacity to the 1st Life Guards on March 1, 1865.

MEYRICK, FREDERICK CHARLTON; was appointed lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on May 14, 1884, became captain March 2, 1891, major on June 12, 1897, and

retired on November 29, 1899. He served in the South African War of 1899-1902 in command of the 5th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry, in the operations west of Pretoria, at Venterskroon (wounded), in the Orange River Colony at Lindley and Rhenoster River, and in the Cape Colony; mentioned in despatches, C.B., Queen's medal with 4 clasps. He commanded the South Wales Mounted Brigade from April 1908 to March 1913.

MIDDLETON, ARTHUR THOMSON; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on July 31, 1869, became lieutenant on October 20, 1871, captain on half-pay on April 10, 1880, captain in the 6th Dragoon Guards on July 21 of the same year, major December 4, 1886, major in the 13th Hussars on January 19, 1887, and retired on March 16, 1889. He was appointed adjutant of the Fifteenth on April 28, 1875; was adjutant of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Cavalry from January 1882 to January 1887; was A.D.C. to G.O.C. Sussex Volunteer Infantry Brigade March 10, 1897, and was appointed brigade major of that brigade in the following February. He served with the Fifteenth in the Afghan War of 1878-80, receiving the medal; served also in the Boer War of 1881; from January 1901 to February 1902 he was employed as Staff Officer for Remounts in Natal during the South African War, having from the previous June been an Assistant Inspector of Remounts on the lines of communication; received the Queen's medal with 3 and the King's medal with 2 clasps.

MILLER, JAMES BOYD; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on July 7, 1843, became lieutenant on January 7, 1847, captain on December 14, 1855, and retired by the sale of his commission on November 4, 1859. He died in Rome on April 12, 1866.

MILLER, JOHN; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on January 11, 1760, became captain in the 113th Foot on November 2, 1762, and was placed on half-pay in 1763. He seems to have embarked for Germany with the Fifteenth in 1760, and was no doubt present at Emsdorff; the "return" dated November 1, 1761, shows him as "sick in England." His name disappears from the Half-pay List dated March 31, 1784.

MOCKLER, EDWARD; was appointed assistant surgeon to the 79th Foot on October 9, 1840, was transferred in the same capacity to the 15th Hussars on December 29 of that year, and as surgeon to the 10th Foot on August 7, 1846.

MOLINE, JAMES PRITCHARD; was appointed assistant surgeon to the 22nd Foot on October 7, 1842, was transferred in the same capacity to the 15th Hussars on August 7, 1846, became surgeon on the staff September 1, 1854, and surgeon to the 6th Dragoon Guards on January 12, 1855. He served with the 22nd Foot during the operations of 1844-5, in the Mahratta country.

MOLYNEUX, PERCY GREENWOOD; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on September 8, 1897, and was killed by a fall from his horse at Aldershot on October 28, 1898, aged 21.

MONTGOMERY, HUGH; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on September 26, 1799, became lieutenant on March 19, 1801, captain in the 60th Foot on July 24, 1801, captain in the 4th Foot on March 31, 1802, was placed on half-pay the same year, was appointed captain in the 18th Light Dragoons on September 3, 1803, and retired by the sale of his commission on March 4, 1807.

MORAY, JAMES; after serving five years in the Perthshire Fencible Cavalry, of which he was adjutant, he was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on May 10, 1800, became lieutenant on May 21, 1801, was placed on half-pay the following year, was appointed captain in the 46th Foot on September 5, 1805, and retired by the sale of his commission on December 25, 1807. He was, from September 25, 1808, for some years lieutenant-colonel of the 2nd Perthshire Militia and was a Deputy Lieutenant for that county. He died in December 1840.

MORETON, HON. ALGERNON THOMAS; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on April 12, 1850, became lieutenant on September 6, 1852, lieutenant 3rd Light Dragoons on November 10, 1854, captain on half-pay on September 26, 1856, captain 4th Light Dragoons October 9, 1857, captain in the 3rd Light Dragoons on November 6 of the same year, and retired by the sale of his commission on February 19, 1858. He died at Eastwood, Co. Carlow, on January 18, 1880, aged 51.

MORGAN, HERBERT; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 23, 1839, became lieutenant on August 19, 1842, lieutenant in the 1st Dragoons on August 4, 1843, captain on July 20, 1849, and retired by the sale of his commission on April 1, 1853.

MORLEY, JOHN EVELYN KINGSTON; was appointed ensign in the Rifle Brigade on March 14, 1856, ensign in the 43rd Foot on February 24, 1857, cornet in the 15th Hussars on January 13, 1860, and retired on November 30 of the same year. He died at Bournemouth on May 1, 1905.

MORTIMER, EDMUND; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on May 20, 1826, became lieutenant on December 31, 1827, captain on half-pay on July 18, 1834, brevet major on November 9, 1846, and captain in the 31st Foot on September 17, 1850, retiring the same day by the sale of his commission.

MOSTYN, HENRY; was appointed assistant surgeon to the 15th Hussars on January 4, 1810, and was transferred to the 9th Veteran Battalion on August 19, 1813.

MOUAT, JAMES; was appointed surgeon to the 4th Light Dragoons on February 28, 1840, and was transferred in the same capacity to the 15th Hussars on May 1 of the same year. He served in the Burmese War of 1824-6. He died at sea on December 21, 1848.

MUIR, MATTHEW ANDREW; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on January 7, 1903, and became lieutenant on February 15, 1906. He was appointed adjutant of the Fifteenth on November 24, 1909.

MULLINGS, ARTHUR RANDOLPH; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on July 17, 1857, became lieutenant on January 25, 1859, captain on July 3, 1860, and retired by the sale of his commission on August 11, 1863.

MUNDY, BASIL ST. JOHN; was appointed lieutenant in the 1st Dragoon Guards on August 2, 1882, lieutenant 5th Lancers on the 23rd of the same month, became captain on August 10, 1887, captain in the 15th Hussars on July 23, 1890, major on April 3, 1897, and retired on October 11, 1899. He served at Suakin in the Soudan Expedition of 1885, receiving the medal and clasp and Khedive's star.

MURE, JOHN ; was appointed surgeon to the 11th Hussars on October 14, 1851, was transferred to the 15th Hussars on June 3, 1853, and to the Staff on July 6, 1855.

MURRAY, ALEXANDER ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on June 8, 1768, became lieutenant on October 7, 1775, captain on June 12, 1778, and retired on July 8, 1780.

MURRAY, ARTHUR STORMONT ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on May 13, 1836, became lieutenant on December 28, 1838, first lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade on February 15, 1839, and captain on January 27, 1843. He was mortally wounded on August 29, 1848, in the action at Boemplaats, South Africa. (See Cope's *Rifle Brigade*, p. 259; Hamilton's *History of the 14th Hussars*, pp. 479, 480; and the *United Service Magazine* for 1849, p. 319.)

MURRAY, EVAN JOHN MACGREGOR ; was appointed ensign in the 81st Foot on December 29, 1801, lieutenant in the 9th Foot on February 9, 1802, being placed on half-pay the same year on the reduction of the army. On August 6, 1803, he was appointed lieutenant in the 15th Light Dragoons, became captain on August 4, 1804, captain in the 52nd Foot on January 20, 1810, major in the 103rd Foot on April 19, of the same year, major in the 8th Dragoons on June 6, 1811, brevet lieutenant-colonel on January 14, 1812, colonel on May 27, 1825, and major-general on January 10, 1837. He was nominated C.B. on October 14, 1818; A.D.C. to the king on May 27, 1825; K.C.B. on July 19, 1831; and governor and commander-in-chief Windward Islands on November 7, 1836. He served with the 15th Hussars in the Corunna Campaign of 1808-9, and was present at Sahagun; he served under General Graham in 1810 at Cadiz as A.A.G.; he proceeded to India in 1811 and served as D.Q.M.G. and A.A.G., and distinguished himself greatly under Sir Thomas Hislop at the battle of Maheidpore in 1817; in the year following he was dangerously wounded. He left India in July 1820, owing to ill-health and having lost the use of his right arm from his wounds, but in December 1826 he accompanied the expedition to Lisbon. He died in Barbadoes on June 14, 1841, aged 56. (For portrait see *Military History of Perthshire*, p. 475.)

MURRAY, WILLIAM ; was appointed cornet in the Royal Horse Guards on November 21, 1828, became lieutenant on January 18, 1831, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on May 31, 1833, captain on May 13, 1836, and retired by the sale of his commission on March 9, 1838.

MUSGROVE, GEORGE ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on August 7, 1823, became lieutenant on August 5, 1824, captain on half-pay on May 13, 1826, captain in the 67th Foot on April 5, 1833, and retired by the sale of his commission seven days later.

NAISH, EDWARD ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on December 27, 1794, lieutenant in the 29th Dragoons on May 25, 1795, lieutenant in the 90th Foot on April 30, 1798, was placed on half-pay on August 27, 1799, became lieutenant in the 14th Foot on October 10, 1803, captain in the 83rd Foot on August 28, 1804, and was placed on half-pay of the 90th Foot on February 19, 1807. His name is omitted from the Half-pay List dated February 15, 1816.

NANGLE, GEORGE ; was appointed ensign in the 36th Foot on September 14, 1758, cornet in Elliott's Light Horse, on the creation of the Regiment, on March 21, 1759,

became lieutenant on January 11, 1760, and was placed on half-pay at the reduction of the army in 1763. His name is omitted from the Half-pay List dated March 27, 1809.

NAYLOR, THOMAS ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on December 30, 1831, lieutenant on March 16, 1833, cornet and sub-lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards on August 29, 1834, lieutenant on July 7, 1836, captain on April 30, 1841, and retired by the sale of his commission on November 30, 1849.

NEALE, EDWARD HENRY ; was appointed ensign in the 43rd Foot on March 20, 1806, became lieutenant on January 14, 1808, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on May 5, 1810, and retired by the sale of his commission on September 4, 1813. He served in the Peninsula with the 43rd and was present at the battles of Vimiera and Corunna, for which he received the medal and two clasps. He subsequently entered the Church, and in 1848 was holding a curacy in Gloucestershire.

NELSON, CHARLES ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on May 23, 1900, became lieutenant on February 1, 1903, and captain on October 1, 1908. He was employed with the New Zealand Forces from August 1907 to January 1909.

NICOLSON, FREDERICK ARCHIBALD ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on April 22, 1903, and became lieutenant on April 13, 1907. He was appointed A.D.C. to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in October 1911.

NOAKE, MAILLARD ; was in the Dumfries Militia from April 1853 to March 1856, and was appointed riding-master in the Military Train on February 20, 1857, was transferred in the same capacity to the 1st Dragoon Guards on August 28 of the same year, and to the 15th Hussars on April 8, 1859, being placed on half-pay on April 23, 1861. He served in the Crimea (in what capacity is not known) and was severely wounded at Balaklava ; received the medal and two clasps and the Turkish medal. His name is omitted from the Half-pay List for January 1871.

NOLAN, LEWIS EDWARD ; was an officer in a regiment of Hungarian Hussars and served in Hungary and on the Polish frontier ; was then appointed ensign in the 4th Foot on March 15, 1839, cornet in the 15th Hussars on April 23 of the same year, became lieutenant on June 19, 1841, and captain on March 8, 1850. He accompanied the Fifteenth to India in 1839, was for some time A.D.C. to General Sir George Berkeley, commanding the troops in Madras, and afterwards extra A.D.C. to the Governor, Sir Henry Pottinger ; he was a most accomplished soldier, spoke five European languages, a superb rider and swordsman, an enthusiast in all relating to his arm, with unbounded faith in its capabilities when rightly handled. He was the author of several books on cavalry—*Cavalry, its History and Tactics, The Training of Cavalry Remounts*. Being at home on leave on the outbreak of the Crimean War, he was sent to Turkey to purchase remounts and mules, and to make arrangements for the reception of the cavalry of the British force, but when the army landed in the Crimea he was appointed A.D.C. to General Airey, the Q.M.-General. On October 25 Nolan rode with the order from Lord Raglan to Lord Lucan, commanding the cavalry division, to the effect that Lord Raglan wished the cavalry to advance rapidly to the front and prevent the Russians removing certain guns which had been abandoned by the Turks. It has been said that while these guns were to be plainly seen from the high ground where the Headquarter Staff were posted, they were not visible to Lord Lucan, and the cavalry commander raising difficulties about the execution of an order for a move-

ment the object of which he could not see, Nolan is reported to have said with a wave of his arm : " There, my lord, are the enemy, there are the guns ! " Lord Lucan upon this rode up to Lord Cardigan and ordered him to advance with the Light Brigade in the direction of Nolan's gesture, which he took to indicate the line of advance. As a result the Light Brigade started on its death-ride down the valley. Nolan, however, at once realising the mistake, galloped diagonally across the front of the squadrons, shouting and waving his sword, and doing his utmost to divert them to their intended direction. One of the very first of the shell fired by the Russian guns, however, burst over him, a fragment struck him full on the chest, killing him instantly, but his body remained for some time erect in the saddle. It was at first surmised that his firm belief in the powers of cavalry had led him to give the disastrous order to the Light Brigade on his own initiative, but it was subsequently conclusively proved that the order was correct and that it was only its interpretation which was at fault. (See *Cavalry Journal*, vol. vi. pp. 75-82.) Nolan's cloak, bridle, and throat ornament, used by him at Balaklava, are in the Museum of the Royal United Service Institution.

NORRIS, HUGH ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on July 24, 1772, and retired on May 20, 1774.

NORTH, JOSEPH P. ; was appointed, from sergeant, cornet in the 15th Hussars on December 31, 1852, cornet in the 3rd Light Dragoons on July 14, 1854, lieutenant in the 6th Dragoons on February 2, 1855, lieutenant in the 3rd Light Dragoons on November 15 of the same year, captain on October 18, 1864, and retired by the sale of his commission on June 22, 1867. He served with the 6th Dragoons in the Crimea, receiving the medal and clasp and the Turkish medal.

NORTON, EARDLEY ; was appointed ensign in the 56th Foot on September 16, 1836, became lieutenant on December 13, 1839, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on May 13, 1842, and retired by the sale of his commission on May 31, 1844.

NORTON, HARRY EGERTON ; was appointed, from corporal in the Imperial Yeomanry, second lieutenant in the Manchester Regiment on June 26, 1901, second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on December 25 of the same year, became lieutenant on July 29, 1903, captain on January 22, 1909, and retired on January 11, 1911. He served in South Africa in the Imperial Yeomanry in 1900-1, receiving the Queen's medal and 3 clasps.

NORTON, JOSEPH ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on December 1, 1860, became lieutenant on August 11, 1863, captain on April 1, 1868, captain in the 3rd Dragoon Guards on June 30, 1869, and retired, receiving the value of his commission, on February 11, 1873.

NUGENT, HON. WILLIAM ANDREW ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on March 25, 1896, became lieutenant on June 26, 1897, and captain on May 19, 1900.

O'BYRNE, JOHN ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on July 25, 1801, and retired on May 14, 1804.

O'CARROL, HENRY ; was appointed cornet in the 22nd Dragoons on August 21, 1780, cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on May 14, 1783, becoming lieutenant on November 22, 1786. He died on April 21, 1790.

O'DONNELL, CHARLES ROUTLEDGE ; was appointed ensign in the 2nd Foot on September 9, 1813, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on September 7, 1815, captain on July 11, 1822, major on January 14, 1826, lieutenant-colonel on half-pay on August 15 of the same year, became brevet colonel on November 23, 1841, major-general on November 11, 1851, lieutenant-general on October 26, 1858, and general on April 2, 1865. He was nominated a knight bachelor in July 1835, and was appointed colonel of the 18th Hussars on September 10, 1864. He was present with the Russian troops on the Danube in 1828, and with the Germans in Schleswig-Holstein and Jutland in 1849, notably at Duppell and Fredericia. He died near Colchester on November 18, 1870.

OGLE, NATHANIEL ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on December 7, 1785, lieutenant on April 21, 1790, and captain on April 20, 1793, retiring by the sale of his commission on May 31, 1794. He served with the Fifteenth in Flanders in the campaign of 1793-4.

OSBORNE, BRIAN ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on February 8, 1908, and became lieutenant on July 22, 1909.

OSBORNE, KEANE ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on November 5, 1803, cornet in the 4th Dragoons on December 17 of the same year, became lieutenant on July 25, 1805, captain in the 1st Foot on January 5, 1809, and captain in the 5th Dragoon Guards on February 9 of the same year. He served in the Peninsula and was killed at Salamanca on July 22, 1812, charging with the 5th Dragoon Guards. (See *Historical Records, 5th Dragoon Guards*, p. 60.)

OSMOND-WILLIAMS, OSMOND TRAHAIRN DENDRAETH ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on January 5, 1901, second lieutenant in the 19th Hussars on March 26, 1902, became lieutenant on November 2, 1903, was placed on half-pay on March 9, 1907, and retired on August 8, 1908. He served in the South African War of 1899-1902, receiving the Queen's medal with 5 clasps.

PAKENHAM, THOMAS CONOLLY ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 26, 1846, became lieutenant on March 17, 1848, and retired by the sale of his commission on October 14, 1851.

PARKER, ROBERT LESLEY ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on February 13, 1855, became lieutenant on January 8, 1856, captain on November 4, 1859, and retired by the sale of his commission on July 3, 1860. He died at Newton Abbot, Devonshire, on December 29, 1881, aged 44.

PARKYNS, GEORGE ; was appointed cornet in Elliott's Light Horse, on the creation of the Regiment, on May 1, 1759, became lieutenant on July 15, 1761, captain on May 28, 1770, and retired by the sale of his commission on July 24, 1772. He accompanied the Fifteenth to Germany in June 1760, and was wounded at Emsdorff. (Appears to have been an uncle of Thomas Boothby Parkyns and grand-uncle of the second Lord Ranelagh, *q.v.*).

PARKYNS, THOMAS BOOTHBY ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on August 20, 1776, and retired on March 10, 1781. He was then appointed lieutenant of an independent company on March 20, 1794, became lieutenant in the

87th Foot on the 31st of the same month, captain in the 82nd Foot on April 7, major in the 57th Foot on June 7, colonel in the Prince of Wales's or Leicester Regiment of Fencible Infantry on November 15, 1794, and lieutenant-colonel in the army on the same day—thus rising from lieutenant to lieutenant-colonel in less than eight months ! He was at one time M.P. for Leicestershire. He died in London on November 17, 1800, aged 44, having been created Baron Ranelagh in the peerage of Ireland in October 1795.

PAXTON, ARCHIBALD ; was appointed ensign in the "Ancient British Fencible Infantry" October 24, 1795, cornet in the "Ancient British Fencible Cavalry" on April 8, 1797, became lieutenant on July 1 of the same year, captain-lieutenant on February 23, 1799, captain on August 27 of the same year, was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on May 4, 1800, cornet in the 25th Dragoons on January 15, 1801, and lieutenant in the 22nd Dragoons on April 20, 1803. He died on December 3, 1805.

PAYNE, EDWARD DAWES ; was appointed cornet in the 20th Dragoons on September 17, 1779, became lieutenant on March 27, 1781, was placed on half-pay in 1783, was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on June 1, 1793, became lieutenant on August 20 of the same year, captain in the 29th Dragoons on May 30, 1795, major on September 1 of the same year, and was placed on half-pay on February 21, 1798. He died on July 16, 1825.

PEARSON, GEORGE JOHN HOOKE ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on December 31, 1858, became lieutenant on May 25, 1860, captain on September 17, 1861, and retired by the sale of his commission on December 24, 1873.

PECKFORD, WILLIAM ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on August 21, 1765. He died on July 14, 1769.

PELHAM, LORD, HENRY THOMAS (afterwards Earl of Chichester) ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 10, 1824, cornet in the Royal Horse Guards on October 14 of the same year, became lieutenant on April 28, 1827, captain on half-pay on January 3, 1828, brevet major on November 23, 1841, captain in the 87th Foot on June 7, 1844, and retired by the sale of his commission on the same day. He succeeded as third Earl of Chichester on July 4, 1826 ; was Lord-Lieutenant of Sussex. He died on March 16, 1886.

PEMBROKE, HENRY, Earl of ; was appointed cornet in the 1st King's Regiment of Dragoon Guards on October 12, 1752. He does not appear to have ever held the rank of lieutenant, but became captain on February 2, 1754, captain and lieutenant-colonel in the 1st Foot Guards on September 8, 1756, and major on the same day, colonel on May 10, 1758, lieutenant-colonel in Elliott's Light Horse, on the creation of the Regiment, on March 10, 1759, major-general on March 10, 1761, lieutenant-general on April 30, 1770, and general on November 20, 1782. He was appointed A.D.C. to King George II. on May 8, 1758, colonel of the 1st Dragoons on May 9, 1764, and Governor of Portsmouth on April 28, 1783. He succeeded as tenth Earl of Pembroke and seventh Earl of Montgomery in 1734 ; in November 1756 was appointed lord of the bedchamber to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and was confirmed in that appointment on the accession of the Prince as George III. He commanded a cavalry brigade under Lord Granby in 1761, and in this year he published his *Military Equitation, or a method of breaking horses and teaching soldiers to ride, designed for the use of the army* ; this was approved for official use by the Adjutant-General on October 1, 1795, and

may be considered the earliest book on military equitation in the English language. It ran into four editions and was translated into French and Italian. Lord Pembroke also published *Instruction for the Education of Cavalry*. He had a riding-school at Pembroke House, Whitehall, where Astley, formerly of the 15th Light Dragoons and afterwards of Astley's Circus, was at one time employed. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Wiltshire and High Steward of Salisbury. He died at Wilton on January 26, 1794. (For much about the Earl of Pembroke see *Walpole's Letters*, vols. 2 and 3.)

PENDER, HENRY DENISON; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on May 29, 1907, second lieutenant in the 2nd Dragoons on June 15 of the same year, and became lieutenant on April 10, 1911.

PENFOLD, ROBERT; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on March 14, 1856, became lieutenant on November 17, 1857, captain on December 16, 1859, and retired by the sale of his commission on June 13, 1868.

PENN, WILLIAM; was appointed cornet in the 17th Dragoons on September 1, 1820, cornet in the 16th Light Dragoons on April 22, 1824, lieutenant in the 13th Light Dragoons on June 29, 1826, captain on October 5, 1838, and captain in the 15th Hussars on May 31, 1839. He served at Bhurtpore in 1826, in the Kurnaul Campaign and the affair at Zorapore in 1839. He died on the passage home from India on March 9, 1840.

PENNINGTON, JOHN; was appointed ensign in the 5th Foot on June 9, 1808, became lieutenant on February 8, 1810, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on January 13, 1815, and retired by the sale of his commission on October 24, 1821. He served in the Peninsula with the 5th Foot and was severely wounded at the siege of Badajoz; served with the Fifteenth in the campaign of 1815 and was present at Waterloo.

PENRICE, JOHN; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on June 6, 1805, lieutenant on June 11, 1807, became captain on October 7, 1813, and retired by the sale of his commission on April 20, 1815. He served with the Fifteenth in the Corunna Campaign of 1808-9, and was left behind sick after Sahagun, thus becoming a prisoner of war.

PEPPER-ARDEN, HON. RICHARD; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on March 19, 1811, became lieutenant on October 3 of the same year, captain in the 2nd Garrison Battalion on April 26, 1815, was placed on half-pay on December 25, 1816, became captain in the 32nd Foot on July 8, 1819, major in the 84th Foot on September 26, 1822, lieutenant-colonel on half-pay on October 30, 1823, captain and lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstream Guards on June 1, 1829, and retired by the sale of his commission on June 4 of the same year. He served with the Fifteenth in the Peninsula in 1813-14; the "States" show him as "sick at Bordeaux" on June 25, 1814. He died in London on June 24, 1857, aged 65. He received the Peninsular medal with clasps for Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse.

PERCEVAL, ALEXANDER GLENTWORTH PAUL CLIFTON; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 20, 1865, cornet in the 2nd Life Guards on February 27, 1867, lieutenant on September 3, 1870, captain on July 5, 1873, captain in the 1st Dragoons on February 25, 1880, and retired by the sale of his commission on March 12, 1881.

PERCEVAL, ERNEST AUGUSTUS ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on April 22, 1824, became lieutenant on July 6, 1825, captain on December 12, 1826, and retired by the sale of his commission on May 31, 1833. He died at Henbury, near Bristol, on January 19, 1896, aged 89.

PERROTT, OCTAVIUS GEORGE ; was appointed ensign in the 30th Foot on May 26, 1827, ensign in the 26th Foot on January 23, 1829, lieutenant on October 11, 1832, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on June 7, 1839, captain on February 9, 1847, and retired by the sale of his commission on February 25, 1848. He died in London on July 22, 1887.

PEYTON, WILLIAM ELIOT ; was appointed, from sergeant, second lieutenant in the 7th Dragoon Guards on June 12, 1887, became lieutenant on April 1, 1890, captain in the 15th Hussars on April 8, 1896, major on October 11, 1899, brevet lieutenant-colonel on November 29, 1900, lieutenant-colonel on October 10, 1903, brevet colonel on May 5, 1905, and substantive colonel on October 10, 1907. He was appointed adjutant of the 7th Dragoon Guards on June 20, 1892 ; was employed with the Egyptian Army from March 1896 to November 1898 ; was on special service in South Africa in 1899 and 1900 ; was A.Q.M.G. Army Head-quarters, India, from October 1907 to July 1908 ; brigade commander from July 1908 to June 1912 ; he was State Herald at the great Durbar held at Delhi at the end of 1911 ; and on July 1, 1912, he was appointed Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India. He served in the Dongola Expedition of 1896, mentioned in despatches, receiving the medal and 2 clasps ; in the Soudan in 1897 and 1898, dangerously wounded, despatches, D.S.O., 4th class of the Medjidieh, clasp ; and in the South African War, despatches, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Queen's medal and 3 clasps.

PHILIPPS, COURTENAY (name changed to MANSEL—*q.v.*—in 1866) ; was appointed cornet and sub-lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards on December 26, 1818, lieutenant in the 51st Foot on May 18, 1822, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on August 21, 1823, captain on June 14, 1826, major on April 5, 1833, and retired by the sale of his commission on January 28, 1842. He died on September 9, 1875.

PHILIPS, FREDERICK CHARLES ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on October 18, 1808, became lieutenant on May 27, 1809, captain on April 16, 1812, major on July 11, 1822, lieutenant-colonel on half-pay on January 14, 1826, lieutenant-colonel in the 82nd Foot on June 28, 1833, and retired by the sale of his commission on July 5 of the same year. He served with the Fifteenth in the Corunna Campaign of 1808-9, but does not seem to have been present at Sahagun ; he was left at the depot when the Regiment went to Spain in 1812, but joined the service troops in March 1814, and was present at Toulouse, received the Peninsular medal and 1 clasp ; was also with the Fifteenth at Waterloo, medal. He died in Italy in 1858.

PIERREPOINT, MICHAEL ; was appointed ensign in the 2nd West India Regiment on September 26, 1801, lieutenant in the 47th Foot on September 28 of the same year, was placed on half-pay in 1803, was appointed lieutenant in the 15th Light Dragoons on April 18, 1805, and retired by the sale of his commission on December 7, 1809.

PILGRIM, JOHN BUNCE ; was appointed ensign in the 36th Foot on December 4, 1832, cornet in the 15th Hussars on May 12, 1836, became lieutenant on September 16, 1837, captain on June 14, 1842, captain in the 11th Hussars on October 27, 1848, was

placed on half-pay on June 14, 1850, became brevet major on June 20, 1854, brevet lieutenant-colonel on December 26, 1859, captain in the 8th Foot on July 11, 1865, and retired by the sale of his commission in the same gazette. He died on December 31, 1872.

PILKINGTON, FREDERICK CARLISLE ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on December 12, 1894, became lieutenant on November 8, 1895, captain on December 13, 1899, and major on March 25, 1911. He was adjutant of the West Somerset Yeomanry from January 1908 to May 1911.

PITCAIRN, DAVID CHARLES ; was appointed assistant surgeon to the 83rd Foot on August 10, 1832, was transferred in the same capacity to the 15th Hussars on May 30, 1834, and to the staff on February 8, 1839.

PITTS, SAMUEL ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on April 3, 1762, was placed on half-pay in 1763, reappointed cornet in the Fifteenth on February 13, 1764, and retired on June 12, 1767.

PLENDERLEATH, JOHN ; was appointed assistant surgeon to the 1st Foot on November 7, 1805, was transferred in the same capacity to the 15th Hussars on May 17, 1806, and returned as surgeon to the 1st Foot on July 23, 1808.

PLOWDEN, FRANCIS ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on May 27, 1795, and became lieutenant on October 11, 1798. He died in October 1800.

POCKLINGTON, HARRY EVELYN TRACEY ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 12th Foot on November 13, 1878, second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on April 30, 1879, became lieutenant on January 25, 1881, captain on August 15, 1888, and retired on April 8, 1896. He was adjutant of the 15th Yeomanry Brigade from March 1891 to April 1896. He served with the Fifteenth in the Afghan War in 1880, receiving the medal, and also in the Boer War of 1881. He died near Romsey on February 22, 1903, aged 44.

POCKLINGTON, ROBERT ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on January 19, 1785, became lieutenant on February 27, 1788, captain on February 13, 1793, major on December 14, 1794, and retired by the sale of his commission on December 29, 1798. He served with the Fifteenth in Flanders in 1793-4, and was present and brought the regiment out of action at Villiers en Couche, receiving the gold medal and the order of Maria Theresa. (For much about this officer see Randolph's *Life of General Sir Robert Wilson*.)

POLHILL, JOHN ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on July 8, 1780, became lieutenant on October 2, 1781, captain-lieutenant on July 7, 1790, and retired by the sale of his commission on January 26, 1793.

POLLOK, ROBERT VALENTINE ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on March 28, 1903, and became lieutenant on November 24, 1906. He was A.D.C. to the lieutenant-governor, United Provinces, India, from June 1908 to September 1912.

POORE, RICHARD FRANCIS GIBSON ; was appointed ensign in the 19th Foot on July 22, 1824, lieutenant on half-pay on December 3, 1825, lieutenant 1st Dragoon

Guards July 27, 1826, lieutenant 4th Dragoons June 11, 1830, and captain 15th Hussars on July 7, 1843. He died at Clevedon, Somersetshire, on September 5, 1852, aged 47.

PRICE, FRANCIS ; was appointed, from sergeant in the 2nd Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, lieutenant in the 72nd Foot on September 3, 1756, lieutenant in Elliott's Light Horse, on the creation of the Regiment, on March 20, 1759, and captain-lieutenant on September 13, 1760. He embarked for Germany with the Fifteenth in June 1760, and presumably was present at Emsdorff, succeeding, as captain-lieutenant, Basil killed in that action.

PRICE, GEORGE BARRINGTON ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on March 17, 1850, became lieutenant on March 15, 1853, was placed on half-pay on September 8, 1854, became lieutenant in the 11th Hussars on December 15 of the same year, captain on half-pay on August 1, 1856, captain in the 2nd Dragoons on October 9, 1857, and retired by the sale of his commission on June 14, 1864. He served with the 11th Hussars in the latter part of the Crimean Campaign, and was present at the battle of the Tchernaya, receiving the medal and clasp and the Turkish medal.

PRIOR, JOHN DE MONTMORENCY MURRAY ; was appointed ensign in the 36th Foot on December 13, 1841, cornet in the 15th Hussars on July 6, 1843, cornet in the 12th Lancers on the following day, became lieutenant on July 30, 1846, captain on July 8, 1851, brevet major on July 20, 1858, brevet lieutenant-colonel on April 26, 1859, major 12th Lancers on March 5, 1861, major 6th Dragoons on July 16 of the same year, lieutenant-colonel on December 31, and colonel on April 2, 1865. He was adjutant of the 12th Lancers from July 1844 to May 1848, and was appointed to the command of the Brigade Depot, Armagh, on April 1, 1873. He served with the 12th Lancers in the Transkei (Kaffir War), 1851-3, receiving the medal ; in the Crimea, was present at the Tchernaya and the operations near Eupatoria, receiving the medal and clasp and Turkish medal ; and in the Central India Campaign, despatches, 2 brevets, medal and clasp. He died at Armagh on April 11, 1877.

PRITCHARD, JOHN ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on February 27, 1762, was placed on half-pay in the next year, reappointed cornet in the Fifteenth on October 28, 1763, became lieutenant on November 24, 1769, captain-lieutenant on January 3, 1779, captain in the 20th Dragoons on May 17 of the same year, and was placed on half-pay on the disbandment of that corps in 1783. His name is omitted from the Half-pay List dated January 1, 1792.

PUGET, JOHN ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on September 12, 1848, became lieutenant on October 14, 1851, was placed on half-pay on September 8, 1854, became lieutenant in the 8th Hussars on December 15 of the same year, captain on June 5, 1857, major on February 21, 1865, lieutenant-colonel on April 5, 1871, and retired, receiving the value of his commission, on November 14, 1874. He served with the 8th Hussars in the Crimea from April to November 1855, receiving the medal and clasp and the Turkish medal ; also in Rajputana in 1858-9, despatches, medal and clasp.

QUINCEY, JOHN ; was appointed assistant surgeon to the 18th Hussars on March 5, 1812, was transferred in the same capacity to the 15th Hussars on June 6, 1822, and became surgeon to the Forces on December 21, 1826. He served in the campaign of 1815 with the 18th Hussars, and was present at Waterloo.

RAE, WILLIAM ; was appointed, from regimental sergeant-major, quartermaster in the 2nd Dragoon Guards on October 9, 1855, became quartermaster in the 15th Hussars on May 18, 1860, and was placed on half-pay, with the honorary rank of captain, on June 30, 1869. He served with the 2nd Dragoon Guards in the Indian Mutiny Campaign, was present at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and the subsequent operations, receiving the medal and clasp. He died in Sheffield on January 17, 1894.

RAITT, JAMES ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on July 6, 1825, became lieutenant on April 8, 1826, captain on October 1, 1829, and retired, by the sale of his commission, on December 30, 1831. He died on February 22, 1877, aged 72.

RAMSAY, WILLIAM ; was appointed ensign in the 28th Foot on September 16, 1812, became lieutenant in the 4th Dragoon Guards on March 18, 1813, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on February 24, 1814, was placed on half-pay on May 25, 1816, was appointed lieutenant in the Royal West India Rangers on July 2, 1818, and retired, by the sale of his commission, on November 5 of the same year.

RAMSDEN, GEORGE ; was appointed cornet in the 1st Dragoons on December 12, 1782, sub-lieutenant in the 2nd Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards on April 23, 1783, captain in the 102nd Foot on June 10, 1785, was placed on half-pay in 1786, was appointed captain in the 15th Light Dragoons on October 31, 1787, and retired on May 28, 1790.

RAMSDEN, HENRY JOHN ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on February 24, 1820, became lieutenant on December 18, 1823, captain on half-pay on June 30, 1825, captain in the 9th Dragoons on November 2, 1826, and retired, by the sale of his commission, on March 15, 1831.

RANCLIFFE, LORD, GEORGE AUGUSTUS ; was appointed cornet in the 10th Dragoons on September 25, 1801, became lieutenant in the 15th Light Dragoons on June 24, 1802, and was placed the same day on half-pay ; he commuted his half-pay on September 26, 1834. He was for some years equerry to the Prince of Wales ; was M.P. for Minehead in 1806, 1812, and again in 1826. He died in Nottinghamshire on November 1, 1850, aged 65.

RATCLIFF, CHARLES JOHN ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on May 11, 1901, became lieutenant on January 8, 1904, was placed on half-pay on October 23, 1907, and resigned his commission on June 24, 1908.

RAYMENT, GEORGE ; was appointed, from regimental sergeant-major, riding-master in the 15th Hussars on March 14, 1856, was transferred in the same capacity to the 1st Dragoon Guards on April 8, 1859, and to the 18th Hussars on January 16, 1866. He was placed on half-pay with the honorary rank of captain, on April 22, 1871, and retired on July 1, 1881. He died in New South Wales on October 9, 1886.

READ, BLACKWOOD MOUTRAY ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 22, 1839, became lieutenant on June 14, 1842, and retired, by the sale of his commission, on July 30, 1847. He died in London on May 12, 1865, aged 45.

READE, HENRY COOPER ; was appointed assistant surgeon to the 15th Hussars on May 31, 1839, and was transferred to the 79th Foot on December 29, 1840.

REDSDALE, GEORGE ; was appointed surgeon to the 79th Foot on September 9, 1813, was placed on half-pay in 1817, was appointed surgeon to the 15th Hussars on May 15 of that year, and was transferred as surgeon to the 47th Foot on November 5, 1818. He served with the 79th in the campaign of 1815, and was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. He died in India in 1821.

REID, PERCY CHARLES ; was appointed sub-lieutenant and lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on September 10, 1875, and resigned his commission on January 1, 1879.

RENNELL, CHARLES KING ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on October 28, 1868, and became lieutenant on November 1, 1871. He died at Mhow, India, on November 2, 1872, aged 22, from injuries sustained in a fall during a steeple-chase.

RENNICK, EDWARD FRANCIS JOSEPH DE CLANCY ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on May 2, 1868, cornet in the 3rd Hussars on October 14 of the same year, became lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps on August 6, 1870, captain on May 2, 1880, and major on May 2, 1888. He died at Agra, India, on July 27, 1889.

RENTON, DAVID ; was appointed as assistant surgeon to the 15th Hussars on September 12, 1865, and was transferred to the staff, Bengal, in April 1873.

RICARDO, DAVID ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on May 13, 1859, became lieutenant on July 3, 1860, captain on June 23, 1863, and retired, receiving the value of his commission, on January 10, 1872. He died near Christchurch on March 28, 1877, aged 35.

RICH, CHARLES HENRY ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on November 12, 1802, became lieutenant on August 4, 1804, captain on March 20, 1806, captain in the 12th Dragoons on December 24 of the same year, and retired, by the sale of his commission, on March 10, 1808.

RICHER, FREDERICK ARTHUR ; was appointed, from squadron sergeant-major, Cavalry Depot Staff, to be riding-master and honorary lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on October 26, 1895, became honorary captain on October 26, 1905, and honorary major on October 26, 1910.

RIDDELL, EDWARD WIDDRINGTON ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on December 14, 1826, became lieutenant on October 1, 1829, and retired, by the sale of his commission, on March 15, 1833.

RIDOUT, JOHN CHRISTOPHER ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on March 11, 1795, became lieutenant in the 60th Foot on November 14, 1798, lieutenant in the 88th Foot on December 26 of the same year, and cornet in the 19th Dragoons on November 8, 1800. He died on October 14, 1801.

RITCHIE, BLYTH ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on December 1, 1897, became lieutenant on December 13, 1899, captain on April 13, 1907, and retired on December 4, 1912. He was adjutant of the Wiltshire Yeomanry from April 1907 to April 1912.

ROBERTSON, GEORGE ABERCROMBIE ; was appointed ensign in the 55th Foot on April 26, 1828, became lieutenant on May 13, 1831, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on June 7, 1839, captain on April 12, 1846, captain in the 69th Foot on November 5, 1847, was placed on half-pay on August 1, 1848, became captain in the 13th Foot on January 13, 1854, and retired on the same day by the sale of his commission. He saw service in India with the 55th Foot, and was wounded in action at Coorg in April 1834. He died at Newport, Isle of Wight, on May 25, 1854.

ROBINSON, ALBERT BENJAMIN ; was appointed assistant surgeon to the 3rd Dragoon Guards on March 9, 1867, was transferred in the same capacity to the 15th Hussars on October 9, 1869, and to the staff, Bengal, in April 1873.

ROCHFORD-BOYD, ROCHFORD HAMILTON ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on July 19, 1864, became lieutenant on September 14, 1867, captain on December 24, 1873, and retired, receiving the value of his commission, on May 13, 1874.

ROPER, HON. JOHN ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on February 21, 1785, and retired on May 28, 1788. He succeeded as twelfth Baron Teynham on January 10, 1800, and died on September 6, 1824, aged 57.

ROSE, GEORGE PITT ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on July 11, 1822, became lieutenant on April 22, 1824, captain on August 29, 1826, was placed on half-pay of the 9th Dragoons on September 15, 1837, became brevet major on November 23, 1841, captain in the 5th Foot on January 29, 1847, and retired on the same day by the sale of his commission.

ROSS, FREDERICK ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on November 14, 1804, became lieutenant on July 9, 1807, and retired on October 18, 1808. (For more about this officer *vide* the publications by two officers of the Fifteenth, Captain Foskett and Lieutenant Wallace.)

ROUTH, HENRY ; was appointed ensign in the 49th Foot on April 26, 1831, became lieutenant on September 27, 1833, was appointed paymaster of the 15th Hussars on October 11, 1839, and was cashiered in 1843.

RYAN, EDWARD MICHAEL ; was appointed cornet in the 4th Dragoon Guards on May 31, 1789, became lieutenant in the 12th Dragoons on October 31, 1791, lieutenant in the 15th Light Dragoons on January 31, 1792, captain-lieutenant and captain on March 10, 1794, captain in the 28th Foot on February 21, 1799, major in Hanger's corps on the 27th of the same month, was placed on half-pay on January 1, 1802, became lieutenant-colonel in the 2nd Garrison Battalion on January 1, 1805, and lieutenant-colonel 78th Foot on February 21, 1811. He served with the Fifteenth in Flanders in 1794, and was present at Villiers en Couche, receiving from the Emperor the gold medal and the Order of Maria Theresa. He died on April 30, 1812.

SAFE, JAMES ; was appointed, from hospital mate, assistant surgeon to the 15th Light Dragoons on August 30, 1799, and was transferred as surgeon to the 14th Foot on March 20, 1806. He served with the Fifteenth in Holland in 1799, and was present at Egmont-op-Zee.

SALMOND, JAMES ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on December 21, 1827, became lieutenant on January 11, 1831, lieutenant in the 2nd Dragoon Guards

on August 17, 1832, captain on October 30, 1835, captain on half-pay on January 27, 1838, captain in the 32nd Foot on February 25, 1842, retiring the same day by the sale of his commission. He was appointed adjutant of the Fifteenth in June 1830, and adjutant of the 2nd Dragoon Guards in March 1833.

SANDYS-LUMSDAINE, JAMES L.; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on April 22, 1842, and became lieutenant on February 9, 1845. He died at Bangalore, India, on December 8, 1853.

SCHUTZ, THOMAS; was appointed cornet in the 21st Dragoons on September 19, 1781, cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on 29th of the same month, became lieutenant on December 22, 1784, and retired on May 4, 1785.

SCOTT, SIR WALTER, Bt.; was appointed cornet in the 18th Hussars on June 10, 1819, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on October 24, 1821, was placed on half-pay in 1822, was reappointed lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on June 12, 1823, became captain on June 16, 1826, major on February 26, 1828, and second lieutenant-colonel on May 31, 1839. He was son of the novelist, and succeeded to the baronetcy in September 1832. He died of dysentery at sea on his way home from India off the Cape of Good Hope on February 8, 1847.

SCOTT, LORD WALTER CHARLES MONTAGUE DOUGLAS; was appointed ensign in the 52nd Foot on November 23, 1852, became lieutenant on June 16, 1854, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on November 24 of the same year, captain on January 8, 1856, was placed on half-pay on November 10 of the same year, was reappointed captain on August 25, 1857, and retired by the sale of his commission on August 31, 1858. He died at Kettering on March 3, 1895, aged 60.

SEELINGER, JOHN JOSEPH; was appointed cornet in the York Hussars on June 26, 1800, became lieutenant on July 24, 1802, being placed on half-pay the same year on the disbandment of the corps. He was appointed lieutenant in the 60th Foot on April 19, 1803, captain in the 83rd Foot on August 27, 1805, captain in the 15th Light Dragoons on September 26 of the same year, captain in the 96th Foot on December 26, 1811, captain in the 38th Foot on April 7, 1814, was placed on half-pay later in the same year, becoming brevet major on June 4. He was appointed captain in the 66th Foot on November 2, 1815, was placed on half-pay on December 25, 1817, and died on February 28, 1820. From October 1803 to April 1804 he was employed as adjutant and brigade major in the German Legion. He served with the Fifteenth in the Corunna Campaign of 1808-9, and was present at Sahagun.

SELBY-LOWNDES, HENRY WILLIAM; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 27, 1834, became lieutenant on April 1, 1836, captain on December 28, 1838, and retired by the sale of his commission on April 23, 1839.

SEWELL, CHARLES; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on October 17, 1851, became paymaster of the 6th Dragoon Guards on January 5, 1855, honorary captain on January 5, 1860, honorary major on October 17, 1866, and retired on half-pay on January 1, 1878, becoming honorary lieutenant-colonel a year later. He commuted his half-pay on June 24, 1881, and died at Aldeburgh on November 12, 1912, aged 82.

SEWELL, JOHN HENRY; was appointed sub-lieutenant in the 20th Hussars on May 8, 1872, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on September 6, 1873, became captain

April 1, 1882, captain in the Norfolk Regiment on July 19 of the same year, major on September 5, 1890, and retired on December 21, 1897. He was appointed adjutant of the Norfolk Regiment on June 27, 1883; was D.A.A.G., Madras, June 1890 to April 1891; A.A.G. from April 1891 to June 1895. He served with the 15th Hussars in the Afghan War of 1878-80, receiving the medal and clasp; in the Boer War of 1881; in the Nile Expedition of 1884-5, as adjutant of the 1st Battalion Mounted Infantry, and was present at Abu Klea; received the medal with 2 clasps and the Khedive's star.

SEYMOUR, RICHARD AUGUSTUS; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on February 1, 1788, became lieutenant on January 23, 1793, captain on May 1, 1794, major on December 29, 1798, brevet lieutenant-colonel on September 25, 1803, lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Light Dragoons on August 22, 1805, lieutenant-colonel in the 72nd Foot on August 25, 1808, lieutenant-colonel 1st Garrison Battalion on June 22, 1809, colonel of a recruiting district on August 30, 1810, and major-general on June 4, 1814. He served with the Fifteenth in Flanders in 1793, and in Holland in 1799. He died at St. Lucia, from injuries received by the falling in of Government House during a hurricane, on October 21, 1817.

SHARMAN-CRAWFORD, ROBERT GORDON; was appointed sub-lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on November 20, 1875, lieutenant in the 16th Lancers on January 23, 1878, captain on July 5, 1882, and retired on March 11, 1891. He was appointed adjutant of the 16th Lancers on April 10, 1880; was adjutant of the Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry from July 1888 to March 1891. From 1894 to 1903 he served with the 3rd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles.

SHARMAN-CRAWFORD, TERENCE; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on February 7, 1912. He died from injuries received in a motor-cycle accident on July 24, 1913.

SHEDDEN, JOHN; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on February, 9, 1797, became lieutenant on March 22, 1798, captain on July 25, 1799, major in the 8th Dragoons on June 20, 1805, major in the 3rd Foot on May 15, 1806, major in the 4th Garrison Battalion on September 25, 1807, was placed on half-pay of the 114th Foot on February 25, 1808, became lieutenant-colonel on January 1, 1812, and colonel on July 22, 1830. He served with the Fifteenth at the Helder in 1799. He died near Lymington on April 11, 1843.

SHEDDEN, LEWIS; was appointed cornet in the 17th Dragoons on May 23, 1822, cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 24, 1824, became lieutenant on July 7, 1825, captain on December 31, 1827, was placed on half-pay, unattached, on March 26, 1829, became captain in the 11th Foot on February 14, 1839, and retired on the next day by the sale of his commission.

SHEEHY, ROGER; was appointed paymaster to the 74th Foot on May 13, 1859, paymaster to the 15th Hussars on October 23, 1875, and retired on half-pay on September 14, 1881. He served with the Fifteenth in the Afghan War of 1878-80, receiving the medal.

SHERWOOD, ISAAC; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on October 4, 1809, and became lieutenant on September 13, 1810. He served with the Fifteenth

in the Peninsula in 1813 and 1814, and in the campaign of 1815, being killed at Waterloo.

SIMPSON, SAMUEL ; was promoted sergeant-major in the 29th Foot and appointed to be cornet and adjutant in the 20th Dragoons on January 20, 1792, became lieutenant on March 16, 1794, captain-lieutenant and captain on December 25, 1796, and captain in the 15th Light Dragoons on May 31, 1798, retiring by the sale of his commission on July 25, 1799.

SINCLAIR, CHARLES ALEXANDER ; was appointed ensign in the 49th Foot on October 13, 1831, became lieutenant on June 2, 1834, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on June 7, 1839, lieutenant in the 56th Foot on May 13, 1842, and retired by the sale of his commission on August 18, 1843.

SKENE, DAVID ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on July 25, 1801, became lieutenant on June 29, 1802, and was placed on half-pay in the same year. His name is omitted from the Half-pay List of May 15, 1811.

SKEPWITH, HENRY ; was appointed ensign in the 43rd Foot on October 24, 1834, became lieutenant on January 26, 1839, captain on August 5, 1842, major on February 28, 1851, lieutenant-colonel on October 17 of the same year, colonel on November 28, 1854, was placed on half-pay of the 44th Foot on March 20, 1857, and became lieutenant-colonel in the 15th Hussars on September 23, 1859, retiring the same day by the sale of his commission. He commanded the 43rd Foot in the Kaffir War of 1851-3, receiving the medal. He died in 1887.

SLEIGH, WILLIAM BLUCHER LUMLEY ; was appointed cornet in the 16th Lancers on December 3, 1841, cornet in the 15th Hussars on February 18, 1842, became lieutenant on April 30, 1844, lieutenant in the 13th Foot on July 22, 1845, lieutenant in the 5th Foot a week later, and retired by the sale of his commission on July 31, 1846. He died at Stapleford on March 20, 1853.

SMIRKE, ALFRED ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 12, 1869, became lieutenant on October 28, 1871, captain on March 2, 1878, and retired on April 1, 1882. He served with the Fifteenth in the Afghan War of 1878-80, receiving the medal.

SMITH, DAVID NOBLE ; was appointed, from sergeant-major cavalry depot, to be riding-master and honorary lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on June 8, 1872, became honorary captain on June 8, 1882, and retired on October 18, 1895.

SMITH, JEREMIAH ; was appointed chaplain to the 15th Light Dragoons on January 17, 1780, and retired on April 9, 1788.

SMITH, JOHN ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on October 28, 1795, became lieutenant on March 30, 1797, captain-lieutenant and captain in the 20th Dragoons on October 18, 1798, and captain in the 29th Dragoons on March 24, 1800. He died on October 16, 1800.

SMITH, MICHAEL WILLIAM ; was appointed ensign in the 82nd Foot on November 19, 1830, became lieutenant on February 21, 1834, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars

on August 29, 1835, captain on April 23, 1839, major on February 9, 1847, lieutenant-colonel on March 8, 1850, was placed on half-pay on August 25, 1854, became colonel on November 28 of the same year, lieutenant-colonel 3rd Hussars on June 16, 1857. brigadier general, Bengal, February 18, 1858, brigadier general, Bombay, November 30, 1860, local major-general, Bengal, March 25, 1862, major-general, July 4, 1864, lieutenant-general on January 19, 1873, general on October 1, 1877, and was placed on the retired list on April 27, 1879. He was nominated C.B. on March 21, 1859; received a reward for "meritorious service" on April 6, 1860; was appointed colonel of the 20th Hussars on November 22, 1870; and colonel of the 15th Hussars on August 21, 1883. During the Crimean War he served with the Turkish contingent with the local rank of major-general, and afterwards with the Osmanli Irregular Cavalry with the local rank of lieutenant-general, receiving the Turkish medal and the second class of the Medjidieh; served also in Central India during the Indian Mutiny, and commanded a brigade under Sir Hugh Rose; he was engaged in the capture of Chundaree, at Kota-ke Serai, at the capture of Gwalior, the siege and capture of Powree, the action of Koondrai, and in the pursuit of Man Singh and Tantia Topee; four times mentioned in despatches, C.B., reward for distinguished service, medal and clasp. He was the author of *Cavalry Outpost Drill*, *Drill and Manœuvre of Cavalry*, and *Modern Tactics of the Three Arms*. He died at Hove, Sussex, on April 18, 1891, aged 82.

SMYTH, RALPH GEORGE; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on February 3, 1781, became lieutenant on November 26, 1784, and retired by the sale of his commission on November 22, 1786. He was adjutant of the Fifteenth from December 20, 1782, to December 7, 1785.

SNOW, WALTER; was appointed ensign in the 26th Foot on August 4, 1804, became lieutenant on October 8, 1805, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on January 16, 1806, lieutenant in the 47th Foot on October 12, 1809, captain in the 9th Foot on April 29, 1813, captain in the 3rd Foot on October 20 of the same year, was placed on half-pay in 1814, and became captain in the 97th Foot on December 21, 1826. He died at Kandy, Ceylon, on June 9, 1832.

SOUTER, RICHARD; was appointed, from sergeant-major at the Cavalry Depot, Maidstone, cornet and riding-master in the 4th Dragoon Guards on September 25, 1835, became lieutenant on October 4, 1844, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on February 6, 1846, lieutenant in the 32nd Foot on March 19 of the same year, became lieutenant in the 47th Foot on August 23, 1861, and retired by the sale of his commission on the same date.

SPARLING, CHARLES; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on September 28, 1832, became lieutenant October 22, 1833, captain on September 2, 1836, and retired by the sale of his commission on December 28, 1838.

SPARROW, HENRY WILLIAM; was appointed ensign in the 53rd Foot on March 6, 1817, and became lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on August 7 of the same year, being placed on half-pay the same day. He died on December 25, 1825.

SPOONER, HENRY; was appointed lieutenant in the Warwickshire Fencible Cavalry on May 19, 1794, became captain-lieutenant and captain on May 17, 1799, cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on November 21 of the same year, became lieutenant on June 12, 1801, and was placed on half-pay on June 24, 1802. He died in August 1850—still on half-pay of the Fifteenth.

STANHOPE, CHARLES JOSEPH LEICESTER ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on March 16, 1909.

STANHOPE, HON. HENRY FITZROY ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on March 17, 1772, lieutenant and captain in the 1st Foot Guards on February 11, 1776, major in the 86th Foot on September 30, 1779, captain and lieutenant-colonel in the 1st Foot Guards on September 12, 1783, colonel on March 1, 1794, and retired by the sale of his commission on December 29 of the same year. He died in London on August 20, 1828, aged 74.

STANILAND, STEPHEN HENRY; was appointed, from quartermaster-sergeant, quartermaster in the 15th Hussars on June 30, 1869, became quartermaster of the 40th Brigade Depot on December 16, 1874, and returned to the 15th Hussars on June 9, 1877. He was promoted honorary captain on July 1, 1881, and honorary major on his retirement on July 4, 1883. He served with the Fifteenth in the Boer War of 1881.

STAPLETON, HON. WILLIAM ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on January 23, 1788, became lieutenant on July 7, 1790, lieutenant in the 12th Dragoons on January 31, 1792, captain in the 58th Foot on September 29 of the same year, captain in the 8th Dragoons on February 28, 1793, second major in the 96th Foot on November 1 of the same year, lieutenant-colonel in the 106th Foot on May 22, 1794, lieutenant-colonel in the 31st Dragoons on November 5 of the same year, was placed on half-pay in 1795, became colonel on January 1, 1800, major-general on October 30, 1805, lieutenant-general on January 1, 1812, and general on May 27, 1825. He died at Douglas on March 5, 1826, aged 55.

STEEL, CHARLES ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 14, 1850, became lieutenant on October 9, 1854, lieutenant in the 12th Lancers on November 24 of the same year, captain of an unattached company on June 30, 1857, captain in the 16th Lancers on October 9 of the same year, captain in the 17th Lancers on February 5, 1858, major on half-pay on December 18, 1860, brevet lieutenant-colonel on October 1, 1871, and retired, with the rank of colonel, on October 1, 1881. He was A.A. and Q.M.G. West Indies from July to September 1879. He served in the Crimea, receiving the medal, one clasp, and the Turkish medal. He died in London on January 31, 1909, aged 80.

STEPHENSON, BENJAMIN CHARLES ; was appointed cornet and adjutant in the 3rd Dragoon Guards on September 21, 1796, became lieutenant on February 27, 1799, captain on June 25, 1803, captain in the 15th Light Dragoons on July 28 of the same year, captain in the 46th Foot on December 29, 1804, and retired by the sale of his commission on September 5, 1805.

STEUART, CHARLES ERSKINE ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 20, 1839, and died at Marseilles on January 22, 1842.

STEVENSON, PHILIP LEAKE ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 31st Foot on January 14, 1880, second lieutenant in the 1st Foot on March 27 of the same year, became lieutenant on July 1, 1881, captain in the 15th Hussars on May 7, 1890, captain in the 5th Lancers on July 23 of the same year, and retired on July 2, 1892.

STEWART, NEIL HENRY ; was appointed surgeon-major to the 3rd Dragoon Guards on March 13, 1866, was transferred to the 15th Hussars on May 19, 1869, and

to the Staff, Bengal, in November 1874. He served in Abyssinia in 1867 with the 3rd Dragoon Guards, receiving the medal.

STEWART, WILLIAM DRUMMOND ; was appointed cornet in the 6th Dragoon Guards on April 15, 1813, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on January 6, 1814, became captain on June 15, 1820, was placed on half-pay on October 25, 1821, and became captain in the 1st Foot on December 20, 1839, retiring the same day by the sale of his commission. He served with the Fifteenth in the campaign of 1815 and was present at Waterloo. He succeeded his brother as seventh baronet ; was deputy lieutenant and J.P. for Perthshire, and a Knight of the Italian Order of Christ. He died at Murthly Castle, Dunkeld, on April 21, 1871, aged 76.

STIRLING, PATRICK ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on May 14, 1804, became lieutenant on May 9, 1805, captain in the 27th Foot on May 21, 1807, and captain in the 14th Dragoons on August 27 of the same year, retiring by the sale of his commission on March 8, 1810.

STOREY, ROBERT ; was appointed lieutenant in the 9th Foot on February 9, 1815, was placed on half-pay on February 25, 1816, became paymaster of the 15th Hussars on August 5, 1819, and was placed on half-pay of the 62nd Foot on January 27, 1825.

STRENG, PHILIP D'ORMIEUX VON ; was appointed ensign in the 13th Foot on November 1, 1828, became lieutenant on April 17, 1834, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on June 7, 1839, captain on September 6, 1852, was placed on half-pay in September 1854, became captain in the 6th Dragoons on December 15 of the same year, and retired by the sale of his commission on January 19, 1855. He served with the 13th Foot in the first Afghan War and was present in both attacks on Ghazni, receiving the medal. He died in London on January 17, 1878.

STRODE, JAMES CRANBOURNE ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on January 7, 1801, became lieutenant on December 25, 1802, lieutenant in the 1st Dragoon Guards on November 28, 1805, and retired by the sale of his commission on August 22, 1806.

STUART, WILLIAM EDINGTON ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on November 21, 1851, became lieutenant on September 14, 1855, captain on February 26, 1858, major on January 13, 1864, and retired by the sale of his commission on April 1, 1868. He served during the Crimean War as A.D.C. to Major-General Smith, commanding the Osmanli Cavalry, receiving the Turkish medal and the 4th class of the Medjidieh. He died near Shrewsbury on August 5, 1887.

STUDD, ALNOD ERNEST ; was appointed sub-lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on September 10, 1875, and resigned his commission on March 22, 1879.

STUDD, EDWARD ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on February 22, 1816, became lieutenant on July 17, 1817, captain on August 7, 1823, major on September 26, 1826, lieutenant-colonel on half-pay unattached on February 26, 1828, colonel on November 23, 1841, major-general on June 30, 1854, and retired on April 1, 1859.

SULIVAN, GEORGE DIGBY FILMER ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 13, 1868, became lieutenant on October 28, 1871, captain on June 24, 1876, major on August 15, 1888, lieutenant-colonel in the 4th Dragoon Guards on March 11, 1896, brevet colonel on March 11, 1900, and retired on March 11, 1901. He served with the Fifteenth in the Afghan War of 1878-80, receiving the medal ; also in the Boer War of 1881 ; also in command of the 4th Dragoon Guards with the Tirah Expeditionary Force in 1897-8, receiving the medal and 2 clasps.

SURMAN, JOHN ; was appointed cornet and riding-master in the 15th Hussars on June 12, 1835, became lieutenant on March 9, 1838, 2nd captain on August 13, 1844. He died at sea off St. Helena on April 11, 1846.

SUTTON, FREDERICK ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on April 24, 1835, became lieutenant on May 13, 1836, lieutenant in the 11th Hussars on February 8, 1839, captain on June 3, 1842, and retired by the sale of his commission on December 29, 1843.

SWINDLEY, JOHN EDWARD ; was appointed ensign in the 18th Foot on January 15, 1847, became lieutenant on December 22, 1850, lieutenant in the 12th Dragoons on September 2, 1851, captain in the 2nd Dragoons on March 2, 1858, captain in the 6th Dragoons on January 18, 1859, major on December 31, 1861, was placed on half-pay on March 1, 1864, became major cavalry depot on December 4, 1866, major in the 15th Hussars on September 25, 1869, brevet lieutenant-colonel on June 19, 1872, lieutenant-colonel on January 7, 1874, brevet colonel on October 1, 1877, was placed on half-pay on April 29, 1879, became honorary major-general and retired on April 29, 1884. He was nominated C.B. on June 28, 1907. He served in the Kaffir War of 1852-3, receiving the medal ; in the Crimea, being present at the Tchernaya and in the operations near Eupatoria, received the medal with clasp and Turkish medal ; in the Indian Mutiny Campaign, medal ; and commanded the Fifteenth in the first phase of the Afghan War of 1878-80, mentioned in despatches, medal.

SWINNY, GEORGE STONEY ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 14, 1842, became lieutenant on April 12, 1846, captain on September 14, 1855 ; and retired by the sale of his commission on September 17, 1861.

SYKES, FREDERICK HUGH ; was appointed from the Bodyguard of the F.M. C.-in-C., South Africa, to be second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on October 2, 1901, became lieutenant on July 29, 1903, captain on October 1, 1908, was appointed brevet major in the Royal Flying Corps on May 1, 1912, and temporary lieutenant-colonel on July 19, 1913. He was appointed to the West African Regiment in March 1903 ; General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, War Office, from February 1911 to May 1912 ; and to the Royal Flying Corps in May 1912. He served in the South African War in 1900 and 1901, and was severely wounded ; received the Queen's medal and 4 clasps.

SYMES-BULLEN, JOHN BULLEN ; was appointed cornet in the 16th Lancers on May 22, 1866, became lieutenant on July 14, 1869, captain on June 23, 1875, captain in the 15th Hussars on June 24, 1876, major on April 29, 1884, lieutenant-colonel on June 12, 1893, brevet colonel on June 12, 1897, and retired on September 1 of the same year. He was adjutant of the Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry from March 1887 to July 1889. He served with the Fifteenth in the Boer War of 1881.

TAGART, HAROLD ARTHUR LEWIS ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on December 3, 1890, became lieutenant on May 25, 1892, captain on June 13, 1896, major on September 17, 1900, and lieutenant-colonel on October 10, 1911. He was brigade major of a cavalry brigade, South Africa, from February 1900 to April 1901 ; cavalry brigade, Aldershot, from December 1901 to September 1902 ; brigade major, India, from February 1905 to November 1906. He served on the Staff during the South African War of 1899-1902, was mentioned in despatches, received the Queen's medal with 3 clasps and the D.S.O.

TAIT, THOMAS ; was appointed ensign in the 83rd Foot on December 7, 1815, was placed on half-pay on June 25, 1817, appointed ensign in the 46th Foot on March 2, 1820, placed on half-pay of the 78th Foot on June 8 of the same year, became lieutenant in the 10th Foot on April 8, 1825, captain in the 2nd West India Regiment on September 26, 1826, captain in the 22nd Foot on December 7 of the same year, was placed on half-pay of the 6th West India Regiment on August 13, 1830, became captain in the 15th Hussars on June 20, 1834, and retired a week later by the sale of his commission.

TANCRED, THOMAS SELBY ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on September 11, 1889, became lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps on December 17, 1890, captain on September 11, 1900, major on September 11, 1907, and retired on October 14, 1911. He served on the N.W. Frontier of India in the two Miranzai Expeditions, receiving the medal and clasp. He succeeded as eighth baronet in 1910.

TAYLOR, EDMUND ; was appointed surgeon to the 61st Foot on December 22, 1770, was transferred to the 15th Light Dragoons on February 9, 1779, and to the Staff at Jamaica on August 11, 1790.

TEKYLL, JOHN ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on August 9, 1799, and retired by the sale of his commission on April 29, 1800.

TELFER, JAMES ; was appointed cornet in the 1st Dragoons on April 25, 1760, became lieutenant on April 25, 1762, was placed on half-pay in 1763, became lieutenant in the 2nd Dragoons on March 7, 1766, captain on April 19, 1771, major in the 20th Light Dragoons on May 2, 1779, major in the 15th Light Dragoons on October 20 of the same year, and retired on August 3, 1781.

TEMPLE, GRANVILLE TEMPLE ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on September 9, 1819, became lieutenant on October 31, 1822, captain on August 5, 1824, major on half-pay unattached on December 12, 1826, and brevet lieutenant-colonel on November 23, 1841. He succeeded as tenth baronet in 1829, and died in Switzerland on June 7, 1847, aged 48.

TERRY, THOMAS HENRY CLARKE ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on April 17, 1828, became lieutenant on December 30, 1831, and retired by the sale of his commission on March 16, 1833.

TEUSH-HECKER, CHARLES HIGGINSON ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on August 29, 1826, became lieutenant on January 3, 1828, captain on June 2, 1839, major on March 8, 1850, brevet lieutenant-colonel on June 4, 1857, colonel on December 20, 1861, and retired on February 8, 1868. He was adjutant of the Fifteenth from August 1832 to June 1839, was appointed assistant commandant,

cavalry depot, Maidstone, on December 20, 1861, and commandant cavalry depot, Canterbury, on July 10, 1866, receiving a reward for distinguished service on January 21, 1868. He died at Folkestone on March 29, 1873, aged 65. He is described as "Hecker" up to July 1857, and thereafter as "Teush-Hecker."

THACKER, WILLIAM; was appointed veterinary surgeon to the 12th Lancers on July 14, 1847, was transferred to the 15th Hussars on February 3, 1854, and to the 10th Hussars on December 30, 1859. He served with the 12th Lancers in the Kaffir War of 1851-53, receiving the medal.

THACKWELL, JOSEPH; was appointed, from the Worcestershire Provisional Cavalry, cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on April 23, 1800, became lieutenant June 13, 1801, was placed on half-pay in 1802, was reappointed lieutenant in the Fifteenth on April 20, 1804, became captain on April 9, 1807, major on June 18, 1815, brevet lieutenant-colonel on June 21, 1817, lieutenant-colonel on June 15, 1820, colonel on January 10, 1837, lieutenant-colonel in the 3rd Light Dragoons on May 19 of the same year, major-general on November 9, 1846, and lieutenant-general on June 20, 1854. He was nominated C.B. on July 19, 1838, K.C.B. on December 20, 1839, G.C.B. on June 9, 1849, was appointed colonel of the 16th Lancers on November 10, 1849, and Inspector-General of Cavalry on May 4, 1854. He was also a K.H., and held the second class of the order of the Dooranee Empire. He accompanied the Fifteenth to Corunna in 1808, to Spain in 1812, and served with them in the campaign of 1815, being present at Waterloo, where he was severely wounded, losing his left arm. Soon after exchanging to the 3rd Light Dragoons, he accompanied that regiment to India, but in 1838 was placed in command of the cavalry of the Army of the Indus, and served in the first Afghan War, being present at the siege and capture of Ghazni; medal and order of the Dooranee Empire. He commanded the cavalry division under Sir Hugh Gough in the Gwalior Campaign, and was present at Maharajpore; despatches and star. He commanded the cavalry in the first Sikh War of 1846, and was present at Sobraon, leading the 3rd Light Dragoons over the earthworks into the enemy's entrenchment. On the outbreak of the second Sikh War in 1848, he was appointed to the command of the Third Infantry Division, but was later transferred to that of the Cavalry Division, commanded a mixed force in the battle of Sadulapore, and was second in command to Lord Gough at Chillianwallah and at Gujerat. Received the thanks of Parliament, medal, and G.C.B. In India he commanded during peace the Cawnpore and the Meerut districts. Returned home in 1853, and applied, unsuccessfully, for a cavalry command on the outbreak of the Crimean War; he was, however, appointed to the post of Inspector-General of Cavalry in succession to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. In 1847 he received the Peninsular medal with clasps for Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse. He died at Aghada Hall, near Cork, on April 8, 1859. (See *The Military Memoirs of Lieut.-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., K.H.*, published by John Murray.)

THOMAS, JONATHAN; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on November 24, 1769, became lieutenant on August 20, 1776, captain-lieutenant and captain on June 28, 1779, captain in the 23rd Dragoons on September 24, 1781, and retired on March 2, 1785.

THOMAS, TIMOTHY; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on January 18, 1760, and retired on February 27, 1762. He appears to have embarked for Germany with the Regiment in June 1760, and was no doubt present at Emsdorff; the Returns of November 1761 show him as "sick in England."

THORNHILL, RICHARD BADHAM; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on June 19, 1801, became lieutenant in the 22nd Dragoons on September 17, 1803, was placed on half-pay of the 6th Dragoon Guards on May 3, 1804, and appears as commuting his half-pay in the Army List under date of February 18, 1826.

TONYN, JOHN; was appointed ensign in the 31st Foot on August 8, 1755, cornet in the 3rd Dragoons on December 25 of the same year, lieutenant in Elliott's Light Horse on March 21, 1759, on the creation of the Regiment, captain-lieutenant on March 29, 1762, captain on July 12, 1765, and retired by the sale of his commission on November 24, 1769. He embarked for Germany with the Fifteenth in June 1760, and was present at Emsdorff.

TOWNLEY, RICHARD GREAVES; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on June 12, 1778, became lieutenant on February 5, 1781, and retired on November 26, 1784.

TOWNSEND, JOHN GORE; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on December 28, 1838, became lieutenant on November 29, 1839, lieutenant 4th Dragoon Guards on September 5, 1843, lieutenant in the 32nd Foot on November 11, 1845, and retired by the sale of his commission on February 13, 1846.

TRIGGE, JOHN; was appointed veterinary surgeon to the 15th Light Dragoons on December 23, 1797, and was transferred to the 2nd Dragoons on December 17, 1807.

TROWER, HORACE; was appointed ensign in the 33rd Foot on August 30, 1842, lieutenant in the 32nd Foot on April 3, 1846, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on May 19 of the same year, became captain on October 2, 1855, and major on March 19, 1861. He died at Brighton on January 12, 1864, aged 42.

TURNER, WILLIAM; was appointed surgeon to the 104th Foot on February 24, 1782, was transferred to the 15th Light Dragoons on May 11, 1791, and to the 48th Foot on January 17, 1795. In June 1795 he is struck off as "absent without leave." He served in Flanders with the Fifteenth in 1793-4.

TWEEDDALE, GEORGE, MARQUIS OF; was appointed ensign in the 88th Foot on August 14, 1804, became lieutenant in the 52nd Foot on October 12 of the same year, captain in the 10th Foot on May 14, 1807, lieutenant and captain in the 1st Foot Guards on April 21, 1808, captain in the 4th West India Regiment on June 27, 1811, captain in the 15th Hussars on July 25 of the same year, major in the 41st Foot on May 14, 1812, lieutenant-colonel on January 21, 1813, lieutenant-colonel 100th Foot on January 20, 1814, colonel on May 27, 1825, major-general on January 10, 1837, lieutenant-general on November 9, 1846, general on June 20, 1854, and field marshal on May 29, 1875. He was nominated C.B. in June, 1815, K.T. in May 1820, K.C.B. in November 1862, and G.C.B. in March 1867. In February 1846 he was appointed colonel of the 30th Foot, colonel of the 42nd Foot in March 1862, and colonel of the 2nd Life Guards in September 1863. In 1806 he was on the staff in Sicily; in the year following he was on the staff

in the Peninsula as A.D.C., and was wounded at Busaco ; he then became a D.A.Q.M.G., was wounded at Vittoria, and invalided home ; returned to regimental duty in the American War, and was again wounded at Niagara, when his active service came to an end. In 1842 he was appointed governor and commander-in-chief in Madras. He died in Haddingtonshire on October 10, 1876, aged 89.

TYLEE, JERVIS MOORE ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on December 16, 1908.

WAKEFIELD, EDWARD ; was appointed ensign in the 53rd Foot on June 9, 1825, became lieutenant on June 29, 1826, was placed on half-pay of the Royal Staff Corps on February 5, 1829, became lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on March 12, 1829, captain on June 27, 1834, and retired by the sale of his commission on September 2, 1836.

WALDEGRAVE, EARL OF ; was appointed ensign in the 3rd Foot Guards on May 27, 1802, became lieutenant in the 39th Foot on March 24, 1804, lieutenant in the 7th Hussars on April 28 of the same year, captain in the 36th Foot on April 25, 1805, captain in the 7th Hussars on July 25 of the same year, major in the 8th Garrison Battalion on June 9, 1808, major in the 72nd Foot on October 20 of the same year, major in the 15th Hussars on July 25, 1809, lieutenant-colonel in the 54th Foot on November 26, 1812, was placed on half-pay of the 98th Foot on June 17, 1819, and appears as commuting his half-pay in the Army List under date of June 17, 1828. He served in the Peninsula, also in the campaign of 1815, being present at Waterloo. He died on July 30, 1835, aged 50.

WALDRON, PATRICK JOHN ; was appointed lieutenant in the 6th Dragoons on January 7, 1874, became captain on September 29, 1881, captain in the 15th Hussars on April 19, 1882, major on June 12, 1893, and retired on January 31, 1894. He was adjutant of the East Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry from October 1882 to September 1887. He served with the 6th Dragoons in the Boer War of 1881.

WALE, HENRY JOHN ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 20, 1845, became lieutenant on February 25, 1848, was placed on half-pay on September 8, 1854, became lieutenant in the 2nd Dragoons on December 15, 1854, and retired by the sale of his commission on June 19, 1857.

WALKER, EDWYN ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on November 24, 1854, became lieutenant on December 14, 1855, captain on September 23, 1859, and retired on March 9, 1866, selling his commission to his brother Gerald (*q.v.*).

WALKER, GERALD ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on March 9, 1860, became lieutenant on September 17, 1861, captain on March 9, 1866, and retired by the sale of his commission on March 16, 1872.

WALKER, OSWALD BETHELL ; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on September 5, 1896, became lieutenant on July 14, 1897, and captain on October 10, 1903. He was adjutant of the Yorkshire Hussars from October 1908 to January 1912.

WALKER, WILLIAM ; was appointed veterinary surgeon to the Royal Artillery on January 11, 1867, was transferred to the 15th Hussars on January 15, 1873, and to the Veterinary Department on October 28, 1876.

WALLACE, GEORGE THOMAS WILLIAM ; was appointed lieutenant in the 7th Foot on November 27, 1805, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on February 6, 1806, lieutenant in the 17th Dragoons on April 14, 1808, and retired on March 30, 1809. (See *Memoirs*, two editions, 1818 and 1821, the latter with a portrait.)

WALLER, JAMES THOMAS ; was appointed cornet in the 16th Lancers on June 17, 1842, became lieutenant on February 14, 1845, and lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on June 9, 1846. He served with the 16th Lancers at Maharajpore, receiving the star, and also in the Sutlej Campaign, being present at Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sobraon, receiving the medal. He died in Calcutta on January 6, 1847.

WALLOP, BARTON WILLIAM POWLETT ; was appointed cornet in the 8th Dragoons on May 21, 1799, cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on August 10 of the same year, became lieutenant on May 4, 1800, lieutenant in the 2nd West India Regiment on December 17, 1802, was placed on half-pay of the 8th West India Regiment eight days later, became lieutenant in the New Brunswick Fencibles on April 21, 1804, captain in the 6th Garrison Battalion on November 26, 1806, captain in the Nova Scotia Fencible Infantry on September 25, 1807, and was placed on half-pay of the 7th Garrison Battalion on September 8, 1814. He served with the Fifteenth at the Helder in 1799. He died on January 27, 1824.

WALSHE, BLAYNEY TOWNEY ; was appointed ensign in the 9th Foot on August 28, 1838, became lieutenant on December 31, 1839, was appointed paymaster to the 12th Lancers on October 3, 1848, was transferred to the 15th Hussars on January 19, 1855, became honorary major on January 1, 1860, and retired on half-pay on March 31, 1866. He served with the 9th Foot in 1842 in Afghanistan under General Pollock, receiving the medal ; also served with the 12th Lancers in the Kaffir War of 1851-3, receiving the medal.

WARREN, GEORGE JOHN BORLASE ; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on December 20, 1798, ensign in the 2nd Foot Guards on January 16, 1800, captain in the 60th Foot on January 22, 1801, and lieutenant and captain 2nd Foot Guards on January 29 of the same year. He served at the Helder in 1799 with the Fifteenth and was present at Egmont-op-Zee ; he served also with the 2nd Foot Guards in Egypt and was killed at the landing in Aboukir Bay on March 8, 1801.

WATHEN, AUGUSTUS ; was appointed cornet in the 21st Light Dragoons on July 9, 1820, was placed on half-pay the same year, and reappointed cornet in the 8th Dragoons on November 8 of the same year, being placed again on half-pay as lieutenant on June 24, 1823. He was then appointed lieutenant in the 1st Dragoons on May 6, 1824, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on November 4 of the same year, became captain on September 26, 1826, major on May 31, 1839, and major in the 13th Light Dragoons on November 16 of the same year. He died on May 3, 1843, aged 45. (For more about him see under CARDIGAN.)

WATT, WILLIAM GODFREY ; was appointed surgeon to the 5th Foot on October 23, 1857, was transferred to the 15th Hussars on March 5, 1858, was promoted

surgeon-major on March 1, 1864, and was transferred to the 3rd Dragoon Guards on May 19, 1869. He served in the Crimea, and was present at Alma, Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol, receiving the medal with 3 clasps, the Turkish medal, and 5th class of the Medjidieh.

WEBBE, GEORGE ALLEN; was appointed lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on February 28, 1874, became captain October 1, 1882, and retired on March 17, 1885. From May 1879 to March 1884 he was A.D.C. to the G.O.C. Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot.

WELLS, RUSSELL PRIMROSE; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on October 22, 1902, and became lieutenant on October 25, 1905.

WESTON, ARTHUR; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on December 24, 1793, became lieutenant on June 3, 1795, captain on June 25, 1803, captain in the 3rd Dragoon Guards on July 28 of the same year, major on May 22, 1813, and retired on the 27th of the same month. He served at the Helder in 1799 with the Fifteenth, and in the Peninsula with the 3rd Dragoon Guards, commanding that regiment in the charge near Usagre on May 25, 1811, and being mentioned in despatches; see *Gazette* of May 26, 1811.

WESTON, JONATHAN; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on December 25, 1793, and became lieutenant on June 29, 1797. He died on February 16, 1799.

WETHERALL, GEORGE AUGUSTUS CHAMPAGNE; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on July 22, 1903, became lieutenant in the Indian Army on September 22, 1906, and captain on July 22, 1912.

WETHERALL, GEORGE NUGENT ROSS; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on March 9, 1866, became lieutenant on February 15, 1868, and retired on November 2, 1872.

WETHERALL, JOHN LAYCOCK; was appointed chaplain to the 15th Light Dragoons on December 18, 1793, and retired on September 23, 1796—on which date regimental chaplains were abolished by Royal Warrant.

WHEELER, JOHN BICKERSTETH; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on September 19, 1908, and became lieutenant on January 11, 1911.

WHEELOCK, JEFFERY; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on September 24, 1779, became lieutenant on September 29, 1781, captain on May 28, 1790, and captain in the 93rd Foot on October 30, 1793. He served in Flanders with the Fifteenth in 1793. He died on January 15, 1794.

WHITE, WILLIAM; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on January 11, 1867, became lieutenant on April 1, 1868, captain on May 13, 1874, major on July 1, 1881, lieutenant-colonel on April 29, 1884, lieutenant-colonel commanding on July 1, 1887, colonel on April 29, 1888, and retired on June 12, 1889. He served with the Fifteenth in the Afghan War of 1878-80, receiving the medal. He died at Blackrock, near Dublin, on April 11, 1909, aged 63.

WHITEFORD, JOHN; was appointed ensign in the 6th West India Regiment on August 4, 1804, became lieutenant on December 28 of the same year, lieutenant in the 15th Light Dragoons on April 18, 1805, became captain on July 24, 1811, major on June 16, 1820, and retired by the sale of his commission on July 11, 1822. He served with the Fifteenth in the Corunna Campaign of 1808-9, and in the Peninsula from March 15, 1814; also in the campaign of 1815, being present at Waterloo, where he was wounded.

WHITTLE, CYRIL HERBERT SPENCER; was appointed second lieutenant in the Yorkshire Light Infantry on October 22, 1902, became lieutenant on April 26, 1906, and lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on December 19, 1908. He was appointed to serve with the Egyptian Army on January 11, 1912.

WIGHTMAN, ROBERT; was appointed surgeon to the 12th Foot on December 7, 1785, was transferred to the 15th Light Dragoons on August 11, 1790, and was placed on half-pay of the 104th Foot on May 11, 1791.

WILLIAMS, MARTIN; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on December 22, 1803, became lieutenant on January 23, 1805, captain on March 16, 1809, and was placed on half-pay of the 10th Hussars on July 28, 1812. He is shown as commuting his half-pay in the Army List under the date of February 1, 1828.

WILLIAMSON, JOHN; was promoted from hospital mate to assistant surgeon to the 15th Hussars on April 22, 1813, and was transferred to the 7th Dragoon Guards on October 28 of the same year.

WILLIS, JAMES; was appointed chaplain to the 15th Light Dragoons on April 6, 1788, and retired on December 18, 1793.

WILLIS, RICHARD ATHERTON DE ANGERS; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on May 5, 1900, became lieutenant on December 20, 1902, and resigned his commission on July 29, 1903.

WILSON, ROBERT BELFORD WALLIS; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on June 23, 1863, became lieutenant on June 26, 1866, and retired by the sale of his commission on August 7, 1867.

WILSON, ROBERT THOMAS; joined the army in Flanders in 1793 as a volunteer, and was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on April 8, 1794, became lieutenant on October 30 of the same year, captain on September 21, 1796, major in Hompesch's Mounted Riflemen on June 28, 1800, lieutenant-colonel on February 27, 1802, was placed on half-pay in October of that year, was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the 19th Light Dragoons on December 1, 1804, lieutenant-colonel in the 20th Light Dragoons on March 7, 1805, colonel commanding the Loyal Lusitanian Legion in August 1808, lieutenant-colonel in the 22nd Light Dragoons on December 10, 1812, major-general on June 4, 1813, lieutenant-general on May 27, 1825, and general on November 23, 1841. He was appointed inspecting field officer of yeomanry and volunteers on January 7, 1804, A.D.C. to the King on July 25, 1810, colonel of the 15th Hussars on December 29, 1835, and governor and commander-in-chief, Gibraltar, on October 4, 1842. He served with the Fifteenth in Flanders in 1794, and was present at Villiers en Couche, receiving the gold medal and the order of

Maria Theresa ; was also engaged at Cateau, Lannoy, Roubaix, Mouveaux, Templeuve, and Boxtel ; returning home at the end of 1795, he accompanied Major-general St. John to Ireland as brigade major, and was afterwards A.D.C. during the rebellion of 1798 ; he rejoined the Fifteenth in 1799, accompanied the Regiment to the Helder, and was present at Egmont-op-Zee. He proceeded via Vienna to Egypt, landed at Aboukir Bay in March 1801, and took part in the action of the 13th, the battle of Alexandria on the 21st, the entry into Cairo, and the siege and capture of Alexandria. On his return to England he was appointed inspecting field officer in Devon and Somerset, but in 1805 sailed with part of the 20th Light Dragoons in the expedition to the Cape under Baird and Popham, and commanded the cavalry until the capitulation. Returning home, he was sent with Lord Hutchinson on a special mission to the Russian Court in November 1806, and in the following January joined the Russian head-quarters at Jarnova, was present at the battle of Eylau, at Heilsberg, and at Friedland, accompanying the retreat to Tilsit. In 1808 Wilson was given the command of the Loyal Lusitanian Legion, a body raised from Portuguese refugees in England, and in August he proceeded to Portugal with the rank of brigadier-general in the Portuguese Army, being frequently engaged in Castile and Estremadura during the Corunna Campaign ; later, during the Talavera Campaign, he acted against the troops of Soult and Ney. When the Portuguese Army was reorganised the Lusitanian Legion was broken up and Wilson returned to England. In March 1812 he accompanied our Ambassador, Sir Robert Liston, to Constantinople, and later was sent to the Russian head-quarters, and was present at the battle of Smolensk in August, and in the following month was attached as British Commissioner to the Russian Army near Moscow. He was present at most of the actions of that winter consequent on the pursuit of the *Grande Armée*. Early in 1813 he proceeded by way of Poland to Berlin, thence to Dresden, and distinguished himself greatly at the battles of Lützen and Bautzen. When after the armistice hostilities were resumed, Wilson was conspicuous in the battle of Dresden on August 26 and 27, and was also engaged at Kulm, charging repeatedly with the Austrian cavalry. In September he was transferred as British Commissioner from the Russian to the Austrian Army, and at the battle of Leipzig he was on the staff of Prince Schwarzenberg. In January 1814 he joined the Austrian Army in Italy, was present at the occupation of Verona, and distinguished himself greatly at the battle of Valeggio. In 1818 Wilson was returned to Parliament as member for Southwark, and in September 1821 was peremptorily dismissed from the army owing to his championship of the Queen, but was reinstated on the accession five years later of King William IV., with the rank of lieutenant-general. He was an active politician and a ready writer, being the author of a *History of the British Expedition to Egypt*, 1802 ; *An Enquiry into the Present State of the Military Forces of the British Empire* ; *Remarks on the Character and Composition of the Russian Army : A Narrative of Events During the Invasion of Russia by Napoleon* ; *A Private Diary of Travels*, etc. (see also his *Life* by Randolph). Sir Robert Wilson never received any British decoration, but was in possession of the following foreign orders, viz. the Order of Maria Theresa, the Tower and Sword of Portugal, St. Anne of Russia, the Red Eagle of Prussia, St. George of Russia, and the Crescent of Turkey ; he also had the Russian medal for the campaign of 1812. He died suddenly in London on May 9, 1849, aged 72, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

WINTHROP, BENJAMIN ; was appointed cornet in the 16th Lancers on October 28, 1859, cornet in the 15th Hussars on November 4 of the same year, became lieutenant on March 5, 1861, and retired by the sale of his commission on September 20, 1864.

WODEHOUSE, PHILIP ; was appointed ensign in the 20th Foot on August 7, 1806, became lieutenant on September 3, 1807, captain in the 96th Foot on June 14,

1811, captain in the 15th Hussars on December 31 of the same year, major unattached on May 6, 1817, lieutenant-colonel and inspecting officer of Nova Scotia Militia on August 30, 1821, was placed on half-pay on September 19, 1826, became colonel on January 10, 1837, major in the 1st Life Guards on December 26 of the same year, and retired by the sale of his commission on the following day. He served with the Fifteenth in the Peninsula in 1813-14, and in the campaign of 1815, being present at Waterloo. He died near Bewdley, Worcestershire, on December 11, 1846.

WOGAN, RICHARD; was appointed cornet in Elliott's Light Horse on May 3, 1760, became lieutenant on February 13, 1764, and retired on November 25, 1769. He appears to have accompanied the Regiment to Germany in June 1760, and presumably was present at Emsdorff.

WOOD, ALEXANDER; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on September 12, 1900, was appointed to the Indian Army on January 10, 1902, became lieutenant on December 12 of the same year, lieutenant in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment on March 9, 1907, and retired on December 14 of the same year.

WOOD, ANDREW JORDAINE; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on September 28, 1826, became lieutenant on April 17, 1828, captain on October 22, 1833, and retired by the sale of his commission on April 1, 1836. He then served as lieutenant-colonel and colonel in the Royal Cork City Artillery from January 1855 to August 1870. He was deputy lieutenant for the County of Cork. He died near Cork on October 9, 1881, aged 78.

WOOD, CHARLES HARCOURT GAM; was appointed second lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on January 12, 1887, became lieutenant on September 19, 1888, captain on October 11, 1892, and resigned his commission on February 13, 1895.

WOOD, VINCENT; was appointed surgeon to the Royal Artillery on a date not traced, and was transferred to the 15th Light Dragoons on June 12, 1767, becoming Apothecary to the Forces in North America on March 5, 1776.

WRIGHT, HENRY BANKS; was appointed cornet in the 13th Light Dragoons on September 14, 1855, cornet in the 15th Hussars on the 25th of the same month, became lieutenant July 17, 1857, and retired by the sale of his commission on February 3, 1860.

WRIGHT, SAMUEL; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on June 28, 1779, became lieutenant on August 20, 1781, captain on February 27, 1788, and retired on July 7, 1790.

VANE, HENRY; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on May 28, 1788, and retired on February 14, 1789.

VASSEROT, LEWIS; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on September 13, 1760. The Returns dated November 1, 1761, show him as "sick in England," whither he had presumably been invalided from Germany. He died on September 11, 1762.

VAVASOUR, WILLIAM AYSCOUGH FAWKES; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on March 10, 1781, and retired on February 9, 1784.

VERNON, JUSTINIAN; was appointed cornet in the 4th Light Dragoons on June 21, 1831, became lieutenant on February 9, 1834, lieutenant in the 15th Hussars on April 29, 1836, and captain on June 18, 1841. He died at sea on April 5, 1842.

VIVIAN, JAMES EDWARD; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on February 25, 1848, became lieutenant on May 17, 1850, lieutenant in the 13th Light Dragoons on December 15, 1854, and retired by the sale of his commission on February 1, 1856.

VIZARD, ARTHUR JOHN; was appointed cornet in the 15th Hussars on September 2, 1842, and died from the effects of a fall from his horse at Bangalore on May 23, 1844.

VYSE, RICHARD WILLIAM HOWARD (became Howard-Vyse in September 1812); was appointed cornet in the 1st Dragoons on May 5, 1800, became lieutenant in the 15th Light Dragoons June 17, 1801, captain June 24, 1802, was placed the same year on half-pay, became brevet major June 4, 1813, captain in the 87th Foot August 31, 1815, captain in the 2nd Life Guards July 5, 1816, major in the 1st West India Regiment January 4, 1819, major in the 2nd Life Guards the 4th of the month following, and lieutenant-colonel May 13 of the same year. He became colonel on July 10, 1837, and major-general on November 9, 1846. He was A.D.C. to the G.O.C. Yorkshire District in 1809, equerry to the Duke of Cumberland in 1820, M.P. for Beverley from 1807 to 1812, and for Honiton from 1816 to 1820; he also served as High Sheriff for Buckinghamshire. He died at Stoke Poges on June 8, 1853, aged 69.

YOUNG, JAMES; was appointed ensign in the 52nd Foot on October 11, 1821, was placed on half-pay on February 11, 1822, was reappointed ensign in the 95th Foot on December 1, 1823, lieutenant in the 65th Foot on January 28, 1826, captain on July 31, 1828, was placed on half-pay of the 88th Foot on March 19, 1829, and was reappointed captain in the 15th Hussars on January 8, 1856, retiring on the same date by the sale of his commission.

YOUNGE, WILLIAM; was appointed cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons on November 25, 1769, and retired on May 17, 1772.

NOTE.—The “records of services” of medical officers and paymasters are not given, in the case of the former after March 1873, and in the case of the latter after October 1877, as after those dates these officers did not belong to a regiment, but to a department.

APPENDIX

NOMINAL ROLLS OF OFFICERS OF THE 15TH HUSSARS TAKEN FROM THE ANNUAL ARMY LISTS 1760—1913

N.B.—These Lists will not, of course, agree with the full roll found elsewhere, nor contain the names of *all* officers gazetted to the Regiment.

The varying spelling has been preserved, whereby the name of the same officer is often spelt in different ways ; initials are also frequently left out.

Ranks	1760	1761	1762
Colonel . .	Geo. Aug. Eliott	Geo. Aug. Eliott	Geo. Aug. Eliott
Lieut.-Colonel .	Henry E. of Pembroke	Henry E. of Pembroke	Henry E. of Pembroke
Major . .	William Erskine	William Erskine	William Erskine
Captains . .	George Ainslie David Dundas Frederick Evelyn	George Ainslie David Dundas Frederick Evelyn	George Ainslie David Dundas
Capt.-Lieutenant	Charles Mawhood	Francis Price	William Brooke
Lieutenants .	Francis Price John Tonym William Brooke Edward Hamilton	John Tonym William Brooke Edward Hamilton George Nangle John Griffith	John Tonym Edward Hamilton George Nangle John Griffith George Parkyns
Cornets . .	George Nangle John Griffith Henry Baillie Lord Hinchinbrooke George Parkyns William Child	George Parkyns William Child — Miller — Thomas John Austin — Lloyd Benj. Sweet Fulford Richard Wogan — Gould Lewis Vasserot — Bayne Francis Aug. Elliot	William Child John Miller Timothy Thomas John Austin John Floyd Benj. Sweet Fulford Richard Wogan Edward Gould Lewis Vasserot Michael Bayne Francis Aug. Eliott James Barber
Chaplain . .	William Gordon	Joseph Fearon	Joseph Fearon
Adjutant . .	William Child	William Gould	William Child
Surgeon . .	Gilbert Eliott	— House	— House

Ranks	1763	1764	1765
Colonel . .	Geo. Aug. Eliott	Geo. Aug. Eliott	Geo. Aug. Eliott
Lieut.-Colonel .	William Erskine	Sir William Erskine	Sir William Erskine
Major . .	George Ainslie	George Ainslie	George Ainslie
Captains . .	David Dundas William Child William Brooke	David Dundas William Child William Brooke	David Dundas William Child William Brooke
Capt.-Lieutenant	John Tonym	John Tonym	John Tonym
Lieutenants .	Edward Hamilton George Nangle George Parkyn Rich. Owen Cambridge John Austin	Edward Hamilton George Nangle George Parkyn Rich. Owen Cambridge John Floyd	Edward Hamilton George Parkyns Rich. Owen Cambridge John Floyd Richard Wogan
Cornets . .	John Floyd Benj. Sweet Fulford Richard Wogan Edward Gould Michael Bayne Franc. Aug. Eliott James Barber George Gunn John Pritchard Samuel Pitts John Beckwith — Carson	Benj. Sweet Fulford Richard Wogan Edward Gould Michael Bayne Franc. Aug. Eliott — Darisley	Michael Bayne Franc. Aug. Eliott James Barber John Pritchard Samuel Pytts John Metcalfe Cope
Chaplain . .	Joseph Fearon	Joseph Fearon	Joseph Fearon
Adjutant . .	William Child	John Foster	William Child
Surgeon . .	— Howes	— Howes	John Howes

Ranks	1766	1767	1768
Colonel . .	Geo. Aug. Eliott	Geo. Aug. Eliott	Geo. Aug. Eliott
Lieut.-Colonel .	Sir William Erskine	Sir William Erskine	Sir William Erskine
Major . .	George Ainslie	George Ainslie	George Ainslie
Captains . .	David Dundas William Child John Tonym	David Dundas William Child John Tonym	David Dundas William Child John Tonym
Capt.-Lieutenant	Edward Hamilton	Edward Hamilton	Edward Hamilton
Lieutenants .	George Parkyns John Floyd Richard Wogan Richard Bayne Franc. Aug. Eliott	George Parkyns John Floyd Richard Wogan Richard Bayne	George Parkyns John Floyd Richard Wogan Richard Bayne James Barber
Cornets . .	James Barber John Pritchard Samuel Pytts John Metcalf Cope James Lumsdaine William Peckford	James Barber John Pritchard Samuel Pytts James Lumsdaine William Peckford John Laborde	John Pritchard James Lumsdaine William Peckford John Laborde James Chaloner George Churchill
Chaplain . .	Joseph Fearon	Joseph Fearon	Joseph Fearon
Adjutant . .	William Child	William Child	William Child
Surgeon . .	John Howes	John Howes	Vincent Wood

Ranks	1769	1770	1771
Colonel . .	Geo. Aug. Eliott	Geo. Aug. Eliott	Geo. Aug. Eliott
Lieut.-Colonel .	Sir Wm. Erskine	Sir William Erskine	George Ainslie
Major . .	George Ainslie	George Ainslie	David Dundas
Captains . .	David Dundas William Child John Tonym	David Dundas William Child Edward Hamilton	William Child Edward Hamilton George Parkyns
Capt.-Lieutenant	Edward Hamilton	George Parkyns	John Floyd
Lieutenants .	George Parkyns John Floyd Richard Wogan Richard Bayne James Barber	John Floyd Richard Bayne James Barber John Pritchard John Laborde	Richard Bayne James Barber John Pritchard John Laborde James Chaloner
Cornets . .	John Pritchard William Peckford John Laborde Jas. Chaloner Geo. Churchill Alex. Murray	James Chaloner George Churchill Alex. Murray John Beckwith Jonathan Thomas William Younge	Geo. Churchill Alex. Murray John Beckwith Jonathan Thomas William Younge Evelyn Anderson
Chaplain . .	Joseph Fearon	Joseph Fearon	Joseph Fearon
Adjutant . .	William Child	William Child	William Child
Surgeon . .	Vincent Wood	Vincent Wood	Vincent Wood

Ranks	1772	1773	1774
Colonel . . .	Geo. Aug. Eliott	Geo. Aug. Eliott	Geo. Aug. Eliott
Lieut.-Colonel .	George Ainslie	George Ainslie	George Ainslie
Major . . .	David Dundas	David Dundas	David Dundas
Captains . . .	William Child Edward Hamilton Michael Bain	William Child Michael Bain Geo. Lord Ferrers	William Child Michael Bain Geo. Lord Ferrers
Capt.-Lieutenant	John Floyd	John Floyd	John Floyd
Lieutenants .	James Barber John Pritchard John Laborde James Chaloner George Churchill	James Barber John Pritchard John Laborde James Chaloner George Churchill	James Barber John Pritchard John Laborde James Chaloner George Churchill
Cornets . . .	Alex. Murray John Beckwith Jonathan Thomas Evelyn Anderson Hon. H. FitzRoy Stanhope Hugh Norris	Alex. Murray John Beckwith Jonathan Thomas Evelyn Anderson Hon. H. FitzRoy Stanhope Hugh Norris	Alex. Murray John Beckwith Jonathan Thomas Evelyn Anderson Hon. H. FitzRoy Stanhope Lewis Majendie
Chaplain . . .	Joseph Fearon	Joseph Fearon	Joseph Fearon
Adjutant . . .	William Child	William Child	William Child
Surgeon . . .	Vincent Wood	Vincent Wood	Vincent Wood

Ranks	1775	1776	1777
Colonel . .	Geo. Aug. Eliott	Geo. Aug. Eliott	Rt. Hon. Geo. Aug. Eliott
Lieut.-Colonel .	George Ainslie	George Ainslie	George Ainslie
Major . . .	David Dundas	David Dundas	Fra. Aug. Eliott
Captains . .	William Child Michael Bain Geo. Lord Ferrers	William Child Michael Bain James Barber	Michael Bain James Barber George Churchill
Capt.-Lieutenant .	John Floyd	John Floyd	John Floyd
Lieutenants . .	James Barber John Pritchard John Laborde James Chaloner George Churchill	John Pritchard John Laborde James Chaloner George Churchill Alex. Murray	John Pritchard James Chaloner Alex. Murray John Beckwith Jonathan Thomas
Cornets . . .	Alex. Murray John Beckwith Jonathan Thomas Evelyn Anderson Hon. H. FitzRoy Stanhope Lewis Majendie	John Beckwith Jonathan Thomas Evelyn Anderson Hon. H. FitzRoy Stanhope Lewis Majendie Richard Bell	Evelyn Anderson Lewis Majendie Richard Bell Horace Churchill William Martin Thos. Boothby Parkyns
Chaplain . .	Joseph Fearon	Joseph Fearon	Joseph Fearon
Adjutant . .	William Child	William Child	G. Cæsar Hopkinson
Surgeon . .	Vincent Wood	Vincent Wood	William Gardiner

Ranks	1778	1779	1780
Colonel . . .	Rt. Hon. G. A. Eliott	Rt. Hon. G. A. Eliott	Rt. Hon. G. A. Eliott
Lieut.-Colonel . . .	George Ainslie	George Ainslie	George Ainslie
Major	Fra. Aug. Eliott	Fra. Aug. Eliott	James Telfer
Captains . . .	Michael Bain James Barber George Churchill	Michael Bain George Churchill Alex. Murray	George Churchill Alex. Murray William Gray
Capt.-Lieutenant . . .	John Floyd	William Gray *	Jonathan Thomas
Lieutenants . . .	John Pritchard James Chaloner Alex. Murray John Beckwith Jonathan Thomas	John Beckwith Jonathan Thomas Evelyn Anderson Lewis Majendie Richard Bell	John Beckwith Richard Bell Evelyn Anderson Lewis Majendie William Martin
Cornets	Evelyn Anderson Lewis Majendie Richard Bell Horace Churchill William Martin Tho. Boothby Parkyns	William Martin Tho. Boothby Parkyns Alex. Hatfield Rd. Greaves Townley G. Cæsar Hopkinson	Tho. Boothby Parkyns Alex. Hatfield Rd. Greaves Townley G. Cæsar Hopkinson — Wright Jeffery Wheelock
Chaplain . . .	Joseph Fearon	Joseph Fearon	Jeremiah Smith
Adjutant . . .	G. Cæsar Hopkinson	G. Cæsar Hopkinson	G. Cæsar Hopkinson
Surgeon	Edward Hawkins	Edmund Taylor	Edmund Taylor

* In this year the title was changed to "Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain."

Ranks	1781	1782	1783
Colonel . . .	Rt. Hon. Geo. Aug. Eliott	Rt. Hon. Geo. Aug. Eliott	G. A. Eliott, K.B.
Lieut.-Colonel . .	George Ainslie	George Ainslie	George Ainslie
Major . . .	James Telfer	George Churchill	George Churchill
Captains . . .	George Churchill William Gray Jonathan Thomas	Hon. William Gray William Martin Lewis Majendie	Hon. William Gray William Martin Lewis Majendie
Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain . .	Lewis Majendie	Alex. Hatfield	Alex. Hatfield
Lieutenants . . .	John Beckwith William Martin Alex. Hatfield Rd. Greaves Townley G. Cæsar Hopkinson	Rd. Greaves Townley G. Cæsar Hopkinson Samuel Wright Jeffery Wheelock John Polhill	Rd. Greaves Townley G. Cæsar Hopkinson Samuel Wright Jeffery Wheelock John Polhill
Cornets . . .	— Wright Jeffery Wheelock John Polhill Ralph Smyth W. A. F. Vavasour	Ralph Smyth W. A. F. Vavasour Thomas Schutz Henry Percy Butler	Ralph Geo. Smyth W. A. F. Vavasour Thomas Schutz Henry Percy Butler Francis Boynton Henry Ellison
Chaplain . . .	Jeremiah Smith	Jeremiah Smith	Jeremiah Smith
Adjutant . . .	G. Cæsar Hopkinson	G. Cæsar Hopkinson	Ralph Geo. Smyth
Surgeon . . .	Edmund Taylor	Edmund Taylor	Edmund Taylor

Ranks	1784	1785	1786
Colonel . . .	G. A. Elliott, K.B.	G. A. Elliott, K.B.	G. A. Elliott, K.B.
Lieut.-Colonel . .	George Ainslie	George Ainslie	George Ainslie
Major . . .	George Churchill	George Churchill	George Churchill
Captains . . .	Hon. William Gray William Martin Lewis Majendie	Hon. William Gray Lewis Majendie G. Cæsar Hopkinson	Hon. William Gray Lewis Majendie G. Cæsar Hopkinson
Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain . .	Alex. Hatfield	Alex. Hatfield	Alex. Hatfield
Lieutenants . . .	Rd. Greaves Townley G. Cæsar Hopkinson Samuel Wright Jeffery Wheelock John Polhill	Samuel Wright Jeffery Wheelock John Polhill Ralph Geo. Smyth Thomas Schutz	Samuel Wright Jeffery Wheelock John Polhill Ralph Geo. Smyth Henry Ellison
Cornets . . .	Ralph Geo. Smyth W. A. F. Vavasour Thomas Schutz Henry Ellison Henry O'Carrol William Aylett	Henry Ellison Henry O'Carrol William Aylett Henry Lambe Robert Pocklington John Roper	Henry O'Carrol William Aylett Henry Lambe Robert Pocklington Hon. John Roper Nathaniel Ogle
Chaplain . . .	Jeremiah Smith	Jeremiah Smith	Jeremiah Smith
Adjutant . . .	Ralph Geo. Smyth	Ralph Geo. Smyth	William Hilton
Surgeon . . .	Edmund Taylor	Edmund Taylor	Edmund Taylor

Ranks	1787	1788	1789
Colonel . . .	G. A. Elliott, K.B.	G. Ld. Heathfield, K.B.	G. Ld. Heathfield, K.B.
Lieut.-Colonel . .	George Ainslie	George Ainslie	George Ainslie
Major	George Churchill	George Churchill	George Churchill
Captains	Hon. William Gray Lewis Majendie G. Cæsar Hopkinson	William, Lord Gray G. Cæsar Hopkinson George Ramsden	G. Cæsar Hopkinson George Ramsden Samuel Wright
Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain . .	Alex. Hatfield	Alex. Hatfield	Alex. Hatfield
Lieutenants . . .	Samuel Wright Jeffery Wheelock John Polhill Henry Ellison Henry O'Carrol	Samuel Wright Jeffery Wheelock John Polhill Henry O'Carrol William Aylett	Jeffery Wheelock John Polhill Henry O'Carrol William Aylett Robert Pocklington
Cornets	William Aylett Robert Pocklington Hon. John Roper Nathaniel Ogle Sandford Lambe	Robert Pocklington Hon. John Roper Nathaniel Ogle Sandford Lambe William Stapleton Rich. Aug. Seymour	Nathaniel Ogle Sandford Lambe William Stapleton Rich. Aug. Seymour Granby Thos. Calcraft Bacon Frank
Chaplain	Jeremiah Smith	Jeremiah Smith	— Willis
Adjutant	William Hilton	William Hilton	William Hilton
Surgeon	Edmund Taylor	Edmund Taylor	Edmund Taylor

Ranks	1790	1791	1792
Colonel . . .	Guy, Lord Dorchester, K.B.	Guy, Lord Dorchester, K.B.	Guy, Lord Dorchester, K.B.
Lieut.-Colonel .	Franc. Edw. Gwyn	Franc. Edw. Gwyn	Franc. Edw. Gwyn
Major . . .	George Churchill	George Churchill	George Churchill
Captains . . .	G. Cæsar Hopkinson George Ramsden Samuel Wright	Alex. Hatfield G. Cæsar Hopkinson Jeffery Wheelock	G. Cæsar Hopkinson Jeffery Wheelock William Erskine
Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain .	Alex. Hatfield	John Polhill	John Polhill
Lieutenants . .	Jeffery Wheelock John Polhill Henry O'Carrol William Aylett Robert Pocklington	William Aylett Robert Pocklington Nathaniel Ogle Sandford Lambe William Stapleton	William Aylett Robert Pocklington Nathaniel Ogle Sandford Lambe William Stapleton
Cornets . . .	Nathaniel Ogle Sandford Lambe William Stapleton Rich. Aug. Seymour Granby Thos. Calcraft William Hilton	Rich. Aug. Seymour Granby Thos. Calcraft William Hilton Charles Hopkinson Fred. Grey Cooper	Rich. Aug. Seymour Granby Thos. Calcraft William Hilton Charles Hopkinson Fred. Grey Cooper
Chaplain . . .	James Willis	James Willis	James Willis
Adjutant . . .	William Hilton	William Hilton	William Hilton
Surgeon . . .	Edmund Taylor	Robert Wightman	William Turner

Ranks	1793	1794	1795
Colonel . . .	Guy, Lord Dorchester, K.B.	Guy, Lord Dorchester, K.B.	Guy, Lord Dorchester, K.B.
Lieut.-Colonels . . .	Fran. Edw. Gwyn	Fran. Edw. Gwyn	George Churchill G. Cæsar Hopkinson
Majors	George Churchill	George Churchill	William Erskine William Aylett
Captains	G. Cæsar Hopkinson Jeffery Wheelock William Erskine	G. Cæsar Hopkinson William Erskine Robert Pocklington Nathaniel Ogle Sandford Lambe	Robt. Pocklington Sandford Lambe Rich. Aug. Seymour Granby Tho. Calcraft Hon. Christ. Carleton
Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain . . .	John Polhill	William Aylett	Edw. Michael Ryan
Lieutenants . . .	William Aylett Robert Pocklington Nathaniel Ogle Sandford Lambe Edw. Michael Ryan	Edw. Michael Ryan Rich. Aug. Seymour Granby Tho. Calcraft Charles Hopkinson William Keir Hon. Christ. Carleton Edw. Dawes Payne Joseph Franco	Charles Hopkinson Edw. Dawes Payne Joseph Franco Henry Grimes Tho. Mallet Hayes Chas. Burrell Blunt Robert Wilson
Cornets	Rich. Aug. Seymour Granby Tho. Calcraft William Hilton Charles Hopkinson Fred. Grey Cooper William Keir	Henry Grimes Chas. Burrell Blunt Tho. Mallet Hayes	Arthur Weston Jonathan Weston George Hopkinson
Chaplain	James Willis	James Willis	J. Laycock Wetherall
Adjutant	William Hilton	Charles Hopkinson	Charles Hopkinson
Surgeon	William Turner	William Turner	William Turner

Ranks	1796	1797	1798
Colonel . . .	Guy, Ld. Dorchester, K.B.	Guy, Ld. Dorchester, K.B.	Guy, Ld. Dorchester, K.B.
Lieut.-Colonels . . .	George Churchill William Erskine	George Churchill James Erskine	George Churchill James Erskine
Majors . . .	William Aylett Robt. Pocklington	William Aylett Robt. Pocklington	William Aylett Robt. Pocklington
Captains . . .	Sandford Lambe Rich. Aug. Seymour Granby Tho. Calcraft Hon. Christ. Carleton Chas. Burrel Blunt	Sandford Lambe Rich. Aug. Seymour Granby Tho. Calcraft Hon. Christ. Carleton Chas. Burrel Blunt Robt. T. Wilson	Sandford Lambe Rich. Aug. Seymour Granby Tho. Calcraft Hon. Christ. Carleton Chas. Burrel Blunt Robert T. Wilson
Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain . . .	Edw. Michael Ryan	Edw. Michael Ryan	Edw. Michael Ryan
Lieutenants . . .	Charles Hopkinson Henry Grimes Tho. Mallet Hayes Robert Wilson George Hopkinson Arthur Weston — Corral	Charles Hopkinson Henry Grimes Tho. Mallet Hayes Arthur Weston — Corral John Heyrick Richard Askew	Henry Grimes Tho. Mallet Hayes Arthur Weston — Corral Richard Askew Walter Leitch John Smith Jonathan Weston
Cornets . . .	Jonathan Weston John Christ. Ridout Francis Plowden Barnard Mangin John Heyrick John Smith George Cubitt	Jonathan Weston John Christ. Ridout Francis Plowden Barnard Mangin John Smith Charles Grant	John Christ. Ridout Francis Plowden Charles Grant John Shedden Henry Foskett John Lidderdale Tim. John Manley Henry C. Adams
Chaplain . . .	J. Laycock Wetherall	J. Laycock Wetherall	
Adjutant . . .	Charles Hopkinson	Charles Hopkinson	Tho. Mallet Hayes
Surgeon . . .	William Lidderdale	William Lidderdale	William Lidderdale
Assist.-Surgeons . . .			Thomas Gunning William Hill

Ranks	1799	1800	1801
Colonel . . .	Guy, Ld. Dorchester, K.B.	Guy, Lord Dorchester, K.B.	H.R.H. Ernest Duke of Cumberland, K.G.
Lieut.-Colonels . . .	James Erskine George Anson	James Erskine George Anson	James Erskine George Anson
Majors	William Aylett Rich. Aug. Seymour	William Aylett Rich. Aug. Seymour	William Aylett Rich. Aug. Seymour
Captains	Sandford Lambe Ch. Burrel Blunt Robt. T. Wilson Samuel Simpson Richard Askew James Mansfield	Sandford Lambe Richard Askew James Mansfield Henry Grimes Francis Forester John Shedden	Sandford Lambe Richard Askew James Mansfield Francis Forester John Shedden Henry Grimes Lynch Cotton
Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain . . .	Henry Grimes	Tho. Mallet Hayes	Tho. Mallet Hayes
Lieutenants . . .	Tho. Mallet Hayes Arthur Weston Walter Leitch Jonathan Weston John Shedden Henry Foscett John Lidderdale Charles Grant	Arthur Weston Walter Leitch Henry Foscett John Lidderdale Henry C. Adams William Barker Lynch Cotton John, Lord Lisle Burton Wallop	Arthur Weston Walter Leitch Henry Foscett John Lidderdale Henry C. Adams William Barker Burton Wallop William B. Loftus Hugh Montgomery James Moray Charles Hinde Henry Spooner Joseph Thackwell T. A. Gibson John Dickens Francis Hurt R. W. Howard Vyse
Cornets	Henry C. Adams William Barker John, Lord Lisle Geo. J. Borlase Warren	W. Bentinck Loftus Hugh Montgomery Henry Spooner Joseph Thackwell James Moray Archibald Paxton T. A. Gibson John Dickens	James Cranbourne Strode Edwin Griffith John McMahon William Goodrich
Paymaster . . .	Richard Corral	Richard Corral	Richard Corral
Adjutant	Walter Leitch	Walter Leitch	Walter Leitch
Surgeon	William Lidderdale	William Lidderdale	William Lidderdale
Assist.-Surgeons . .	Thomas Gunning	James Safe — Brownrigg	James Safe — Brownrigg
Vet. Surgeon . . .	John Trigge	John Trigge	John Trigge

Ranks	1802	1803	1804
Colonel .	H.R.H. Ernest, duke of Cumberland, K.G.	H.R.H. Ernest, d. of Cumberland, K.G.	H.R.H. Ernest, d. of Cumberland, K.G.
Lieut.-Cols.	James Erskine George Anson	James Erskine George Anson	George Anson
Majors .	William Aylett, Kt.	William Aylett, Kt.	William Aylett, Kt.
Captains .	Rich. Aug. Seymour Sandford Lambe Richard Askew James Mansfield Francis Forester John Shedden Lynch Cotton John, Lord Lisle	Rich. Aug. Seymour Sandford Lambe Richard Askew Francis Forester John Shedden Walter Nath. Leitch	Rich. Aug. Seymour Francis Forester John Shedden Lynch Cotton Walter Nath. Leitch Henry Foscett H. C. Edward V. Graham John Broadhurst P. C. Stephenson
Capt.-Lieut. and Captain	Tho. Mallet Hayes	Lynch Cotton	
Lieutenants	Arthur Weston Walter Leitch Henry Foscett John Lidderdale William Barker Burton Wallop William B. Loftus Hugh Montgomery James Moray Charles Hinde Henry Spooner Joseph Thackwell J. A. Gibson John Dickens Francis Hurt R. W. Howard Vyse William Boothby Francis John Fuller — Heyliger	Arthur Weston Henry Foscett John Lidderdale Burton Wallop William B. Loftus J. A. Gibson William Boothby	William B. Loftus J. A. Gibson William Boothby Leighton C. Dalrymple James Cranb. Strobe Edwin Griffith E. J. McGregor Murray John Dickens
Cornets .	James Cranb. Strobe Edwin Griffith John McMahon William Goodrick John Every Richard Thornhill Hon. W. E. Cochrane David Skene John O'Burne — Dalton	James Cranb. Strobe Edwin Griffith William Goodrick Richard Thornhill Hon. William E. Cochrane John O'Burne Albert D'Alton Charles Henry Rich	Hon. Wm. E. Cochrane John O'Burne Albert D'Alton Charles Henry Rich Forster Lech. Coore John Butler Alex. Gordon — Osborne
Paymaster .	Richard Corral	Richard Corral	Richard Corral
Adjutant .	Walter Leitch	J. A. Gibson	J. A. Gibson
Surgeon .	William Lidderdale	William Lidderdale	William Lidderdale
Asst.-Surgs.	James Safe — Brownrigg	James Safe — Brownrigg	James Safe
Vet. Surg. .	John Trigge	John Trigge	John Trigge

Ranks	1805	1806	1807
Colonel .	H.R.H. Ernest, d. of Cumberland, K.G.	H.R.H. Ernest, d. of Cumberland, K.G.	H.R.H. Ernest, d. of Cumberland, K.G.
Lieut.-Cols.	George Anson	George Anson	Rich. Aug. Seymour
Majors .	Rich. Aug. Seymour	Rich. Aug. Seymour	Robert Ballard Long
Captains .	Francis Forrester	Francis Forrester	Francis Forrester
	John Shedden	Lynch Cotton	Walter Nath. Leitch
	Lynch Cotton	Henry Foscett	Henry Foscett
	Walter Nath. Leitch	Walter Nath. Leitch	John Broadhurst
	Henry Foscett	H. C. Edward V. Graham	William B. Loftus
	H. C. Edward V. Graham	John Broadhurst	E. J. McGregor Murray
	John Broadhurst	William B. Loftus	J. A. Gibson
	P. C. Stephenson	E. J. McGregor Murray	Leighton C. Dalrymple
	William B. Loftus	J. A. Gibson	Edwin Griffith
	E. J. McGregor Murray	Leighton C. Dalrymple	John Joseph Seelinger
	J. A. Gibson	Edwin Griffith	Augustus Heyliger
Lieutenants	Leighton C. Dalrymple	John Joseph Seelinger	Charles Henry Rich
	James Cranb. Strode	John Dickens	John Dickens
	Edwin Griffith	Joseph Thackwell	Joseph Thackwell
	John Dickens	Hon. Wm. E. Cochrane	Hon. Wm. E. Cochrane
	Joseph Thackwell	Charles Henry Rich	Forster Lech. Coore
	Hon. Wm. E. Cochrane	Forster Lech. Coore	John Butler
	Charles Henry Rich	John Butler	Alex. Gordon
	Forster Lech. Coore	Alex. Gordon	Martin Williams
		Martin Williams	James Buckley
		James Buckley	R. Whiteford
		R. Whiteford	Michael Pierrepont
		Michael Pierrepont	Patrick Stirling
		Patrick Stirling	Skinner Hancox
		Skinner Hancox	William Hanson
		William Hanson	John Eliot
		John Eliot	Lewis During
		Lewis During	William Abbs
		William Abbs	Robert Ball
		Robt. Ball	Arthur Haywood
			— Snow
			Geo. Tho. William Wallace
			Edward Knight
			Frederick Ross
			— Holden
			John Penrice
			— Carpenter
			Philip de Francke
			— Jenkins
			Lewis Price Jones
Cornets .	John Butler	Arthur Haywood	
	Alex. Gordon	Frederick Ross	
	Martin Williams	Edward Knight	
	James Buckley	— Holden	
	Patrick Stirling	John Penrice	
	Skinner Hancox	— Carpenter	
	William Hanson	Philip de Francke	
	Arthur Haywood		
	— Elliott		
	Frederick Ross		
Paymaster .	Richard Corral	Richard Corral	Richard Corral
Adjutant .	James Buckley	James Buckley	James Buckley
Surgeon .	William Lidderdale	William Lidderdale	William Lidderdale
Asst.-Surgs.	James Safe	James Safe	James Safe
	James Forbes	James Forbes	John Plenderleath
Vet. Surg. .	John Trigge	John Trigge	John Trigge

Ranks	1808	1809	1810
Colonel .	H.R.H. Ernest, d. of Cumberland	H.R.H. Ernest, d. of Cumberland	H.R.H. Ernest, d. of Cumberland
Lieut.-Cols.	Rich. Aug. Seymour Robt. Ballard Long	Robt. Ballard Long Colquhoun Grant	Robt. Ballard Long Colquhoun Grant
Majors .	Francis Forrester Walter Nath. Leitch	Francis Forrester Walter Nath. Leitch	John, Earl Waldegrave Alex. Hepburn Belcher
Captains .	Henry Foskett John Broadhurst E. J. McGregor Murray Leighton C. Dalrymple Edwin Griffith John Joseph Seelinger Augustus Heyliger Hon. Wm. E. Cochrane Forster Lech. Coore Joseph Thackwell	Henry Foskett John Broadhurst E. J. McGregor Murray Leighton C. Dalrymple Edwin Griffith John Joseph Seelinger Augustus Heyliger Hon. Wm. E. Cochrane Joseph Thackwell Alex. Gordon	Henry Foskett E. J. McGregor Murray Leighton C. Dalrymple Edwin Griffith John Joseph Seelinger Hon. W. E. Cochrane Joseph Thackwell Alex. Gordon Martin Williams Skinner Hancox
Lieutenants	Alex. Gordon Martin Williams J. Buckley John Whiteford Michael Pierrepont Skinner Hancox William Hanson John Eliot Lewis During William Abbs Robert Ball Walter Snow Geo. Tho. Wm. Wallace Edward Knight Frederick Ross Thomas L. Holden John Penrice	Martin Williams J. Buckley John Whiteford Michael Pierrepont Skinner Hancox John Eliot Lewis During William Abbs Robert Ball Walter Snow Edward Knight John Penrice Lewis Price Jones Charles Jones Charles Carpenter Philip de Francke Robert Brown	J. Buckley John Whiteford John Eliot Lewis During William Abbs Edward Knight John Penrice Lewis Price Jones Charles Jones Charles Carpenter Philip de Francke Robert Brown James Laroche Fred. Charles Phillips Henry Bellairs
Cornets .	Charles Carpenter Philip de Francke Samuel Jenkins Lewis Price Jones — Jones	Samuel Jenkins James Laroche Fred. Chas. Phillips Henry Bellairs	Abraham Josiah Cloete Edward Barrett Ralph Mansfield Isaac Sherwood Hon. John Finch
Paymaster .	Richard Corrall	Edward Prentis Henslow	Edward Prentis Henslow
Adjutant .	— Jones	Charles Jones	Charles Jones
Qr.-Master .			Samuel Jenkins
Surgeon .	William Lidderdale	William Lidderdale	John Aug. Knipe
Asst.-Surg. .	James Safe	James Forbes	Henry Davies
Surgeon .	John Plenderleath	Henry Davies	
Vet. Surg. .	John Trigge	James Castley	John Feron

Ranks	1811	1812	1813
Colonel .	H.R.H. Ernest, d. of Cumberland, K.G.	H.R.H. Ernest, d. of Cumberland, K.G.	H.R.H. Ernest, d. of Cumberland, K.G.
Lieut.-Cols.	Robt. Ballard Long Colquhoun Grant	Robt. Ballard Long Colquhoun Grant	Robert Ballard Long Colquhoun Grant
Majors .	John, Earl Waldegrave Alex. Hepburn Belcher	John, Earl Waldegrave Alex. Hepburn Belcher	Leighton C. Dalrymple Edwin Griffith
Captains .	Leighton C. Dalrymple Edwin Griffith John Joseph Seelinger Hon. W. E. Cochrane Joseph Thackwell Alex. Gordon Martin Williams Skinner Hancox Wm. Keith Elphinstone Edward Knight	Leighton C. Dalrymple Edwin Griffith John Joseph Seelinger Hon. W. E. Cochrane Joseph Thackwell Martin Williams Skinner Hancox Hon. E. Stuart Erskine John Whiteford George, Marquis of Tweeddale	Hon. W. E. Cochrane Joseph Thackwell Skinner Hancox John Whiteford Philip Wodehouse Fred. Charles Philips Charles Carpenter Thomas Dundas William Booth
Lieutenants	J. Buckley John Whiteford John Eliot Lewis During John Penrice Charles Jones Charles Carpenter Philip de Francke Fred. Charles Phillips Henry Bellairs William Booth John Carr Edward Henry Neale Abraham Josiah Cloete Edward Barrett Ralph Mansfield Isaac Sherwood Hon. John Finch	J. Buckley John Eliot Lewis During John Penrice Charles Jones Charles Carpenter Philip de Francke Fred. Charles Phillips William Booth John Carr Edward Henry Neale Abraham Josiah Cloete Edward Barrett Ralph Mansfield Isaac Sherwood Hon. John Finch Hon. Rich. Pepper Arden	J. Buckley Lewis During John Penrice Charles Jones Philip de Francke John Carr Edward Henry Neale Abraham Josiah Cloete Edward Barrett Ralph Mansfield Isaac Sherwood Hon. John Finch Hon. Richard Pepper Arden Frederick, Baron Loen William Bellairs Henry Lane William Byam
Cornets .	Edward Arnold	William Bellairs	
Paymaster .	Edward Prentis Henslow	Edward Prentis Henslow	Edward Prentis Henslow
Adjutant .	Charles Jones	Charles Jones	Charles Jones
Qr.-Master .	Samuel Jenkins	Samuel Jenkins	Samuel Jenkins
Surg. .	John Aug. Knipe	John Augustus Knipe	John Griffith
Asst.-Surgs.	Henry Davies —Mostyn	—Mostyn	—Mostyn Samuel Jeyes
Vet. Surg. .	John Feron	John Feron	John Feron

Ranks	1814	1815	1816
Colonel .	H.R.H. Ernest, d. of Cumberland, K.G.	H.R.H. Ernest, d. of Cumberland, K.G.	H.R.H. Ernest, d. of Cumberland, K.G.
Lieut.-Cols.	Robt. Ballard Long Colquhoun Grant	Robt. Ballard Long Colquhoun Grant	Robert Ballard Long Sir Colquhoun Grant, K.C.B.
Majors .	Leighton C. Dalrymple Edwin Griffith	Leighton C. Dalrymple Edwin Griffith	Hon. W. E. Cochrane Joseph Thackwell
Captains .	Hon. W. E. Cochrane Joseph Thackwell Skinner Hancox John Whiteford Fred. Charles Philips Charles Carpenter Thomas Dundas William Booth Abraham Josiah Cloete J. Buckley Charles Jones	Joseph Thackwell Skinner Hancox John Whiteford Philip Wodehouse Fred. Charles Philips Charles Carpenter Thomas Dundas William Booth J. Buckley John Penrice	Skinner Hancox John Whiteford Philip Wodehouse Fred. Charles Philips Charles Carpenter Thomas Dundas William Booth James Ogden Buckley John Carr Edward Barrett
Lieutenants	John Penrice Philip de Francke John Carr Edward Barrett Ralph Mansfield Isaac Sherwood Hon. John Finch Hon. Rich. Pepper Arden Frederick, Baron Loen William Bellairs Henry Lane William Byam Edward Byam George A. F. Dawkins Henry Dixon John James Douglas	John Carr Edward Barrett Ralph Mansfield Isaac Sherwood Hon. Richard Pepper Arden William Bellairs Henry Lane William Byam Edward Byam George A. F. Dawkins Henry Dixon John James Douglas William Stewart John N. Pennington William Ramsay Henry Buckley	Ralph Mansfield William Bellairs Henry Lane William Byam Edward Byam George A. F. Dawkins Henry Dixon John James Douglas William Stewart John Pennington William Ramsay Joseph Griffith William Brampton Burne C. Routledge O'Donnell James McAlpine
Cornets .		Jacob William Hinde Joseph Griffith	Jacob William Hinde John Henry Loft
Paymaster .	James Coppin Cocksedge	James Coppin Cocksedge	James Coppin Cocksedge
Adjutant .		Joseph Griffith	Joseph Griffith
Qr.-Master.	Samuel Jenkins	Samuel Jenkins	Samuel Jenkins
Surgeon .	Thomas Cartan	Thomas Cartan	Thomas Cartan
Asst.-Surgs.	Samuel Jeyes John Williamson	Samuel Jeyes William Gibney	Samuel Jeyes William Gibney
Vet. Surg. .	Conrad Dalwig	Conrad Dalwig	Conrad Dalwig

Ranks	1817	1818	1819
Colonel .	H.R.H. Ernest, d. of Cumberland, K.G.	H.R.H. Ernest, d. of Cumberland, K.G., G.C.B.	H.R.H. Ernest, d. of Cumberland, K.G., G.C.B.
Lieut.-Cols.	Robert Ballard Long Leighton C. Dalrymple	Robert Ballard Long Leighton C. Dalrymple	Robert Ballard Long Leighton C. Dalrymple
Majors .	Hon. W. E. Cochrane Joseph Thackwell	Hon. W. E. Cochrane Joseph Thackwell	Hon. W. E. Cochrane Joseph Thackwell
Captains .	Skinner Hancox John Whiteford Philip Wodehouse Fred. Charles Philips Charles Carpenter William Booth James Ogden Buckley	Skinner Hancox John Whiteford Fred. Charles Philips Charles Carpenter William Booth Charles Jones Ralph Mansfield William Bellairs	Skinner Hancox John Whiteford Fred. Charles Philips Charles Carpenter William Booth Charles Jones Ralph Mansfield William Bellairs
Lieutenants	Ralph Mansfield William Bellairs Henry Lane William Byam Edward Byam Henry Dixon John James Douglas William Stewart John Pennington Joseph Griffith Wm. Brampton Burne C. Routledge O'Donnell James McAlpine	Henry Lane Edward Byam Henry Dixon John James Douglas William Stewart John Pennington Joseph Griffith William Brampton Burne C. Routledge O'Donnell James McAlpine Charles Fallon Edward Studd	Henry Lane Edward Byam Henry Dixon John James Douglas William Stewart John Pennington Joseph Griffith William Brampton Burne C. Routledge O'Donnell James McAlpine Charles Fallon Edward Studd
Cornets .	John Henry Loft Charles Fallon Edward Studd	John Henry Loft Frederick Buckley Wm. Geo. Hylton Jolliffe Thomas Coventry	Frederick Buckley Wm. Geo. Hylton Jolliffe George William Mangles William Elton George Callaghan
Paymaster .	James Coppin Cocksedge	James Coppin Cocksedge	
Adjutant .	Joseph Griffith	Joseph Griffith	Joseph Griffith
Qr.-Master .	Samuel Jenkins	Samuel Jenkins	Samuel Jenkins
Surgeon .	Thomas Cartan	George Ridsdale	John Easton, M.D.
Asst.-Surgs.	Samuel Jeyes William Gibney	Samuel Jeyes William Gibney	Samuel Jeyes William Gibney
Vet. Surg. .	Conrad Dalwig	Henry Hogreve	Henry Hogreve

Ranks	1820	1821	1822
Colonel .	H.R.H. Ernest, d. of Cumberland, K.G.,G.C.B.	H.R.H. Ernest, d. of Cumberland, K.G.,G.C.B.	H.R.H. Ernest, d. of Cumberland, K.G.,G.C.B.
Lieut.-Cols.	Robert Ballard Long Leighton C. Dalrymple	Robert Ballard Long Joseph Thackwell	Robert Ballard Long Joseph Thackwell
Majors .	Joseph Thackwell Skinner Hancox	Skinner Hancox John Whiteford	Skinner Hancox John Whiteford
Captains .	John Whiteford Fred. Charles Philips Charles Carpenter William Booth Charles Jones William Bellairs Henry Lane Edward Byam	Fred. Charles Philips Charles Carpenter William Booth Charles Jones Henry Lane Edward Byam Henry Dixon William Stewart	Fred. Charles Philips Charles Carpenter William Booth Henry Lane Edward Byam Henry Dixon
Lieutenants	Henry Dixon William Stewart John Pennington Joseph Griffith William Brampton Burne C. Routledge O'Donnell James M'Alpine Edward Studd Frederick Buckley Adolphus Moffatt Bayard Wm. Geo. Hylt. Jolliffe Geo. Wm. Mangles	John Pennington Joseph Griffith William Brampton Burne C. Routledge O'Donnell James M'Alpine Edward Studd Frederick Buckley Adolphus Moffatt Bayard W. Geo. Hylt. Jolliffe Geo. Wm. Mangles William Elton	Joseph Griffith C. Routledge O'Donnell James M'Alpine Edward Studd Frederick Buckley Adolphus Moffatt Bayard Sir W.G. Hylton Jolliffe, Bt. Geo. Wm. Mangles William Elton
Cornets .	William Elton George Callaghan Grenville Temple Temple Gustavus Hume	George Callaghan Grenville Temple Temple Gustavus Hume — Ramsden George Lowson W. Fawkenor Chetwynd	George Callaghan Grenville Temple Temple Gustavus Hume — Ramsden George Lowson
Paymaster .	Robert Storey	Robert Storey	Robert Storey
Adjutant .	Joseph Griffith	Joseph Griffith	Joseph Griffith
Qr.-Master .	Samuel Jenkins	Samuel Jenkins	Samuel Jenkins
Surgeon .	John Easton, M.D.	John Easton, M.D.	John Easton, M.D.
Asst.-Surg. .	Samuel Jeyes	Samuel Jeyes	Samuel Jeyes
Vet. Surg. .	Henry Hogreve	Henry Hogreve	Henry Hogreve

Ranks	1823	1824	1825
Colonel .	H.R.H. Ernest, d. of Cumberland, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H.	H.R.H. Ernest, d. of Cumberland, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H.	H.R.H. Ernest, d. of Cumberland, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H.
Lieut.-Cols.	Robert Ballard Long Joseph Thackwell	Robert Ballard Long Joseph Thackwell	Robert Ballard Long Joseph Thackwell
Majors .	Skinner Hancox Fred. Charles Philips	Fred. Charles Philips William Booth	Fred. Charles Philips Henry Lane
Captains .	Charles Carpenter William Booth Henry Lane Edward Byam C. Routledge O'Donnell James M'Alpine	Henry Lane Edward Byam C. Routledge O'Donnell James M'Alpine Edward Studd Frederick Buckley	Edward Byam C. Routledge O'Donnell James M'Alpine Edward Studd Frederick Buckley Grenville Temple Temple
Lieutenants	Joseph Griffith Edward Studd Frederick Buckley Adolphus Moffatt Bayard Sir W. G. Hylton Jolliffe, Bt. Geo. William Mangles Gilbert East Jolliffe George Callaghan Grenville Temple Temple	Joseph Griffith Adolphus Moffatt Bayard Sir W. G. Hylton Jolliffe, Bt. Grenville Temple Temple Walter Scott Gustavus Hume Courtenay Philipps Geo. Hayward Lindsay Henry John Ramsden	Joseph Griffith Walter Scott Courtenay Philipps George Hayward Lindsay Henry John Ramsden George Pitt Rose William Garnier George Musgrave Augustus Wathen
Cornets .	Gustavus Hume — Ramsden George Lowson George Pitt Rose — Garnier	George Lowson George Pitt Rose William Garnier George Musgrave John Hamilton Dundas	George Lowson John Hamilton Dundas Ernest Augustus Percival Lewis Shedden John Shelley
Paymaster .	Robert Storey	Robert Storey	Robert Storey
Adjutant .	Joseph Griffith	Joseph Griffith	Joseph Griffith
Qr.-Master .	Samuel Jenkins	Samuel Jenkins	George Chettle
Surgeon .	Samuel Jeys, M.D.	Samuel Jeyes, M.D.	Samuel Jeyes, M.D.
Asst.-Surg.	John Quincey	John Quincey	John Quincey
Vet. Surg. .	Henry Hogreve	Henry Hogreve	Henry Hogreve

Ranks	1826	1827	1828
Colonel .	H.R.H. Ernest, d. of Cumberland, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H.	Sir Col. Grant, K.C.B., K.C.H.	Sir Colquhoun Grant, K.C.B., K.C.H.
Lieut.-Col. .	Joseph Thackwell	Joseph Thackwell	Joseph Thackwell
Majors .	Edward Byam C. Routledge O'Donnell	James M'Alpine Edward Studd	Edward Studd Frederick Buckley
Captains .	James M'Alpine Edward Studd Frederick Buckley Grenville Temple Temple Walter Scott Courtenay Philipps	Frederick Buckley Walter Scott Courtenay Philipps George Pitt Rose Augustus Wathen Ernest Augustus Perceval	Walter Scott Courtenay Philipps George Pitt Rose Augustus Wathen Ernest Aug. Perceval Lewis Shedden
Lieutenants	Joseph Griffith George Pitt Rose William Garnier George Musgrave Augustus Wathen George Lowson John Hamilton Dundas Ernest Aug. Perceval Lewis Shedden .	Joseph Griffith George Lowson Lewis Shedden Robert Gill George Callaghan James Raitt Ferdinand Ives Aug. Fred. Blyth Gervas Parker Bushe James Charles Baird	Joseph Griffith George Lowson James Raitt Ferdinand Ives Augustus Frederick Blyth Gervas Parker Bushe James Charles Baird James Gallopin Hall Edmund Mortimer
Cornets .	John Shelley Robert Gill James Raitt Ferdinand Ives	Edmund Mortimer Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker Andrew Jordaine Wood Edw. Widdrington Riddell	Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker Andrew Jordaine Wood Edw. Widdrington Riddell James Salmond
Paymaster .	Francis Edward Leech	Francis Edward Leech	Francis Edward Leech
Adjutant .	Joseph Griffith	Joseph Griffith	Joseph Griffith
Qr.-Master .	George Chettle	George Chettle	George Chettle
Surgeon .	Samuel Jeyes, M.D.	Samuel Jeyes, M.D.	Samuel Jeyes, M.D.
Asst.-Surg. .	John Quincey		Charles Dealey
Vet. Surg. .	Henry Hogreve	Henry Hogreve	Henry Hogreve

Ranks	1829	1830	1831
Colonel .	Sir Col. Grant, K.C.B., K.C.H.	Sir Col. Grant, K.C.B., K.C.H.	Sir Col. Grant, K.C.B., K.C.H.
Lieut.-Col. .	Joseph Thackwell	Joseph Thackwell	Joseph Thackwell
Majors .	Frederick Buckley Walter Scott	Frederick Buckley Walter Scott	Frederick Buckley Walter Scott
Captains .	Courtenay Philipps George Pitt Rose Augustus Wathen Ernest Aug. Perceval Lewis Shedden George Callaghan	Courtenay Philipps George Pitt Rose Augustus Wathen Ernest Aug. Perceval James M'Queen James Rait	Courtenay Philipps George Pitt Rose Augustus Wathen Ernest Aug. Perceval James M'Queen James Rait
Lieutenants	Henry Griffiths George Lowson James Rait Ferdinand Ives Aug. Frederick Blyth Gervas Parker Bushe James Charles Baird Edmund Mortimer Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker Andrew Jordaine Wood	George Lowson Ferdinand Ives Aug. Frederick Blyth Gervas Parker Bushe James Charles Baird Edmund Mortimer Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker Andrew Jordaine Wood Edward Wakefield	George Lowson Ferdinand Ives Aug. Frederick Blyth Gervas Parker Bushe James Charles Baird Edmund Mortimer Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker Andrew Jordaine Wood Edward Wakefield
	Edw. Widdrington Riddell	Edw. Widdrington Riddell	Edw. Widdrington Riddell James Salmond
Cornets .	Edw. Widdrington Riddell James Salmond William John Campion Thos. Hy. Clarke Terry	James Salmond Thos. Hy. Clarke Terry Robt. Edward Crompton Edward Fellowes	Thos. Henry Clarke Terry Robt. Edward Crompton Edward Fellowes
Paymaster .	Francis Edward Leech	Francis Edward Leech	Francis Edward Leech
Adjutant .	Aug. Frederick Blyth	Aug. Frederick Blyth	James Salmond
Qr.-Master .	George Chettle	George Chettle	George Chettle
Surgeon .	Samuel Jeyes, M.D.	Samuel Jeyes, M.D.	Samuel Jeyes, M.D.
Asst.-Surg. .	Charles Dealey	Charles Dealey	Charles Dealey
Vet. Surg. .	Henry Hogreve	Henry Hogreve	Henry Hogreve

Ranks	1832	1833	1834
Colonel .	Sir Col. Grant, K.C.B., K.C.H.	Sir Col. Grant K.C.B., K.C.H.	Sir Col. Grant, K.C.B., G.C.H.
Lieut.-Col. .	Joseph Thackwell	Jas. Thos. Lord Brudenell	Jas. Thos. Lord Brudenell
Majors .	Frederick Buckley Walter Scott	Frederick Buckley Sir Walter Scott, Bt.	Sir Walter Scott, Bt. Courtenay Philipps
Captains .	Courtenay Philipps George Pitt Rose Augustus Wathen Ernest Aug. Perceval James M'Queen Ferdinand Ives	Courtenay Philipps George Pitt Rose Augustus Wathen Ernest Aug. Perceval James M'Queen Ferdinand Ives	George Pitt Rose Augustus Wathen James M'Queen Ferdinand Ives Aug. Frederick Blyth Andrew Jordaine Wood
Lieutenants	Aug. Frederick Blyth Gervas Parker Bushe James Charles Baird Edmund Mortimer Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker Andrew Jordaine Wood Edward Wakefield Edw. Widdrington Riddell James Salmond Thos. Henry Clarke Terry	Aug. Frederick Blyth James Charles Baird Edmund Mortimer Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker Andrew Jordaine Wood Edward Wakefield Edw. Widdrington Riddell Thos. Henry Clarke Terry John Penn Hickman Edward Fellowes	Edmund Mortimer Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker Edward Wakefield John Penn Hickman Edward Fellowes Thomas Naylor Alexander Campbell Meyrick Jones William Murray Charles Sparling
Cornets .	Robt. Edward Crompton Edward Fellowes Denis Browne Thomas Naylor	Denis Browne Thomas Naylor Charles Sparling Robert Bell	Robert Bell Edmund Carrington Robt. Dennistown Camp- bell
Paymaster .	Francis Edward Leech	Francis Edward Leech	Francis Edward Leech
Adjutant .	James Salmond	Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker	Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker
Qr.-Master .	George Chettle	George Chettle	George Chettle
Surgeon .	Samuel Jeyes, M.D.	Samuel Jeyes, M.D.	Samuel Jeyes, M.D.
Asst.-Surg. .	Charles Dealey	Abr. Jas. Nisbett Connell, M.D.	John Maitland, M.D.
Vet. Surg. .	Henry Hogreve	Henry Hogreve	Henry Hogreve

Ranks	1835	1836	1837
Colonel .	Sir Col. Grant, K.C.B., G.C.H.	Sir Robert Wilson	Sir Robert Wilson
Lieut.-Col. .	Lovell Ben. Badcock, K.H.	Lovell Ben. Badcock, K.H.	Lovell Ben. Badcock, K.H.
Majors .	Sir Walter Scott, Bt. Courtenay Philipps	Sir Walter Scott, Bt. Courtenay Philipps	Sir Walter Scott, Bt. Courtenay Philipps
Captains .	George Pitt Rose Augustus Wathen James M'Queen Ferdinand Ives Andrew Jordaine Wood Edward Wakefield	George Pitt Rose Augustus Wathen James M'Queen Ferdinand Ives Andrew Jordaine Wood Edward Wakefield	George Pitt Rose Augustus Wathen James M'Queen John Penn Hickman William Murray Charles Sparling
Lieutenants	Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker John Penn Hickman Edward Fellowes Alex. Campbell William Murray Charles Sparling George William Key Robert Bell Edmund Carrington George Floyd Duckett	Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker John Penn Hickman Edward Fellowes William Murray Charles Sparling George William Key Robert Bell Edmund Carrington R. D. Campbell Michael William Smith	Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker George William Key Robert Bell Michael William Smith Hen. Wm. Selby Lowndes Justinian Vernon Charles Home Drum- mond Frederick Sutton Richard Knox Hugh Brabazon Higgins
Cornets .	R. D. Campbell — Connolly Hen. Wm. Selby Lowndes Charles Home Drum- mond	Hen. Wm. Selby Lowndes Charles Home Drum- mond Frederick Sutton John Surman	John Surman Henry Leheup Cocksedge John Bunce Pilgrim Arthur Stormont Murray
Paymaster .	Francis Edward Leech	Francis Edward Leech	Alex. Campbell
Adjutant .	Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker	Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker	Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker
Qr.-Master .	Francis Collins	Francis Collins	Francis Collins
Surgeon .	Samuel Jeys, M.D.	Samuel Jeys, M.D.	Samuel Jeys, M.D.
Asst.-Surg. .	David Charles Pitcairn	David Charles Pitcairn	David Charles Pitcairn
Vet. Surg. .	Henry Hogreve	Henry Hogreve	Henry Hogreve

Ranks	1838	1839	1840
Colonel .	Sir Robert Wilson	Sir Robert Wilson	Sir Robert Wilson
Lieut.-Cols.	Lovell Ben. Badcock, K.H.	Lovell Ben. Badcock, K.H.	Lovell Ben. Badcock, K.H.
Majors .	Sir Walter Scott, Bt. Courtenay Philipps	Sir Walter Scott, Bt. Courtenay Philipps	Sir Walter Scott, Bt. Courtenay Philipps
Captains .	Augustus Wathen James M'Queen John Penn Hickman William Murray Charles Sparling Geo. William Key	Augustus Wathen James M'Queen John Penn Hickman Geo. William Key Robert Bell Hen. Wm. Selby Lowndes	Augustus Wathen James M'Queen John Penn Hickman George William Key E. Thos. Harley Chambers Michael William Smith Robert Rollo Gillespie William Penn Thos. Coventry Brander Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker Justinian Vernon
Lieutenants	Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker Robert Bell Michael William Smith Hen. Wm. Selby Lowndes Justinian Vernon Frederick Sutton Richard Knox Hugh Brabazon Higgins Henry Leheup Cocksedge John Bunce Pilgrim	Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker Michael William Smith Justinian Vernon Frederick Sutton Richard Knox Hugh Brabazon Higgins Henry Leheup Cocksedge John Bunce Pilgrim John Surman Arthur Stormont Murray	Richard Knox Hugh Brabazon Higgins John Bunce Pilgrim John Surman Francis Woodley Horne Thomas Brett Robert Visc. Jocelyn Charles Hugh Key Geo. Abercrombie Robertson Octavius George Perrott Philip D'Ormieux von Streng Charles Alex. Sinclair John Macartney Thos. Brooke Jackson John Hamilton Gray George Horne John Gore Townsend Joseph Clayton Jennyns Lewis Edward Nolan John Cocks Thos. R. Crawley Charles Erskine Steuart Henry Brett Blackwood Moutray Read Herbert Morgan Charles Bill Henry Routh John Cocks
Cornets .	John Surman Authur Stormont Murray Edward Connor	Edward Connor Charles Hugh Key John Gore Townsend	John Gore Townsend Joseph Clayton Jennyns Lewis Edward Nolan John Cocks Thos. R. Crawley Charles Erskine Steuart Henry Brett Blackwood Moutray Read Herbert Morgan Charles Bill Henry Routh John Cocks
Paymaster .	Alex. Campbell	Alex. Campbell	William Betson
Adjutant .	Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker	Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker	John Chambers
Qr.-Master	Francis Collins	Francis Collins	Thos. Bisset, M.D.
Surgeon .	Samuel Jeys, M.D.	John Chambers	Henry Cooper Reade
Asst.-Surgs.	David Charles Pitcairn	David Charles Pitcairn	Thomas Hurford
Vet. Surg. .	Henry Hogreve	Henry Hogreve	

Ranks	1841	1842	1843
Colonel .	Sir Robert Wilson	Sir Robert Thomas Wilson	Sir Robt. Thomas Wilson
Lieut.-Cols.	Lovell Ben. Lovell, K.H. Sir Walter Scott, Bt.	Lovell Ben. Lovell, K.H. Sir Walter Scott, Bt.	Lovell Ben. Lovell, K.H. Sir Walter Scott, Bt.
Majors .	Courtenay Philipps William Hake	James M'Queen John Penn Hickman	John Penn Hickman George William Key
Captains .	James M'Queen John Penn Hickman George William Key E. Thos. Harley Chambers Michael William Smith Robert Rollo Gillespie Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker Oswald Sam. Blachford Ben. O'Neale Visc. Amiens	George William Key E. Thos. Harley Chambers Michael William Smith Robert Rollo Gillespie Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker Oswald Sam. Blachford Ben. O'Neale Visc. Amiens Justinian Vernon Hugh Brabazon Higgins	E. Thos. Harley Chambers Michael William Smith Robert Rollo Gillespie Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker Oswald Sam. Blachford Richard Knox John Bunce Pilgrim John William Baird Francis Woodley Horne
Lieutenants	Justinian Vernon Richard Knox Hugh Brabazon Higgins John Bunce Pilgrim John Surman Francis Woodley Horne Thomas Brett Robert Visc. Jocelyn Charles Hugh Key Geo. Abercrombie Robert- son Octavius George Perrott Philip D'Ormieux von Streng Charles Alex. Sinclair John Macartney Thos. Brooke Jackson George Horne John Gore Townsend Henry Keown	Richard Knox John Bunce Pilgrim John Surman Francis Woodley Horne Thomas Brett Geo. Abercrombie Robert- son Octavius George Perrott Philip D'Ormieux von Streng Charles Alex. Sinclair John Macartney Thos. Brooke Jackson George Horne John Gore Townsend Henry Keown Joseph Clayton Jennyns Lewis Edward Nolan Geo. Arthur Ede	John Surman Thomas Brett Geo. Abercrombie Robert- son Octavius George Perrott Philip D'Ormieux von Streng John Macartney Thos. Brooke Jackson George Horne John Gore Townsend Henry Keown Joseph Clayton Jennyns Lewis Edward Nolan George Arthur Ede John Cocks Henry Brett Thomas Crawley Blackwood Moutray Read Herbert Morgan
Cornets .	Joseph Clayton Jennyns Lewis Edward Nolan John Cocks Thomas R. Crawley Charles Erskine Steuart Henry Brett Blackwood Moutray Read Herbert Morgan Charles Bill	John Cocks Henry Brett Blackwood Moutray Read Herbert Morgan Charles Bill Adam Blandy Matthew Edward Hoare	Charles Bill Adam Blandy Matthew Edward Hoare Wm. Blucher Lumley Sleigh Henry Bernard Jas. D. Sandys Lumsdaine Geo. Stonely Swinny Arthur John Vizard
Paymaster .	Henry Routh	Henry Routh	Henry Routh
Adjutant .	John Cocks	John Cocks	John Cocks
Qr.-Master	William Betson	William Betson	William Betson
Surgeon .	James Mouat, M.D.	James Mouat, M.D.	James Mouat, M.D.
Asst.-Surgs.	Thos. Bisset, M.D. Edward Mockler	Thomas Bisset, M.D. Edward Mockler	Thomas Bisset, M.D. Edward Mockler
Vet. Surg. .	Thomas Hurford	Thomas Hurford	Thomas Hurford

Ranks	1844	1845	1846
Colonel .	Sir Robert Thomas Wilson	Sir Robert Thomas Wilson	Sir Robert Thomas Wilson
Lieut.-Cols.	Lovell Ben. Lovell, K.H. Sir Walter Scott, Bt.	Lovell Ben. Lovell, K.H. Sir Walter Scott, Bt.	Lovell Ben. Lovell, K.H. Sir Walter Scott, Bt.
Majors .	George William Key Henry Bond	George William Key Henry Bond	George William Key Henry Bond
Captains .	E. Thos. Harley Chambers Michael William Smith Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker Oswald Sam. Blachford Richard Knox John Bunce Pilgrim John William Baird Francis Woodley Horne Richard Francis Poore John Surman Thomas Brett Geo. Abercrombie Robert- son Octavius George Perrott Philip D'Ormieux von Streng John Macartney Thos. Brooke Jackson George Horne Henry Keown Joseph Clayton Jennyns Lewis Edward Nolan George Arthur Ede Henry Brett Thomas R. Crawley Eardley Norton Blackwood Moutray Read Charles Bill Thomas Jones Maurice Lynch Blake	E. Thos. Harley Chambers Michael William Smith Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker Oswald Sam. Blachford Richard Knox John Bunce Pilgrim Francis Woodley Horne Richard Francis Poore John Surman Thomas Brett Geo. Abercrombie Robert- son Octavius Geo. Perrott Philip D'Ormieux von Streng John Macartney George Horne Henry Keown Joseph Clayton Jennyns Lewis Edward Nolan Henry Brett Thomas R. Crawley Blackwood Moutray Read Charles Bill Thomas Jones Maurice Lynch Blake Adam Blandy Wm. Blucher Lumley Sleigh Henry Lee Matthew Edward Hoare Henry Bernard Jas. D. Sandys Lumsdaine George Stoney Swinny James Boyd Miller Gustavus Adolphus Hart- man Wm. Veall Greetham Walter Clarkson Edmund Ruck Keene Jas. Gustavus Hamilton Holmes George Horne William Betson James Mouat, M.D. Edward Mockler Joseph Jee Thomas Hurford	Michael William Smith Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker Oswald Sam. Blachford Richard Knox John Bunce Pilgrim Francis Woodley Horne Richard Francis Poore John Surman Thomas Brett Geo. Abercrombie Robert- son Octavius Geo. Perrott Philip D'Ormieux von Streng John Macartney George Horne Henry Keown Joseph Clayton Jennyns Lewis Edward Nolan Henry Brett Thomas R. Crawley Blackwood Moutray Read Charles Bill Thomas Jones Maurice Lynch Blake Adam Blandy Henry Lee Matthew Edward Hoare Jas. D. Sandys Lumsdaine Chas. Walpole Hinxman Geo. Stoney Swinny James Boyd Miller Gustavus Adolphus Hart- man Wm. Veall Greetham Walter Clarkson Edmund Ruck Keene Edward Colston Henry John Wale Jas. Gustavus Hamilton Holmes George Horne William Betson James Mouat, M.D. Edward Mockler Joseph Jee Thomas Hurford
Lieutenants			
Cornets .	Adam Blandy Matthew Edward Hoare Wm. Blucher Lumley Sleigh Henry Bernard Jas. D. Sandys Lumsdaine George Stoney Swinny Arthur John Vizard James Boyd Miller		
Paymaster .			
Adjutant .	George Horne	George Horne	George Horne
Qr.-Master	William Betson	William Betson	William Betson
Surgeon .	James Mouat, M.D.	James Mouat, M.D.	James Mouat, M.D.
Asst.-Surgs.	Edward Mockler	Edward Mockler	Edward Mockler
	Joseph Jee	Joseph Jee	Joseph Jee
Vet. Surg. .	Thomas Hurford	Thomas Hurford	Thomas Hurford

Ranks	1847	1848	1849
Colonel .	Sir Robt. Thomas Wilson	Sir Robt. Thomas Wilson	Sir Robt. Thomas Wilson
Lt.-Cols.	Lovell B. Lovell, K.H. Sir Walter Scott, Bt.	Lovell B. Lovell, K.H. Sir Walter Scott, Bt.	Lovell B. Lovell, K.H. Sir Walter Scott, Bt.
Majors .	George William Key Henry Bond	Henry Bond Michael William Smith	Henry Bond Michael William Smith
Captains	Michael William Smith Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker Oswald Sam. Blachford Richard Knox John Bunce Pilgrim Francis Woodley Horne Richard Francis Poore Thomas Brett Geo. Abercrombie Robertson	Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker Oswald Sam. Blachford Richard Knox John Bunce Pilgrim Francis Woodley Horne Richard Francis Poore Thomas Brett Thomas J. Kearney Henry Keown	Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker Oswald Sam. Blachford Richard Knox Francis Woodley Horne Richard Francis Poore Thomas Brett Thomas J. Kearney Henry Keown Lord Spencer Scott Compton
Lieuts.	Octavius Geo. Perrott Philip D'Ormieux von Streng John Macartney George Horne Henry Keown Joseph Clayton Jennyns Lewis Edward Nolan Henry Brett Thomas R. Crawley Blackwood Moutray Read Charles Bill Henry Lee Matthew Edward Hoare Jas. D. Sandys Lumsdaine Chas. Walpole Hinxman Geo. Stoney Swinny Horace Trower James Thomson Waller John Clancy	Philip D'Ormieux von Streng John Macartney George Horne Lewis Edward Nolan Henry Brett Thomas R. Crawley Henry Lee Jas. D. Sandys Lumsdaine Chas. Walpole Hinxman Geo. Stoney Swinny Horace Trower John Clancy James Boyd Miller Gustavus Adolphus Hartman Wm. Veall Greetham Edmund Ruck Keene Edward Colston Henry John Wale Thos. Conolly Pakenham	Philip D'Ormieux von Streng John Macartney George Horne Lewis Edward Nolan Henry Brett Thomas R. Crawley Henry Lee Jas. D. Sandys Lumsdaine Chas. Walpole Hinxman Geo. Stoney Swinny Horace Trower John Clancy James Boyd Miller Gustavus Adolphus Hartman Wm. Veall Greetham Henry John Wale Thos. Conolly Pakenham Jas. Henry D'Arcy Hutton John Hallowell Carew
Cornets .	James Boyd Miller Gustavus Adolphus Hartman Wm. Veall Greetham Walter Clarkson Edmund Ruck Keene Edward Colston Henry John Wale Thos. Conolly Pakenham	Walter Clarkson George Ellis William Bennett Jas. Hy. D'Arcy Hutton Fred. William Goldfrap Jas. Edward Vivian David Henry Howell Thompson Donovan	Fred. William Goldfrap Jas. Edward Vivian David Henry Howell Thompson Donovan Chas. Wm. Kendall Edward Harnett John Puget William Oliver Bird
Paymaster	Jas. Gustavus Hamilton Holmes	Jas. Gustavus Hamilton Holmes	Jas. Gustavus Hamilton Holmes
Adjutant	George Horne	George Horne	George Horne
Qr.-Mr. .	William Betson	William Betson	Walter Clarkson
Surgeon .	James Mouat, M.D.	James Mouat, M.D.	John Marshall
Asst.-Surg.	Joseph Jee	Joseph Jee	Joseph Jee
"	Jas. Pritchard Moline	Jas. Pritchard Moline	Jas. Pritchard Moline
Vet. Surg.	Thomas Hurford	Thomas Hurford	Thomas Hurford

Ranks	1850	1851	1852
Colonel .	Thos. Wm. Brotherton, C.B.	Thos. Wm. Brotherton, C.B.	Thos. Wm. Brotherton, C.B.
Lt.-Cols.	Geo. William Key Michael William Smith	George William Key Michael William Smith	George William Key Michael William Smith
Majors .	Henry Bond Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker	Henry Bond Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker	Henry Bond Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker
Captains	Oswald Sam. Blachford Richard Knox Francis Woodley Horne Richard Francis Poore Thomas Brett Thos. J. Kearney Henry Keown Lord Spencer Scott Compton Lewis Edward Nolan	Oswald Sam. Blachford Richard Knox Francis Woodley Horne Richard Francis Poore Thomas Brett Thos. J. Kearney Henry Keown Lord Spencer Scott Compton Lewis Edward Nolan	Oswald Sam. Blachford Richard Knox Francis Woodley Horne Richard Francis Poore Thomas Brett Thomas J. Kearney Lord Spencer Scott Compton Lewis Edward Nolan Henry Brett
Lieuts. .	Philip D'Ormieux von Streng John Macartney George Horne Henry Brett Thomas R. Crawley Henry Lee Jas. D. Sandys Lumsdaine Chas. Walpole Hinxman George Stoney Swinny Horace Trower John Clancy James Boyd Miller Gustavus Adolphus Hartman Wm. Veall Greetham Henry John Wale Thos. Conolly Packenham Jas. Hy. D'Arcy Hutton Thos. Gabriel Leonard Carew Gwyn Fred. Wm. Goldfrap Jas. Edward Vivian David Henry Howell Thompson Donovan Chas. Wm. Kendall Edward Harnett John Puget William Oliver Bird	Philip D'Ormieux von Streng John Macartney George Horne Henry Brett Thomas R. Crawley Henry Lee Jas. D. Sandys Lumsdaine Chas. Walpole Hinxman George Stoney Swinny Horace Trower James Boyd Miller Gustavus Adolphus Hartman Wm. Veall Greetham Henry John Wale Thos. Conolly Packenham Fred. William Goldfrap Chas. Jos. Harford Jas. Edward Vivian Henry Howard Barber Thompson Donovan Edward Harnett John Puget William Oliver Bird Hon. Algernon Thos. Moreton Geo. Barrington Price Charles Steel Thomas Francis Maude Jas. Gustavus Hamilton Holmes George Horne Walter Clarkson John Marshall Joseph Jee Jas. Pritchard Moline Thomas Hurford	Philip D'Ormieux von Streng John Macartney George Horne Thomas R. Crawley Henry Lee Jas. D. Sandys Lumsdaine Chas. Walpole Hinxman George Stoney Swinny Horace Trower James Boyd Miller Gustavus Adolphus Hartman Wm. Veall Greetham Henry John Wale Fred. William Goldfrap Charles Joseph Harford Jas. Edward Vivian Henry Howard Barber Edward Harnett John Puget William Oliver Bird Hon. Algernon Thos. Moreton Geo. Barrington Price Charles Steel Thomas Francis Maude Geo. Thomas Macartney Charles Sewell Wm. Edington Stuart Jas. Gustavus Hamilton Holmes George Horne Walter Clarkson John Marshall Joseph Jee Jas. Pritchard Moline Thomas Hurford
Paymaster	Jas. Gustavus Hamilton Holmes	Jas. Gustavus Hamilton Holmes	Jas. Gustavus Hamilton Holmes
Adjutant	George Horne	George Horne	George Horne
Qr.-Mr. .	Walter Clarkson	Walter Clarkson	Walter Clarkson
Surgeon .	John Marshall	John Marshall	John Marshall
Asst.-Srg.	Joseph Jee	Joseph Jee	Joseph Jee
„	Jas. Pritchard Moline	Jas. Pritchard Moline	Jas. Pritchard Moline
Vet. Surg.	Thomas Hurford	Thomas Hurford	Thomas Hurford

Ranks	1853	1854	1855
Colonel .	Thomas Wm. Brotherton, C.B.	Thos. Wm. Brotherton, C.B.	Thos. Wm. Brotherton, C.B.
Lt.-Cols.	George William Key Michael William Smith	George William Key Michael William Smith	George William Key
Majors .	Henry Bond	Henry Bond	Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker Richard Knox
	Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker	Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker	
Captains	Oswald Sam. Blachford Richard Knox Francis Woodley Horne Thomas Brett Thomas J. Kearney Lord Spencer Scott Compton Lewis Edward Nolan Henry Brett Philip D'Ormieux von Streng John Macartney	Oswald Sam. Blachford Richard Knox Francis Woodley Horne Thomas Brett Thomas J. Kearney Lord Spencer Scott Compton Lewis Edward Nolan Henry Brett Philip D'Ormieux Von Streng John Macartney	Francis Woodley Horne Thomas Brett Thomas J. Kearney Lord Spencer Scott Compton Thomas R. Crawley Henry Lee
Lieuts. .	Thomas R. Crawley Henry Lee Jas. D. Sandys Lumsdaine Chas. Walpole Hinxman Geo. Stoney Swinny Horace Trower James Boyd Miller Gustavus Adolphus Hartman Wm. Veall Greetham Henry John Wale Fred. William Goldfrap Charles Joseph Harford James Edward Vivian Henry Howard Barber Edward Harnett John Puget William Oliver Bird Hon. Algernon Thos. Moreton Geo. Barrington Price	Thomas R. Crawley Henry Lee Jas. D. Sandys Lumsdaine Chas. Walpole Hinxman George Stoney Swinny Horace Trower James Boyd Miller Wm. Veall Greetham Henry John Wale James Edward Vivian Henry Howard Barber Edward Harnett John Puget Hon. Algernon Thos. Moreton Geo. Barrington Price John Clements	Chas. Walpole Hinxman Geo. Stoney Swinny Horace Trower James Boyd Miller Wm. Veall Greetham Lord Walter Chas. M. D. Scott Thomas Francis Maude
Cornets .	Charles Steel Thomas Francis Maude Geo. Thomas Macartney Charles Sewell Wm. Edington Stuart William Henry Horne Joseph P. North	Charles Steel Thos. Francis Maude Geo. Thomas Macartney Charles Sewell Wm. Edington Stuart William Henry Horne Joseph P. North	Geo. Thomas Macartney Wm. Edington Stuart William Henry Horne Edwyn Walker Robt. Leslie Parker
Paymr.	Jas. Gustavus Hamilton Holmes	Jas. Gustavus Hamilton Holmes	Blayney T. Walshe
Adjutant	Wm. Veall Greetham	Wm. Veall Greetham	Wm. Veall Greetham
Qr.-Mr.	Walter Clarkson	Walter Clarkson	Walter Clarkson
Surgeon .	John Marshall	John Mure, M.D.	John Mure, M.D.
Asst.-Sgs.	Joseph Jee	Joseph Jee	John Griffith
Vet. Sg.	Jas. Pritchard Moline Thomas Hurford	Jas. Pritchard Moline William Thacker	William Thacker

Ranks	1856	1857	1858
Colonel .	Sir Thos. W. Brotherton, K.C.B.	Sir Thos. W. Brotherton, K.C.B.	Sir Thos. Wm. Brotherton, K.C.B.
Lieut.-Col.	George William Key	George William Key	George William Key
Majors .	Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker Richard Knox	Chas. Higginson Teush Hecker Richard Knox	Thomas R. Crawley
Captains .	Francis Woodley Horne Thomas Brett Thomas R. Crawley Henry Lee Geo. Stoney Swinny Horace Trower James Boyd Miller Ld. Walter Chas. M. D. Scott	Francis Woodley Horne Thomas R. Crawley Henry Lee George Stoney Swinny Horace Trower James Boyd Miller	Henry Lee George Stoney Swinny Horace Trower James Boyd Miller Lord Walter Chas. M. D. Scott Geo. Travers Macartney Wm. Veall Greetham Wm. Edington Stuart
Lieutenants	Wm. Veall Greetham Thomas Francis Maude Geo. Thomas Macartney Wm. Edington Stuart William Henry Horne James Alston Clarke Charles Steele Edwyn Walker Robt. Leslie Parker	W. Veall Greetham Wm. Edington Stuart William Henry Horne James Alston Clarke Charles Steele Edwyn Walker Robt. Lesley Parker Charles Wm. Bell	William Henry Horne James Alston Clark Edwyn Walker Robt. Lesley Parker Charles William Bell Henry B. Wright Robert Penfold Edmund Buckley
Cornets	Chas. Wm. Bell Henry B. Wright Robert Penfold	Henry B. Wright Robert Penfold Edmund Buckley Thos. Marsh Horsfall	Thos. Marsh Horsfall James Mann Arthur Randolph Mullings Bryan Burrell Phineas Bury Montague Cecil Broun Walter Theod. Edw. Bentinck Frederick Greatorex
Paymaster .	Blayney T. Walshe	Blayney T. Walshe	Blayney T. Walshe
Adjutant .	Wm. Veall Greetham	Wm. Veall Greetham	James Mann
R.-Mr. .	Geo. Rayment	George Rayment	George Rayment
Qr.-Master	William Clarkson	William Clarkson	William Clarkson
Surgeon .	Henry Mapleton, M.D.	Henry Mapleton, M.D.	William Godfrey Watt
Asst.-Surg. .	John Griffith	John Griffith	John Griffith
Vet. Surg. .	William Thacker	William Thacker	William Thacker

Ranks	1859	1860	1861
Colonel .	Sir Thos. Wm. Brotherton, K.C.B.	Everard Wm. Bouverie	Everard Wm. Bouverie
Lieut.-Col. .	George William Key	Thomas R. Crawley	Fred. Wellington John FitzWygram
Major .	Thomas R. Crawley	Henry Lee	Horace Trower
Captains .	Henry Lee Geo. Stoney Swinny Horace Trower James Boyd Miller Geo. Travers Macartney Wm. Veall Greetham Wm. Edington Stuart Wm. Henry Horne	Geo. Stoney Swinny Horace Trower Wm. Veall Greetham Wm. Edington Stuart Patrick Alex. Watson Carnegy Edwyn Walker Robert Lesley Parker Robert Penfold	Geo. Stoney Swinny Wm. Edington Stuart Edwyn Walker Robert Penfold Arthur Randolph Mullings Stewart Davies D. Cartwright Bryan Burrell Phineas Bury
Lieutenants	James Alston Clark Edwyn Walker Robert Lesley Parker Charles William Bell Henry B. Wright Robert Penfold Thos. Marsh Horsfall James Mann Arthur Randolph Mullings	James Alston Clark Chas. William Bell James Mann Arthur Randolph Mullings Stewart Davies D. Cartwright Bryan Burrell Phineas Bury Montague Cecil Broun Walter Theod. Edw. Bentinck	James Alston Clark James Mann Montague Cecil Broun Geo. Jno. Hooke Pearson David Ricardo Jno. Robt. Heron Maxwell Fred. Robt. Lister Inglis Benjamin Winthrop Hugh Humphrys
Cornets	Bryan Burrell Phineas Bury Montague Cecil Broun Walter Theod. Edw. Bentinck Fred Geo. Lister Inglis Geo. Jno. Hooke Pearson	Fred Geo. Lister Inglis Geo. Jno. Hooke Pearson David Ricardo Jno. Robt. Heron Maxwell Benjamin Winthrop Jno. Evelyn K. Morley Hugh Humphrys Gerald Walker	Gerald Walker James Le Messurier David Maxwell Alex. Martin Edmiston Joseph Norton Archd. Campbell Douglas
Paymaster .	Blayney T. Walshe	Blayney T. Walshe	Blayney T. Walshe
Adjutant .	James Mann	James Mann	James Mann
R.-Mr.	George Rayment	Maillard Noake	Maillard Noake
Qr.-Master .	Benjamin Holloway	Benjamin Holloway	William Rae
Surgeon .	William Godfrey Watt	William Godfrey Watt	Wm. Godfrey Watt
Asst.-Surg. .	John Griffith	Charles Henry Browne	Chas. Henry Browne
Vet. Surg. .	William Thacker	Martin Mence	Martin Mence

Ranks	1862	1863	1864
Colonel .	Everard Wm. Bouverie	Everard Wm. Bouverie	Everard Wm. Bouverie
Lt.-Col.	Fred. Wellington John FitzWygram	Fred. Wellington John FitzWygram	Fred. Wellington John FitzWygram
Major .	Horace Trower	Horace Trower	Wm. Edington Stuart
Captains	Wm. Edington Stuart Edwyn Walker Robert Penfold Arthur Randolph Mullings Stewart Davies D. Cartwright Bryan Burrell Phineas Bury Geo. Jno. Hooke Pearson	Wm. Edington Stuart Edwyn Walker Robert Penfold Arthur Randolph Mullings Stewart Davies D. Cartwright Bryan Burrell Phineas Bury Geo. Jno. Hooke Pearson	Edwyn Walker Robert Penfold Stewart Davies D. Cartwright Bryan Burrell Geo. Jno. Hooke Pearson David Ricardo Jno. Robt. Heron Maxwell James Alston Clark
Lieuts. .	James Alston Clark James Mann Montague Cecil Broun David Ricardo Jno. Robt. Heron Maxwell Fred. Robt. Lister Inglis Benjamin Winthrop Hugh Humphrys Gerald Walker	James Alston Clark James Mann Montague Cecil Broun David Ricardo Jno. Robt. Heron Maxwell Benjamin Winthrop Hugh Humphrys Gerald Walker James Le Messurier	James Mann Montague Cecil Broun Benjamin Winthrop Hugh Humphrys Gerald Walker James Le Messurier David Maxwell Joseph Norton Archd. Campbell Douglas
Cornets .	James Le Messurier David Maxwell Alex. Martin Edmiston Joseph Norton Archd. Campbell Douglas Francis Hood Gregory Martin Farrington Robert Marcus Briscoe	David Maxwell Alex. Martin Edmiston Joseph Norton Archd. Campbell Douglas Francis Hood Gregory Martin Farrington Robert Marcus Briscoe John Dennison Hargreaves	Francis Hood Gregory Robt. Marcus Briscoe John Dennison Hargreaves Robt. Belford Wallis Wilson Wm. Macalpine Leny Thomas William Gill Henson Bancroft Cuthbert Larking
Paymr.	Blayney T. Walshe	Blayney T. Walshe	Blayney T. Walshe
Adjutant.	James Mann	James Mann	James Mann
In. of M.		James Alston Clark	James Alston Clark
R.-Mr. .	Richard Henry Boyle	Richard Henry Boyle	Richard Henry Boyle
Qr.-Mr. .	William Rae	William Rae	William Rae
Surgeon .	Wm. Godfrey Watt	Wm. Godfrey Watt	Wm. Godfrey Watt
Asst.-Surg.	Chas. Henry Browne	Chas. Henry Browne	Chas. Henry Browne
Vet. Surg.	Martin Mence	Martin Mence	Martin Mence

Ranks	1865	1866	1867
Colonel .	Everard Wm. Bouverie	Everard Wm. Bouverie	Everard Wm. Bouverie
Lt.-Col. .	Fred. Wellington John Fitz Wygram	Fred. Wellington John Fitz Wygram	Fred. Well. John Fitz Wygram
Major .	Wm. Edington Stuart	Wm. Edington Stuart	Wm. Edington Stuart
Captains .	Edwyn Walker Robert Penfold S. D. D. Cartwright-Enery Bryan Burrell Geo. Jno. Hooke Pearson David Ricardo Jno. Robt. Heron Maxwell James Alston Clark	Robert Penfold S. D. D. Cartwright-Enery Bryan Burrell Geo. Jno. Hooke Pearson David Ricardo James Alston Clark Hugh Humphrys Gerald Walker	Robert Penfold Bryan Burrell Geo. Jno. Hooke Pearson David Ricardo Hugh Humphreys Gerald Walker David Maxwell Edward Berkeley Mansel
Lieuts. .	James Mann Montague Cecil Broun Hugh Humphrys Gerald Walker James Le Messurier David Maxwell Joseph Norton Archd. Campbell Douglas Francis Hood Gregory	James Mann Montague Cecil Broun James Le Messurier David Maxwell Joseph Norton Archd. Campbell Douglas Francis Hood Gregory Robert Marcus Briscoe John Dennison Hargreaves	James Mann Montague Cecil Broun Joseph Norton Archd. Campbell Douglas Francis Hood Gregory Robt. Marcus Briscoe Robt. Belford Wallis Wilson Wm. Macalpine Leny Thos. William Gill
Cornets .	Robt. Marcus Briscoe John Dennison Hargreaves Robt. Belford Wallis Wilson Wm. Macalpine Leny Thos. William Gill Hy. Wise Ridley Blackett Rochfort Hamilton Rochfort-Boyd Wm. Eden Chapman	Robt. Belford Wallis Wilson Wm. Macalpine Leny Thomas William Gill Hy. Wise Ridley Blackett Rochfort Hamilton Rochfort-Boyd Wm. Eden Chapman Alex. Glentworth Paul Clifton Perceval Geo. Nugent Ross Wetherall	Hy. Wise Ridley Blackett Rochfort Hamilton Rochfort-Boyd William Eden Chapman Geo. Nugent Ross Wetherall John Wyndham Knight Bruce William White Fred. Henry Beck Hon. Alex. Fred. Hood
Paymaster	Blayne T. Walshe	Blayne T. Walshe	Aug. Fred. Braham
Adjutant.	James Mann	Robt. Marcus Briscoe	Robert Marcus Briscoe
In. of M.	Robert Marcus Briscoe		
R.-Master	Richard Henry Boyle	Richard Henry Boyle	Richard Henry Boyle
Qr.-Mr. .	William Rae	William Rae	William Rae
Surgeon .	Wm. Godfrey Watt	Wm. Godfrey Watt	Wm. Godfrey Watt
Asst.-Srg.	Chas. Henry Browne	David Renton, M.D.	David Renton, M.D.
Vet. Surg.		Michael Francis Healy	Michael Francis Healy

Ranks	1868	1869	1870
Colonel .	Edward Wm. Bouverie	Everard Wm. Bouverie	Everard Wm. Bouverie
Lt.-Col. .	Fred. Well. John Fitz Wygram	Fred. Well. John Fitz Wygram	Fred. Well. J. FitzWygram
Major .	Bryan Burrell	Bryan Burrell	Bryan Burrell
Captains	Robert Penfold Geo. Jno. Hooke Pearson David Ricardo Hugh Humphrys Gerald Walker David Maxwell Edward Berkeley Mansel Joseph Norton	Geo. John Hooke Pearson David Ricardo Hugh Humphrys Gerald Walker David Maxwell Joseph Norton Francis Hood Gregory George Luck	Geo. John Hooke Pearson David Ricardo Gerald Walker David Maxwell Francis Hood Gregory George Luck Henry Langtry Robt. Marcus Briscoe
Lieuts. .	Montague Cecil Broun Francis Hood Gregory Robt. Marcus Briscoe William Macalpine Leny Hy. Wise Ridley Blackett Rochfort Hamilton Rochfort-Boyd John M'Bryan George Nugent Ross Wetherall William White	Montague Cecil Broun Robt. Marcus Briscoe Hy. W. Ridley Blackett Rochfort H. Rochfort-Boyd John M'Bryan Geo. Nug. Ross Wetherall William White Frederick Henry Beck Hon. Alex. Fred. Hood	Montague Cecil Broun Hy. W. Ridley Blackett Rochfort H. Rochfort-Boyd John M'Bryan Geo. Nug. Ross Wetherall William White Frederick Henry Beck Thomas Davison Charles George Cookson
Cornets .	John Wyndham Knight Bruce Fred Henry Beck Hon. Alex. Fred. Hood Thomas Davison Chas. George Cookson Geo. Chas. D'Albiac Jas. Cunliffe Lister Kay William Henry Fife	Thomas Davison Charles George Cookson George Charles D'Albiac Jas. Cunliffe Lister Kay William Finlay Hamilton Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan James Kentish Charles King Rennell	Jas. Cunliffe Lister Kay William Finlay Hamilton Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan Charles King Rennell Alfred Smirke Arthur Gambier Holland Arthur Thomson Middleton Cecil Fran. Johnstone Douglas Aug. Bolle de Lasalle
Paymr.	Aug. Fred. Braham	Aug. Bolle de Lasalle	Aug. Bolle de Lasalle
Adjutant	Robert Marcus Briscoe	Robt. Marcus Briscoe	Frederick Henry Beck
R.-Mr.	Richard Henry Boyle	Richard Henry Boyle	Thomas Martin
Qr.-Mr.	William Rae	William Rae	Stephen Henry Staniland
Surgeon .	Wm. Godfrey Watt	Wm. Godfrey Watt	Neil Henry Stewart, M.D.
Asst.-Srgs.	David Renton, M.D.	David Renton, M.D.	David Renton, M.D. Albert Benj. Robinson
Vet. Srg.	Michael Francis Healy	Michael Francis Healy	Michael Francis Healy

Ranks	1871	1872	1873
Colonel .	Everard Wm. Bouverie	George William Key	George William Key
Lt.-Col. .	Fred. Well. J. FitzWygram	Fred. Well. John Fitz Wygram	Fred. Well. J. FitzWygram
Majors .	Bryan Burrell John Edward Swindley	Bryan Burrell John Edward Swindley	John Edward Swindley
Captains	Geo. John Hooke Pearson David Ricardo Gerald Walker David Maxwell Francis Hood Gregory George Luck Henry Langtry Robt. Marcus Briscoe Hy. W. Ridley Blackett	Geo. John Hooke Pearson David Ricardo Gerald Walker David Maxwell Francis Hood Gregory George Luck Henry Langtry Robt. Marcus Briscoe Hy. W. Ridley Blackett	Geo. John Hooke Pearson David Maxwell Francis Hood Gregory George Luck Henry Langtry Robert Marcus Briscoe Hy. W. Ridley Blackett
Lieuts. .	Rochfort H. Rochfort-Boyd John M'Bryan Geo. Nug. Ross Wetherall William White Frederick Henry Beck Thomas Davison Charles George Cookson Jas. Cunliffe Lister Kay	Rochfort H. Rochfort-Boyd John M'Bryan Geo. Nug. Ross Wetherall William White Frederick Henry Beck Thomas Davison Charles George Cookson Jas. Cunliffe Lister Kay William Finlay Hamilton Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan Charles King Rennell Alfred Smirke Arthur Gambier Holland Arthur Thomson Middleton Cecil Franc. Johnstone Douglas	Rochfort H. Rochfort-Boyd John M'Bryan William White Fred. Henry Beck, <i>adjt.</i> Thomas Davison Charles George Cookson Jas. Cunliffe Lister Kay Wm. Finlay Hamilton Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan Alfred Smirke Arthur Gambier Holland Arthur Thomson Middleton Cecil Fran. Johnstone Douglas
Sub.-Lt. Cornets .	William Finlay Hamilton Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan Charles King Rennell Alfred Smirke Arthur Gambier Holland Arthur Thomson Middleton Cecil Fran. Johnstone Douglas		Joseph Edward Anderson
Paymr. Adjutant R.-Mr. . Qr.-Mr. Surgeon . Asst.-Srgs. Vet. Surg.	Aug. Bolle de Lasalle Frederick Henry Beck Thomas Martin Stephen Henry Staniland Neil Henry Stewart, M.D. David Renton, M.D. Albert Benj. Robinson Michael Fran. Healy	Aug. Bolle de Lasalle Frederick Henry Beck Thomas Martin Stephen Henry Staniland Neil Henry Stewart, M.D. David Renton, M.D. Albert Benj. Robinson Michael Fran. Healy	Aug. Bolle de Lasalle David Noble Smith Stephen Henry Staniland Neil Henry Stewart, M.D. David Renton, M.D. Albert Benj. Robinson Michael Fran. Healy

Ranks	1874	1875	1876
Colonel .	George William Key	George William Key	George William Key
Lt.-Col. .	Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram, Bt.	John Edward Swindley	John Edward Swindley
Major .	John Edward Swindley	David Maxwell	David Maxwell
Captains .	David Maxwell Francis Hood Gregory George Luck Henry Langtry Robt. Marcus Briscoe Hy. W. Ridley Blackett	Francis Hood Gregory George Luck Henry Langtry Robt. Marcus Briscoe Hy. W. Ridley Blackett John M'Bryan William White	Francis Hood Gregory George Luck Henry Langtry Hy. W. Ridley Blackett William White Frederick Henry Beck Thomas Davison
Lieuts. .	Rochfort H. Rochfort-Boyd John M'Bryan William White Fred. Henry Beck, <i>adjt.</i> Thomas Davison Jas. Cunliffe Lister Kay Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan Alfred Smirke Arthur Gambier Holland Arthur Thomson Middleton Cecil Fran. Johnstone Douglas	Frederick Henry Beck, <i>adjt.</i> Thomas Davison Jas. Cunliffe Lister Kay Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan Alfred Smirke Arthur Gambier Holland Arthur Thomson Middleton Cecil F. Johnstone Douglas John Henry Sewell John Harrison Walter Joseph Burke Moubray Allfrey	Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan Alfred Smirke Arthur Gambier Holland Arthur Thomson Middleton, <i>adjt.</i> Cecil F. Johnstone Douglas John Henry Sewell Edw. Dermot Hamilton Daly Walter Joseph Burke Moubray Allfrey Wolstan Francis Robt. Gordon Sharman Crawford
Sub-Lts. .	Joseph Edward Anderson William Henry Biggs Edw. Dermot Hamilton Daly John Henry Sewell	Edw. Dermot Hamilton Daly William Home Cazalet George Allen Webbe	George Allen Webbe Alnod Ernest Studd Geo. Fitz Austin Gavin Percy Charles Reid
Paymr.	Aug. Bolle de Lasalle	Aug. Bolle de Lasalle	Robert Sheehy
R.-Mr. .	David Noble Smith	David Noble Smith	David Noble Smith
Qr.-Mr. .	Stephen Henry Staniland	William Hodgkinson	William Hodgkinson
Surgeon .	Surg.-Major Neil Henry Stewart, M.D.	Surg.-Major John Warren, M.D.	Surg.-Major J. Warren, M.D.
M. O. .			
Vet. Srg.	William Walker	William Walker	William Walker

Ranks	1877	1878	1879
Colonel .	George William Key	George William Key	George William Key
Lt.-Col. .	John Edward Swindley	John Edward Swindley	John Edward Swindley
Major .	Francis Hood Gregory	Francis Hood Gregory	George Luck
Captains	George Luck Henry Langtry William White Frederick Henry Beck Henry Hall John Bullen Symes-Bullen Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan	George Luck Henry Langtry William White Frederick Henry Beck Henry Hall John Bullen Symes-Bullen Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan	Henry Langtry William White Frederick Henry Beck Henry Hall John Bullen Symes-Bullen Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan Alfred Smirke
Lieuts. .	Alfred Smirke Arthur Gambier Holland Arthur T. Middleton, <i>adjt.</i> Cecil F. J. Douglas John Henry Sewell George Allen Webbe Edw. D. Hamilton Daly Walter Joseph Burke Moubray Allfrey Robt. G. Sharman Crawford Henry Lawrence Daly	Alfred Smirke Arthur Gambier Holland Arthur T. Middleton, <i>adjt.</i> Cecil F. J. Douglas John Henry Sewell George Allen Webbe Edw. D. Hamilton Daly Walter Joseph Burke Moubray Allfrey Robt. G. Sharman Crawford Henry Lawrence Daly Hon. Rupert Leigh Hon. Arthur Manners	Arthur Gambier Holland Arthur T. Middleton, <i>adjt.</i> Cecil F. J. Douglas John Henry Sewell George Allen Webbe Walter Joseph Burke Moubray Allfrey Henry Lawrence Daly Geo. Fitz Austin Gavin Percy Charles Reid Hon. Rupert Leigh Hon. Arthur Manners Alex. Wm. Dennistown Campbell
Sub-Lts. .	Alnod Ernest Studd Geo. Fitz Austin Gavin Percy Charles Reid Hon. Rupert Leigh Hon. Arthur Manners	Alnod Ernest Studd Geo. Fitz Austin Gavin Percy Charles Reid	Alnod Ernest Studd
Paymr.	Robert Sheehy	Robert Sheehy	Robert Sheehy
R.-Mr. .	David Noble Smith	David Noble Smith	David Noble Smith
Qr.-Mr.	William Hodgkinson	William Hodgkinson	Stephen Henry Staniland
M. O. .	Surg.-Major J. Warren, M.D.	Surg.-Major J. Warren, M.D.	
Vet. Surg.	Charles Whitney Gillard	Charles Whitney Gillard	Chas. Whitney Gillard

Ranks	1880	1881	1882
Colonel .	George William Key	George William Key	George William Key
Lt.-Cols. .	George Luck	George Luck	George Luck, C.B. Henry Langtry
Majors .	Henry Langtry William White	Henry Langtry William White	William White Frederick Henry Beck Henry Hall
Captains	Frederick Henry Beck Henry Hall John Bullen Symes-Bullen Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan Alfred Smirke Arthur Gambier Holland	Frederick Henry Beck Henry Hall John Bullen Symes-Bullen Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan Alfred Smirke Arthur Gambier Holland	John Bullen Symes-Bullen Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan Alfred Smirke Arthur Gambier Holland Cecil Fran. Johnstone Douglas
Lieuts. .	Arthur Thomson Middleton Cecil F. J. Douglas, <i>adjt.</i> John Henry Sewell, <i>I. of M.</i> George Allen Webbe Walter Joseph Burke Moubray Allfrey Henry Lawrence Daly Geo. FitzAustin Gavin Hon. Rupert Leigh Hon. Arthur Manners A. W. Dennistown Campbell	Cecil F. J. Douglas, <i>adjt.</i> John Henry Sewell, <i>I. of M.</i> George Allen Webbe Walter Joseph Burke Moubray Allfrey Henry Lawrence Daly Hon. Rupert Leigh Hon. Arthur Manners Charles Edmund Browne	John Henry Sewell, <i>I. of M.</i> George Allen Webbe Walter Joseph Burke Moubray Allfrey Henry Lawrence Daly Hon. Rupert Leigh Hon. Arthur Manners Charles Edmund Browne Jas. Redmond Patrick Gordon, <i>Adjt.</i> Harry Evelyn Stracey Pock- lington Tyrell Other William Cham- pion de Crespigny Chas. Geo. Edmund John Manners Percy Knight Hale Coke Herbert Christian Holland
Second Lieuts. .	Charles Edmund Browne Jas. Redmond Patrick Gordon Hy. Evelyn Stracey Pock- lington Tyrell Other William Cham- pion de Crespigny	Jas. Redmond Patrick Gordon Hy. Evelyn Stracey Pock- lington T. O. W. Champion de Cres- pigny Charles Geo. Edmund Manners Percy Knight Hale Coke Herbert Christian Holland	
Paymr. .	Robert Sheehy	Robert Sheehy	
R.-Mr.	David Noble Smith	David Noble Smith	David Noble Smith
Qr.-Mr.	Stephen Henry Staniland	Stephen Henry Staniland	Stephen Henry Staniland
Vet. Surg.	Charles Whitney Gillard	Charles Whitney Gillard	

Ranks	1883	1884	1885
Colonel .	George William Key	Michael Wm. Smith, C.B.	Michael William Smith, C.B.
Lt.-Cols..	George Luck, C.B. William Henry Field	George Luck, C.B. William Henry Field	William Henry Field William White
Majors .	William White Fred. Henry Beck Henry Hall	William White Frederick Henry Beck Henry Hall	Fred. Henry Beck Henry Hall John Bullen Symes-Bullen
Captains .	John Bullen Symes-Bullen Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan Arthur Gambier Holland Patrick John Waldron Harry Arnold Armitage Geo. Allen Webbe	John Bullen Symes-Bullen George Digby Filmer Sullivan Arthur Gambier Holland Patrick John Waldron Harry Arnold Armitage George Allen Webbe Moubray Allfrey	Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan Arthur Gambier Holland Patrick John Waldron Harry Arnold Armitage George Allen Webbe Moubray Allfrey
Lieuts. .	Moubray Allfrey Henry Lawrence Daly Hon. Rupert Leigh Hon. Arthur Manners Charles Edmund Browne Jas. Redmond Patrick Gordon, <i>Adjt.</i> Harry Evelyn Stracey Pock- lington Tyrell Other William Cham- pion de Crespigny Percy Knight Hale Coke Herbert Christian Holland Reginald Cokayne Cokayne Frith Chas. Wm. Wentworth de Vere Beauclerk	Henry Lawrence Daly Hon. Rupert Leigh Hon. Arthur Manners Charles Edmund Browne Jas. Redmond Patrick Gordon, <i>Adjt.</i> Harry Evelyn Stracey Pocklington Tyrell Other William Cham- pion de Crespigny Percy Knight Hale Coke Herbert Christian Holland Reginald Cokayne Cokayne Frith Chas. Wm. Wentworth de Vere Beauclerk Percival Wentworth Bewicke	Henry Lawrence Daly Hon. Rupert Leigh Hon. Arthur Manners Charles Edmund Browne Jas. Redmond Patrick Gordon Harry Evelyn Stracey Pock- lington Tyrell Other William Cham- pion de Crespigny Percy Knight Hale Coke Reginald Cokayne Cokayne Frith, <i>Adjt.</i> Chas Wm. Wentworth de Vere Beauclerk Percival Wentworth Bewicke Fred. Charlton Meyrick
Paymr. .	Charles W. J. Taylor	Charles W. J. Taylor	Charles W. J. Taylor
R.-Mr.	David Noble Smith	David Noble Smith	David Noble Smith
Qr.-Mr. .	Stephen Henry Staniland .	James William Humphrey	Jas. Wm. Humphrey

Ranks	1886	1887	1888
Colonel .	Michael William Smith, C.B.	Michael William Smith, C.B.	Michael William Smith, C.B.
Lt.-Cols.	William Henry Field William White	William Henry Field William White	William White
Majors .	Frederick Henry Beck Henry Hall John Bullen Symes-Bullen	Frederick Henry Beck Henry Hall John Bullen Symes-Bullen	Fred. Henry Beck Henry Hall John Bullen Symes-Bullen
Captains	Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan Arthur Gambier Holland Patrick John Waldron Harry Arnold Armitage George Allen Webbe Moubray Allfrey	Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan Arthur Gambier Holland Patrick John Waldron Harry Arnold Armitage Moubray Allfrey Hon. Rupert Leigh Hon. Arthur Manners	Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan Arthur Gambier Holland Patrick John Waldron Harry Arnold Armitage Moubray Allfrey Hon. Rupert Leigh Hon. Arthur Manners Charles Edmund Browne
Lieuts. .	Hon. Rupert Leigh Hon. Arthur Manners Charles Edmund Browne Jas. Redmond Patrick Gordon Henry Evelyn Stracey Pock- lington Tyrell Other William Cham- pion de Crespigny Percy Knight Hale Coke Reginald Cokayne Cokayne Frith, <i>Adjt.</i> Chas. Wm. Wentworth de Vere Beauclerk Percival Wentworth Bewicke Frederick Charlton Meyrick Frank Lewis de Sales-La Terrière	Charles Edmund Browne Jas. Redmond Patrick Gordon Harry Evelyn Stracey Pocklington Tyrell Other William Cham- pion de Crespigny Percy Knight Hale Coke R. Cokayne Cokayne Frith, <i>Adjt.</i> Chas. Wm. Wentworth de Vere Beauclerk Percival Wentworth Bewicke Frederick Charlton Meyrick Frank Lewis de Sales-La Terrière Henry Herbert Philip Dundas William Hamilton	Jas. R. Patrick Gordon Harry Evelyn Stracey Pock- lington Tyrell Other William Cham- pion de Crespigny Percy Knight Hale Coke Reginald Cokayne Cokayne Frith, <i>Adjt.</i> C. W. W. de Vere Beauclerk Percival Wentworth Bewicke Fred. Charlton Meyrick Frank Lewis de Sales-La Terrière Henry Herbert Philip Dundas Chas. Harcourt Gam Wood John Hargreaves Horace Scott Davey John B. T. Newbury David Noble Smith Jas. William Humphrey
2nd-Lts. .			
Paymr.	Charles W. J. Taylor	Charles W. J. Taylor	John B. T. Newbury
R.-Mr.	David Noble Smith	David Noble Smith	David Noble Smith
Qr.-Mr.	James William Humphrey	James William Humphrey	Jas. William Humphrey

Ranks	1889	1890	1891
Colonel .	Michael William Smith, C.B.	Michael William Smith, C.B.	Michael William Smith, C.B.
Lt.-Col. .	William White	Frederick Henry Beck	Frederick Henry Beck
Majors .	Frederick Henry Beck John Bullen Symes-Bullen Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan	John Bullen Symes-Bullen Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan Arthur Gambier Holland	John Bullen Symes Bullen Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan Arthur Gambier Holland
Captains	Arthur Gambier Holland Patrick John Waldron Harry Arnold Armitage Moubray Allfrey Hon. Rupert Leigh Charles Edmund Browne J. R. Patrick Gordon Harry Evelyn Stracey Pock- lington Tyrell O. W. C. de Crespigny Reginald Cokayne Cokayne Frith, <i>Adjt.</i>	Patrick John Waldron Harry Arnold Armitage Moubray Allfrey Hon. Rupert Leigh Charles Edmund Browne Jas. Redmond Patrick Gordon Harry Evelyn Stracey Pock- lington Tyrell O. W. C. de Crespigny, <i>Adjt.</i> Reginald Cokayne Cokayne Frith	Patrick John Waldron Moubray Allfrey Hon. Rupert Leigh Charles Edmund Browne J. R. Patrick Gordon Harry Evelyn Stracey Pock- lington T. O. W. Champion de Crespigny, <i>Adjt.</i> Reginald Cokayne Cokayne Frith C. W. W. de V. Beauclerk Basil St. John Mundy Percival Wentworth Bewicke
Lieuts. .	C. W. W. de Vere Beauclerk Percival Wentworth Bewicke Frederick Charlton Meyrick Frank Lewis de Sales-La Terrière Henry Herbert Philip Dundas Chas. Harcourt Gam Wood	C. W. W. de V. Beauclerk Percival Wentworth Bewicke Frederick Charlton Meyrick Henry Herbert Philip Dundas Chas. Harcourt Gam Wood John Hargreaves Frederick John Dalgety Francis Evelyn Campbell Bald	Fred. Charlton Meyrick Henry Herbert Philip Dundas Chas. Harcourt Gam Wood Frank Lewis de Sales-La Terrière John Hargreaves Frederick John Dalgety Francis Evelyn Campbell Bald Robert Lowndes Aspinall
2nd-Lts. .	John Hargreaves Horace Scott Davey Frederick John Dalgety Francis Evelyn Campbell Bald Robert Lowndes Aspinall	Robt. Lowndes Aspinall Henry West Hodgson Thomas Selby Tancred	Henry West Hodgson Thomas Selby Tancred William Campbell Anderson Harold Arthur Lewis Tagart
Paymr.	John B. T. Newbury		
R.-Mr.	David Noble Smith	David Noble Smith	David Noble Smith
Qr.-Mr.	James William Humphrey	James William Humphrey	Jas. Wm. Humphrey

Ranks	1892	1893	1894
Colonel .	Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram, Bt.	Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram, Bt.	Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram, Bt.
Lt.-Col. .	Frederick Henry Beck	Frederick Henry Beck	John Bullen Symes-Bullen
Majors .	John Bullen Symes-Bullen Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan Arthur Gambier Holland	John Bullen Symes-Bullen Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan Arthur Gambier Holland	Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan Arthur Gambier Holland Patrick John Waldron
Captains	Patrick John Waldron Hon. Rupert Leigh Charles Edmund Browne Jas. Redmond Patrick Gordon Harry Evelyn Stracey Pocklington T. O. W. C. de Crespigny, <i>Adjt.</i> Reginald Cokayne Cokayne Frith C. W. W. de V. Beauclerk Basil St. John Mundy Percival Wentworth Bewicke Frederick Charlton Meyrick	Patrick John Waldron Hon. Rupert Leigh Charles Edmund Browne Jas. Redmond Patrick Gordon Hy. Evelyn Stracey Pocklington T. O. W. C. de Crespigny, <i>Adjt.</i> Reginald Cokayne Cokayne Frith Basil St. John Mundy Frederick Charlton Meyrick Henry Herbert Philip Dundas Chas. Harcourt Gam Wood	Hon. Rupert Leigh Charles Edmund Browne Jas. Redmond Patrick Gordon Harry Evelyn Stracey Pocklington T. O. W. C. de Crespigny Reginald Cokayne Cokayne Frith Basil St. John Mundy Fred. Charlton Meyrick Henry Herbert Philip Dundas Chas. Harcourt Gam Wood Frank Lewis de Sales-La Terrière
Lieuts. .	Henry Herbert Philip Dundas Chas. Harcourt Gam Wood Frank Lewis de Sales-La Terrière John Hargreaves Frederick John Dalgety Francis Evelyn Campbell Bald Robert Lowndes Aspinall Henry West Hodgson	Frank Lewis de Sales-La Terrière Frederick John Dalgety Francis Evelyn Campbell Bald Robert Lowndes Aspinall Henry West Hodgson William Campbell Anderson Harold Arthur Lewis Tagart Henry Duncombe Bramwell	Frederick John Dalgety Francis Evelyn Campbell Bald Robt. Lowndes Aspinall Henry West Hodgson, <i>Adjt.</i> William Campbell Anderson Harold Arthur Lewis Tagart Henry Duncombe Bramwell Lionel Edward Kennard
2nd-Lts. .	Thomas Selby Tancred William Campbell Anderson Harold Arthur Lewis Tagart Henry Duncombe Bramwell	Lionel Edward Kennard Percival Otway Hambro Fred. Wm. Vincent Greetham	Percival Otway Hambro Fred. Wm. Vincent Greetham Jas. Alex. Stewart Balmain
R.-Mr. .	David Noble Smith	David Noble Smith	David Noble Smith
Qr.-Mr. .	James William Humphrey	James William Humphrey	Harold Wilberforce Bell

Ranks	1895	1896	1897
Colonel .	Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram, Bt.	Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram, Bt.	Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram, Bt.
Lt.-Col. .	John Bullen Symes-Bullen	John Bullen Symes-Bullen	John Bullen Symes-Bullen
Majors .	Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan Arthur Gambier Holland Hon. Rupert Leigh	Geo. Digby Filmer Sullivan Arthur Gambier Holland Jas. Redmond Patrick Gordon	Jas. Redmond Patrick Gordon T. O. W. Champion de Crespigny Reginald Cokayne Cokayne- Frith
Captains	Jas. Redmond Patrick Gordon Harry Evelyn Stracey Pock- lington T. O. W. Champion de Crespigny Reginald Cokayne Cokayne- Frith Basil St. John Mundy Frederick Charlton Meyrick Henry Herbert Philip Dundas Charles Harcourt Gam Wood Frederick John Dalgety	Harry Evelyn Stracey Pock- lington T. O. W. Champion de Crespigny Reginald Cokayne Cokayne- Frith Basil St. John Mundy Frederick Charlton Meyrick Henry Herbert Philip Dundas Frederick John Dalgety Robert Lowndes Aspinall Henry West Hodgson, <i>Adjt.</i>	Basil St. John Mundy Frederick Charlton Meyrick Henry Herbert Philip Dundas Robert Lowndes Aspinall Henry West Hodgson, <i>Adjt.</i> William Eliot Peyton William Campbell Anderson Harold Arthur Lewis Tagart Henry Duncombe Bramwell
Lieuts. .	Francis Evelyn Campbell Bald Robert Lowndes Aspinall Henry West Hodgson, <i>Adjt.</i> William Campbell Anderson Harold Arthur Lewis Tagart Henry Duncombe Bramwell Lionel Edward Kennard Percival Otway Hambro Fred. Wm. Vincent Greetham	William Campbell Anderson Harold Arthur Lewis Tagart Henry Duncombe Bramwell Lionel Edward Kennard Percival Otway Hambro Jas. Alex. Stewart Balmain Ernest Herbert Campbell Bald Frederick Carlisle Pilkington	Lionel Edward Kennard Percival Otway Hambro Jas. Alex. Stewart Balmain Ernest Herbert Campbell Bald Frederick Carlisle Pilkington Cecil George de Prée James Knowles Henry Baker Cresswell
2nd-Lts. .	Jas. Alex. Stewart Balmain Ernest Herbert Campbell Bald Fred. Carlisle Pilkington	Henry de la Poer Beresford Cecil George de Prée James Knowles	Hon. Wm. Andrew Nugent Oswald Bethell Walker Anthony Courage
R.-Mr. .	David Noble Smith	Frederick Arthur Richer	Frederick Arthur Richer
Qr.-Mr. .	Harold Wilberforce Bell	Harold Wilberforce Bell	Harold Wilberforce Bell

Ranks	1898	1899	1900
Colonel .	Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram, Bt.	Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram, Bt.	Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram, Bt.
Lt.-Col. .	Jas. Redmond Patrick Gordon	Jas. Redmond Patrick Gordon	Jas. Redmond Patrick Gordon
Majors .	T. O. W. Champion de Crespigny Reginald Cokayne Cokayne- Frith Basil St. John Mundy Frederick Charlton Meyrick	T. O. W. Champion de Crespigny Reginald Cokayne Cokayne- Frith Basil St. John Mundy Frederick Charlton Meyrick	T. O. W. Champion de Crespigny Reginald Cokayne Cokayne- Frith William Eliot Peyton, D.S.O. Henry West Hodgson
Captains	Henry Herbert Philip Dundas Robert Lowndes Aspinall Henry West Hodgson William Eliot Peyton William Campbell Anderson Harold Arthur Lewis Tagart Henry Duncombe Bramwell Lionel Edward Kennard	Robert Lowndes Aspinall Henry West Hodgson William Eliot Peyton William Campbell Anderson Harold Arthur Lewis Tagart Henry Duncombe Bramwell Lionel Edward Kennard Percival Otway Hambro, <i>Adj.</i>	William Campbell Anderson Harold Arthur Lewis Tagart Henry Duncombe Bramwell Lionel Edward Kennard Percival Otway Hambro, <i>Adj.</i> Jas. Alex. Stewart Balmain Ernest Herbert Campbell Bald Frederick Carlisle Pilkington
Lieuts. .	Percival O. Hambro, <i>Adj.</i> Jas. Alex. Stewart Balmain Ernest Herbert Campbell Bald Frederick Carlisle Pilkington James Knowles Henry Baker Cresswell Hon. Wm. Andrew Nugent Oswald Bethell Walker	Jas. Alex. Stewart Balmain Ernest Herbert Campbell Bald Frederick Carlisle Pilkington James Knowles Henry Baker Cresswell Hon. William Andrew Nugent Oswald Bethell Walker Anthony Courage	James Knowles Henry Baker Cresswell Hon. William Andrew Nugent Oswald Bethell Walker Anthony Courage Hon. Hugh Edwardes Nigel James Chris. Living- stone-Learmonth Frederick Whitfield Barrett Blyth Ritchie
2nd-Lts.	Anthony Courage Hon. Hugh Edwardes Nigel Jas. Christian Living- stone-Learmonth Frederick Whitfield Barrett Blyth Ritchie Wm. Philip Cantrell Cantrell- Hubbersty	Hon. Hugh Edwardes Nigel Jas. Chris. Livingstone- Learmonth Fred. Whitfield Barrett Blyth Ritchie Wm. Philip Cantrell Cantrell- Hubbersty	Wm. Philip Cantrell Cantrell- Hubbersty Reginald Hastings Clarke
R.-Mr. .	Frederick Arthur Richer	Frederick Arthur Richer	Frederick Arthur Richer
Qr.-Mr. .	Harold Wilberforce Bell	Harold Wilberforce Bell	Harold Wilberforce Bell

ARMY LIST ROLLS

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Ranks	1901	1902	1903
Colonel .	Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram, Bt.	Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram, Bt.	Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram, Bt.
Lt.-Col. .		Jas. Redmond Patrick Gordon	T. O. W. Champion de Crespigny
Majors .	T. O. W. Champion de Crespigny William Eliot Peyton, D.S.O. Henry West Hodgson Harold Arthur Lewis Tagart	T. O. W. Champion de Crespigny William Eliot Peyton, D.S.O. Henry West Hodgson Harold Arthur Lewis Tagart, D.S.O.	William Eliot Peyton, D.S.O. Henry West Hodgson Harold Arthur Lewis Tagart, D.S.O. Henry Duncombe Bramwell
Captains	Henry Duncombe Bramwell Lionel Edward Kennard Percival Otway Hambro, <i>Adjt.</i> Jas. Alex. Stewart Balmain Ernest Herbert Campbell Bald Frederick Carlisle Pilkington James Knowles Cecil William Battine Henry Baker Cresswell Hon. William Andrew Nugent	Henry Duncombe Bramwell Lionel Edward Kennard Percival Otway Hambro Jas. Alex. Stewart Balmain Ernest Herbert Campbell Bald James Knowles Cecil William Battine Henry Baker Cresswell Hon. Wm. Andrew Nugent	Lionel Edward Kennard Percival Otway Hambro Jas. Alex. Stewart Balmain Ernest Herbert Campbell Bald Frederick Carlisle Pilkington James Knowles Cecil William Battine Hon. William Andrew Nugent
Lieuts. .	Oswald Bethell Walker Anthony Courage Hugh, Lord Kensington Nigel Jas. Chris. Livingstone-Learmonth Frederick Whitfield Barrett Blyth Ritchie Wm. Philip Cantrell Hubbersty Reginald Hastings Clarke	Oswald Bethell Walker Anthony Courage, <i>Adjt.</i> Hugh, Lord Kensington, D.S.O. N. J. C. Livingstone-Learmonth Frederick Whitfield Barrett Blyth Ritchie W. P. Cantrell Hubbersty Reginald Hastings Clarke Sydney Herbert Charrington Hon. John Denis Yelverton Bingham	Oswald Bethell Walker Anthony Courage, <i>Adjt.</i> Hugh, Lord Kensington, D.S.O. N. J. C. Livingstone-Learmonth Frederick Whitfield Barrett Blyth Ritchie W. P. C. Cantrell-Hubbersty Sydney Herbert Charrington Hon. J. D. Yelverton Bingham Charles Mackintosh King
2nd-Lts. .	Sydney Herbert Charrington Hon. John Denis Yelverton Bingham Robert Jameson Charles Mackintosh King Rich. Atherton de Angers Willis Charles Nelson Edward Clive Coates Alexander Wood Philip Darning Holt	Robert Jameson Charles Mackintosh King Richard Atherton de Angers Willis Charles Nelson Edward Clive Coates Alexander Wood Osmond Trahairn Dendraeth Osmond-Williams Charles John Ratcliff Frederick Hugh Sykes Harry Egerton Norton Frederick Arthur Richer Harold Wilberforce Bell	R. A. de A. Willis Charles Nelson Edward Clive Coates Charles John Ratcliff Frederick Hugh Sykes Harry Egerton Norton Russell Primrose Wells
R.-M. .	Frederick Arthur Richer	Frederick Arthur Richer	Frederick Arthur Richer
Qr.-Mr. .	Harold Wilberforce Bell	Harold Wilberforce Bell	Harold Wilberforce Bell

Ranks	1904	1905	1906
Colonel .	Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram, Bt.		
Lt.-Col. .	William Eliot Peyton, D.S.O.	William Eliot Peyton, D.S.O.	William Eliot Peyton, D.S.O.
Majors .	Henry West Hodgson Harold Arthur Lewis Tagart, D.S.O. Henry Duncombe Bramwell Lionel Edward Kennard	Henry West Hodgson Harold Arthur Lewis Tagart, D.S.O. Henry Duncombe Bramwell Lionel Edward Kennard	Henry West Hodgson Harold Arthur Lewis Tagart, D.S.O. Henry Duncombe Bramwell Lionel Edward Kennard
Captains .	Percival Otway Hambro Jas. Alex. Stewart Balmain Frederick Carlisle Pilkington James Knowles Cecil William Battine Hon. William Andrew Nugent Oswald Bethell Walker Anthony Courage, <i>Adjt.</i>	Percival Otway Hambro Jas. Alex. Stewart Balmain Frederick Carlisle Pilkington James Knowles Cecil William Battine Hon. William Andrew Nugent Oswald Bethell Walker Anthony Courage N. J. C. Livingstone-Lear- month, <i>Adjt.</i>	Percival Otway Hambro Jas. Alex. Stewart Balmain Frederick Carlisle Pilkington James Knowles Hon. William Andrew Nugent Oswald Bethell Walker Anthony Courage N. J. C. Livingstone-Lear- month, <i>Adjt.</i> Frederick Whitfield Barrett
Lieuts. .	N. J. C. Livingstone-Lear- month Frederick Whitfield Barrett Blyth Ritchie W. P. C. Cantrell-Hubbersty Sydney Herbert Charrington Hon. John Denis Yelverton Bingham Charles Nelson Edward Clive Coates Frederick Hugh Sykes Harry Egerton Norton	Frederick Whitfield Barrett Blyth Ritchie W. P. C. Cantrell-Hubbersty Sydney Herbert Charrington Hon. John Denis Yelverton Bingham Charles Nelson Edward Clive Coates Frederick Hugh Sykes Harry Egerton Norton Charles John Ratcliff	Blyth Ritchie Sydney Herbert Charrington Hon. John Denis Yelverton Bingham Charles Nelson Edward Clive Coates Frederick Hugh Sykes Harry Egerton Norton Charles John Ratcliff Russell Primrose Wells John Godman
2nd-Lts. .	Charles John Ratcliff Russell Primrose Wells Matthew Andrew Muir Robert Valentine Pollok Frederick Archibald Nicol- son Alick Chisholm Ralph Barry Geo. Aug. Champagne Wetherall Philip Pinckney Curtis	Russell Primrose Wells Matthew Andrew Muir Robert Valentine Pollok Fred. Archibald Nicolson Alick Chisholm Ralph Barry Geo. Aug. Champagne Wetherall Philip Pinckney Curtis	Matthew Andrew Muir Robert Valentine Pollok Frederick Archibald Nicol- son Alick Chisholm Ralph Barry Geo. Aug. Champagne Wetherall Philip Pinckney Curtis
R.-M.	Frederick Arthur Richer	Frederick Arthur Richer	Frederick Arthur Richer
Qr.-Mr.	Harold Wilberforce Bell	Harold Wilberforce Bell	Harold Wilberforce Bell

Ranks	1907	1908	1909
Colonel .	Gen. Sir Geo. Luck, K.C.B.	Gen. Sir Geo. Luck, K.C.B.	Gen. Sir Geo. Luck, K.C.B.
Lt.-Col. .	William Eliot Peyton, D.S.O.	Henry West Hodgson	Henry West Hodgson
Majors .	Henry West Hodgson Harold Arthur Lewis Tagart, D.S.O.	Harold Arthur Lewis Tagart, D.S.O.	Harold Arthur Lewis Tagart, D.S.O.
Captains	Henry Duncombe Bramwell Lionel Edward Kennard Percival Otway Hambro Jas. Alex. Stewart Balmain Frederick Carlisle Pilkington James Knowles Hon. William Andrew Nugent Oswald Bethell Walker Anthony Courage N. J. C. Livingstone-Learmonth, <i>Adjt.</i> Frederick Whitfield Barrett	Henry Duncombe Bramwell Lionel Edward Kennard Percival Otway Hambro Jas. Alex. Stewart Balmain Frederick Carlisle Pilkington James Knowles Hon. William Andrew Nugent Oswald Bethell Walker Anthony Courage N. J. C. Livingstone-Learmonth, <i>Adjt.</i> Frederick Whitfield Barrett Blyth Ritchie Sydney Herbert Charrington	Henry Duncombe Bramwell Lionel Edward Kennard Percival Otway Hambro Jas. Alex. Stewart Balmain Frederick Carlisle Pilkington James Knowles Hon. William Andrew Nugent Oswald Bethell Walker Anthony Courage N. J. C. Livingstone-Learmonth Frederick Whitfield Barrett Blyth Ritchie Sydney Herbert Charrington <i>Adjt.</i> Hon. John Denis Yelverton Bingham Charles Nelson Edward Clive Coates Frederick Hugh Sykes Harry Egerton Norton Russell Primrose Wells Matthew Andrew Muir Robert Valentine Pollok Frederick Archibald Nicolson Ralph Barry Philip Pinckney Curtis J. Godman H. A. Bruen
Lieuts. .	Blyth Ritchie Sydney Herbert Charrington Hon. John Denis Yelverton Bingham Charles Nelson Edward Clive Coates Frederick Hugh Sykes Harry Egerton Norton Charles John Ratcliff Russell Primrose Wells Matthew Andrew Muir	Hon. John Denis Yelverton Bingham Charles Nelson Edward Clive Coates Frederick Hugh Sykes Harry Egerton Norton Russell Primrose Wells Matthew Andrew Muir Robert Valentine Pollok Frederick Archibald Nicolson Ralph Barry Philip Pinckney Curtis Geo. Aug. Champagne Wetherall J. Godman J. Arnott Gordon Megaw H. A. Bruen C. J. L. Stanhope	Frederick Archibald Nicolson Ralph Barry Philip Pinckney Curtis J. Godman H. A. Bruen
2nd-Lts. .	Robert Valentine Pollok Frederick Archibald Nicolson Ralph Barry Geo. Aug. Champagne Wetherall Philip Pinckney Curtis J. Godman J. Arnott	Geo. Aug. Champagne Wetherall J. Godman J. Arnott Gordon Megaw H. A. Bruen C. J. L. Stanhope	Gordon Megaw C. J. L. Stanhope B. Osborne H. F. Brace J. Arnott J. B. Wheeler
R.-M. .	Frederick Arthur Richer	Frederick Arthur Richer	Frederick Arthur Richer
Qr.-Mr. .	Harold Wilberforce Bell	F. C. Marsh	F. C. Marsh

Ranks	1910	1911	1912
Colonel .	Gen. Sir Geo. Luck, G.C.B.	Gen. Sir Geo. Luck, G.C.B.	Gen. Sir George Luck, G.C.B.
Lt.-Col. .	Henry West Hodgson	Henry West Hodgson, C.V.O.	Harold Arthur Lewis Tagart, D.S.O.
Majors .	Harold Arthur Lewis Tagart, D.S.O. Henry Duncombe Bramwell Lionel Edward Kennard Percival Otway Hambro	Harold Arthur Lewis Tagart, D.S.O. Henry Duncombe Bramwell Lionel Edward Kennard Percival Otway Hambro	Henry Duncombe Bramwell Percival Otway Hambro Frederick Carlisle Pilkington James Knowles
Captains	Jas. Alex. Stewart Balmain Frederick Carlisle Pilkington James Knowles Hon. William Andrew Nugent Oswald Bethell Walker Anthony Courage N. J. C. Livingstone-Learmonth Frederick Whitfield Barrett Blyth Ritchie Sydney Herbert Charrington, <i>Adjt.</i> Hon. John Denis Yelverton Bingham Charles Nelson Frederick Hugh Sykes Harry Egerton Norton	Frederick Carlisle Pilkington James Knowles Hon. William Andrew Nugent Oswald Bethell Walker Anthony Courage N. J. C. Livingstone-Learmonth Frederick Whitfield Barrett Blyth Ritchie Sydney Herbert Charrington Hon. John Denis Yelverton Bingham Charles Nelson Frederick Hugh Sykes Harry Egerton Norton	Hon. William Andrew Nugent Oswald Bethell Walker Anthony Courage N. J. C. Livingstone-Learmonth Frederick Whitfield Barrett Blyth Ritchie Sydney Herbert Charrington Hon. John Denis Yelverton Bingham Charles Nelson Frederick Hugh Sykes
Lieuts. .	Russell Primrose Wells Matthew Andrew Muir Robert Valentine Pollok Frederick Archibald Nicolson Ralph Barry Philip Pinckney Curtis J. Godman H. A. Bruen Cyril Herbert S. Whittle B. Osborne	Russell Primrose Wells Matthew Andrew Muir, <i>Adjt.</i> Robert Valentine Pollok Frederick Archibald Nicolson J. Godman H. A. Bruen Cyril Herbert S. Whittle B. Osborne	Russell Primrose Wells Matthew Andrew Muir, <i>Adjt.</i> Robert Valentine Pollok Frederick Archibald Nicolson J. Godman H. A. Bruen Cyril Herbert S. Whittle B. Osborne H. F. Brace
2nd-Lts. .	Gordon Megaw C. J. L. Stanhope H. F. Brace Sir Thomas Evans K. Lees, Bt. J. Arnott J. B. Wheeler Jervis M. Tylee	Gordon Megaw H. F. Brace Sir Thomas Evans K. Lees, Bt. J. Arnott J. B. Wheeler Jervis M. Tylee C. J. L. Stanhope	J. Arnott J. B. Wheeler Jervis M. Tylee C. J. L. Stanhope Hon. Edward Charles Hardinge Cuthbert Henry Liddell
R.-M. .	Frederick Arthur Richer	Frederick Arthur Richer	Frederick Arthur Richer
Qr.-Mr. .	F. C. Marsh	F. C. Marsh	F. C. Marsh

Ranks	1913		
Colonel .	Gen. Sir George Luck, G.C.B.		
Lt.-Col. .	Harold Arthur Lewis Tagart, D.S.O.		
Majors .	Henry Duncombe Bramwell Percival Otway Hambro Frederick Carlisle Pilkington James Knowles		
Captains	Hon. William Andrew Nugent Oswald Bethell Walker Anthony Courage N. J. C. Livingstone-Learmonth Frederick Whitfield Barrett Hon. John Denis Yelverton Bingham Charles Nelson Frederick Hugh Sykes		
Lieuts. .	Russell Primrose Wells Matthew Andrew Muir Robert Valentine Pollok Frederick Archibald Nicolson John Godman Henry Arthur Bruen Cyril Herbert S. Whittle Brian Osborne Henry Fergusson Brace John Arnott, <i>Adjt.</i> John B. Wheeler		
2nd Lts. .	Jervis M. Tylee C. J. L. Stanhope Hon. Edward Charles Harding Cuthbert Henry Liddell T. Sharman Crawford Charles Morgan Hoare		
R.-M. .	Frederick Arthur Richer		
Qr.-Mr. .	F. C. Marsh		

ROLL OF LIEUTENANT-COLONELS COMMANDING

Names.	Dates.
Henry, Earl of Pembroke	March 10, 1759, to March 28, 1762
William Erskine	March 29, 1762, to May 27, 1770
George Ainslie	May 28, 1770, to June 4, 1789
Francis Edward Gwyn	June 5, 1789, to March 9, 1794
George Churchill	March 10, 1794, to February 26, 1796
James Erskine	February 27, 1796, to February 9, 1803
George Anson	February 10, 1803, to August 21, 1805
Richard Augustus Seymour	August 22, 1805, to August 24, 1808
Robert Ballard Long	
Colquhoun Grant	August 25, 1808, to December 15, 1813
Leighton Cathcart Dalrymple	December 16, 1813, to June 14, 1820
Joseph Thackwell	June 15, 1820, to March 15, 1832
James, Lord Brudenell	March 16, 1832, to March 20, 1834
Lovell Benjamin Badcock (Lovell)	March 21, 1834, to March 8, 1850
George William Key	March 9, 1850, to September 23, 1859
Thomas Robert Crawley	September 23, 1859, to September 17, 1860
Frederick Wellington John FitzWygram	September 18, 1860, to January 6, 1874
John Edward Swindley	January 7, 1874, to April 28, 1879
George Luck	April 29, 1879, to April 28, 1884
William Henry Field	April 29, 1884, to June 30, 1887
William White	July 1, 1887, to June 11, 1889
Frederick Henry Beck	June 12, 1889, to June 11, 1893
John Bullen Symes-Bullen	June 12, 1893, to June 11, 1897
James Redmond Patrick Gordon	June 12, 1897, to August 16, 1902
Tyrell Other William Champion de Crespigny	August 17, 1902, to October 9, 1903
William Eliot Peyton	October 10, 1903, to October 9, 1907
Henry West Hodgson	October 10, 1907, to October 9, 1911
Harold Arthur Lewis Tagart	October 10, 1911, to date

NOTE.—It has been a work of some difficulty to compile this roll so far as the earlier period is concerned, for the reason that at certain times the Regiment possessed two and even three lieut.-colonels, some of whom were retained on the strength for many years: *e.g.* Long, who remained on the roll of the Fifteenth as a lieut.-colonel from 1807 till his death in 1825, though he had become a lieut.-general in 1821. I cannot find that he ever actually exercised command, though he probably did so between April and August 1808.

The dates opposite officers' names in the older Army Lists are not always very explanatory or reliable.—H. W.

APPENDIX

PENINSULAR MEDAL ROLL: FIFTEENTH HUSSARS

	Rank.	Sahagun.	Vittoria.	Orthes.	Toulouse.	
<i>Officers—</i>						
Booth, W. . . .	Major		1	1	1	{ Also bar for <i>Corunna</i> when in 95th Foot.
Broadhurst, J. . .	Capt.	1				
Byam, Wm. . . .	Lieut.			1	1	
Carpenter, G. C. .	Capt.	1			1	
Cochrane, <i>Hon.</i> W. .	Major	1	1			
Ledger, T. . . .	Tp. Q.-M.	1				
Mansfield, R. . .	Capt.		1	1	1	
Arden, R. P. . . .	Lieut.		1	1	1	Not in Army List.
Bellairs, Wm. . .	Capt.		1	1	1	
Byam, Edwd. . . .	Ensign		1	1		{ Also bar for <i>Salamanca</i> when in 36th Foot.
Finch, <i>Hon.</i> J. . .	Lieut.		1	1	1	
Forrester, Francis .	—	1				
Gordon, Alexr. . .	Capt.	1				
During, Lewis . .	Lieut.	1	1	1	1	{ The last 3, and <i>Pyrenees</i> , <i>Ni-</i> <i>velle</i> , and <i>Nive</i> in Cavalry Staff Corps. { Also <i>Martinique</i> in 23rd Foot, and <i>Busaco</i> , <i>Barrosa</i> , in Portuguese service.
Griffith, John . .	Asst.-Sgn.		1			
Henslowe, E. P. . .	Paymstr.	1				
Lane, Henry . . .	Lieut.			1	1	
Ledger, Saml. . . .	Asst.-Sgn.		1	1	1	Not in Army List.
Philips, F. C. . .	Capt.				1	
Thackwell, Joseph .	„		1	1	1	
<i>N.C.O.'s and Men—</i>						
Albert, George . .	Sgt.-Mjr.	1	1	1	1	
Amor, Richd. . . .	Private	1	1		1	
Bacon, Thomas . .	„		1	1	1	
Bailey, Benjn. . .	Corporal	1	1	1	1	
Bailey, Isaac . . .	Private	1	1		1	
Bailey, Joseph . .	„				1	
Bannister, Thos. .	„	1				
Barker, George . .	„	1	1	1	1	
Barnett, John . . .	„	1				
Barter, George . .	„		1	1	1	
Bartholomew, Jas. .	„	1				
Bartlett, Geo. . . .	Sergeant		1	1	1	
Baston, Thos. . . .	Private	1	1		1	
Bennett, Richd. . .	„	1		1	1	
Bennett, Thos. . .	Sergeant	1	1		1	
Bennett, John . . .	Private		1	1	1	
Benson, Edwd. . . .	„		1	1	1	
Bilton, Wm. . . .	„	1	1	1	1	

	Rank.	Sahagun.	Vittoria.	Orthes.	Toulouse.	
<i>N.C.O.'s and Men—</i>						
Binder, John . . .	Private		1	1	1	Or Adam ; also <i>Albuhera</i> . Or Bagg.
Binfield, James . . .	"		1	1	1	
Bradbury, Wm. . . .	"	1	1	1	1	
Brewer, Wm.	"	1	1			
Brigg, Henry	"		1			
Brittain, Wm.	Trpr.	1	1	1	1	
Brunker, Stephen . .	Sergeant	1	1	1	1	
Bulbrooke, Wm. . . .	Corporal	1	1	1	1	
Burford, James . . .	Private				1	
Burgess, George . . .	"		1		1	
Burroughs, Jas. . . .	"		1		1	
Burrows, Wm.	"		1		1	
Chasey, Wm.	"	1	1		1	
Chesney, James . . .	"		1			
Chester, George . . .	"				1	Or Daintrey. Or Dawes.
Churchyard, Wm. . .	"	1	1	1	1	
Clarke, James	"	1				
Coffin, John	"		1		1	
Combs, John	Tp. S.-M.				1	
Cooke, Robert	Private	1	1		1	
Cottam, James	"	1	1		1	
Courteney, Fred. . .	Sergeant	1	1	1	1	
Creed, Wm.	Private	1		1	1	
Cripps, Edwin	"	1	1		1	
Curd, George	"				1	
Dalton, Robert	"	1	1	1	1	
Darves, Wm.	Sgt.-Mjr.	1	1	1	1	
Davis, John	Private	1	1	1	1	Or Dean.
Dawkins, Thos. . . .	"		1	1		
Deane, George	"	1	1	1		
Doxon, Peter	"	1	1		1	
Drewitt, Edmund . .	"	1	1	1	1	
Dunn, Thos.	"		1	1	1	
Edmonds, Giles . . .	"	1				
Ellery, W.	"		1		1	
Elliott, Jacob	"		1	1	1	
Farr, Wm.	Tp. S.-M.		1		1	
Fine, John	Private		1	1	1	
Fisher, Wm.	Sergeant	1	1	1	1	
Fishlock, John . . .	Private	1	1	1	1	Or Fluke.
Flook, Joseph	"	1	1	1	1	
Fox, Richard	"	1	1		1	
Freeland, Thos. . . .	"			1	1	
Freeman, Wm.	"	1	1		1	
French, Amos	"	1	1	1	1	
Gains, John	"	1	1	1	1	
George, Victor	Sergeant	1	1			
Gordon, Charles . . .	Private	1	1	1	1	
Grace, James	"		1		1	
Gray, Thomas	"	1	1	1	1	

	Rank.	Sahagun.	Vittoria.	Orthes.	Toulouse.	
<i>N.C.O.'s and Men—</i>						
Gresley, Wm. . .	Tp. S.-M.	1	1		1	
Groves, Thos. . .	Private	1	1	1	1	
Handford, R. R. . .	"	1	1	1	1	
Harper, Moses . . .	"	1	1		1	
Harvey, Robert . . .	Sgt.-Mjr.	1				
Harwood, George . . .	Private		1	1		
Hawkins, Job . . .	"	1			1	
Hinson, Daniel . . .	"		1	1	1	
Hoare, Henry . . .	"				1	
Hobbs, Joseph . . .	"	1	1	1	1	
Holmes, Wm. . . .	"		1		1	
Holshouse, Samuel . . .	"				1	Or Holehouse.
Hopkins, Richd. . .	"	1			1	
Hubbard, John . . .	"				1	
Hughes, Henry . . .	"		1	1	1	
Hulme, John . . .	"				1	
Huntley, George . . .	"		1			
Inger, Joseph . . .	"	1	1		1	
Jones, John . . .	"		1	1	1	
Kidman, James . . .	"	1	1	1	1	
Knight, Robert . . .	"			1	1	
Knott, John . . .	"	1	1	1	1	
Lane, George . . .	"				1	
Leach, John . . .	Tp. S.-M.		1	1	1	
Loach, Benjamin . . .	Sergeant	1				
Lomas, John . . .	Private				1	
Mausing, Wm. . .	"		1		1	
Marley, Richard . . .	Sergeant		1	1	1	Or Morley.
McInnes, Richd. . .	Private	1	1	1	1	
Mody, Francis . . .	"	1				
Munmick, Joseph . . .	Sergeant	1	1			
Nash, Robert . . .	Private		1			
Neale, Wm. . . .	"	1	1	1	1	
Newsham, Thos. . .	"			1	1	
Nicholls, Wm. . .	"	1	1		1	
Paine, David . . .	"		1		1	
Peirce, Isaac . . .	"	1	1		1	
Penny, James . . .	"	1	1		1	
Pick, George . . .	"	1	1	1	1	
Pimm, George . . .	"		1			
Pincham, Wm. . .	"	1	1	1	1	
Pluckett, John . . .	"	1				
Pontin, Wm. . . .	"	1				
Powell, Charles . . .	"		1	1	1	
Prestage, Richd. . .	"	1	1		1	
Preston, Robt. . .	"		1		1	
Price, Thos. . . .	"		1	1	1	
Prigg, Samuel . . .	"		1			
Proud, Thos. . . .	"	1	1	1		
Prouting, Wm. . .	Sergeant	1	1	1	1	

	Rank.	Sahagun.	Vittoria.	Orthes.	Toulouse.	
<i>N.C.O.'s and Men—</i>						
Purkis, Wm. (1)	Private		1			Or Rawson.
Purkis, Wm. (2)	"		1			
Raff, Thos.	"		1	1	1	
Ramage, Robert	"				1	
Ransom, Geo.	"	1	1	1	1	
Read, Mesach	"	1	1	1	1	
Reid, Andrew	"	1	1			
Rewell, Edwd.	"			1	1	
Rider, Richd.	"	1	1		1	
Rodgers, James	"		1	1	1	
Ross, John	"	1	1		1	
Sapwell, John	Corporal	1	1	1	1	
Saunders, Thos.	Private		1	1	1	
Sawyer, Henry	Corporal			1	1	
Scott, John	Tp. S.-M.	1	1	1	1	
Seymour, John	Private		1	1	1	
Sheppard, Edwd.	"	1	1	1	1	
Simmonds, Thos.	"		1			
Simpson, James	"	1	1	1	1	
Skinner, Wm.	"	1				
Skuse, Samuel	"	1				
Smith, Edwd.	Sergeant	1			1	Or Winsor. { Also <i>Egypt</i> , in 3rd Foot Guards. Or Woodsall.
Smith, James	Private	1			1	
Steedman, Wm.	"		1	1	1	
Stiles, John	"	1	1	1	1	
Stilwell, Samuel	Corporal	1	1	1	1	
Stopperton, Thos.	Private		1	1	1	
Tarrant, John	"		1	1	1	
Taylor, R. L.	"	1				
Thackeray, Wm.	"	1				
Thompson, Geo.	"		1	1	1	
Thompson, John	Sergeant	1	1			
Town, James	Private	1	1	1	1	
Tuffnell, John	"		1		1	
Walker, James	"				1	
Webb, Robert	"		1	1	1	
Westcot, Joel	"	1				
Winser, Samuel	"		1		1	
Woodcock, Wm.	"	1	1	1	1	
Woodhouse, John	"	1	1			
Woodsell, Henry	"	1	1			
Worrell, Wm.	"			1		
Wright, John	"			1		
Young, Thos.	"		1		1	

THE "HONOURS"

THE following are the "Honours" of the Regiment in their proper chronological order, with—as far as can be traced—the dates on which they were awarded :

Emsdorff	December 19, 1768.
Villiers en Couche	—
Willems	July 19, 1909.
Egmont-op-Zee	April 8, 1820.
Sahagun	February 23, 1832.
Vittoria	February 23, 1832.
Peninsula	March 29, 1815.
Waterloo	November 23, 1815.
Afghanistan, 1878-80.	G.O. 56 of June 1881.

Application was made to the War Office for verification of these dates and for supplying that of the award of the "Honour" of "Villiers en Couche," but a reply—No. 20/Cavalry/289 (A.G.I.), dated October 6, 1913—was received to the effect that no record existed in the War Office regarding the award of either of the first two "Honours." All attempts to trace these elsewhere have failed, but the date of the award of "Emsdorff" is given in Cannon as stated above; see also the "Cavalry Regulations" for 1768.

The spelling of Villiers en Couche was altered to Villers en Cauchies by Army Order No. 216 of August 1911.

It is interesting to note (1) that "Emsdorff" was the *first* "Battle Honour" ever awarded to a British regiment, and remained the only one for some thirty years; (2) that the *second* "Honour" to be granted was "Gibraltar," so that, as Mr. S. M. Milne states in his *Standards and Colours of the British Army*, George Augustus Eliott, Lord Heathfield, may be said to have had intimate connection with *both* these awards.

WATERLOO MEDAL ROLL

THE following are the names of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 15th Hussars who received the medal for Waterloo, taken from the original Roll preserved at the War Office :

Colonel Dalrymple.

Captains Thackwell, Hancox, Whiteford, Wodehouse, Philips, Booth, and Carr.

Lieutenants Barrett, Mansfield, Bellairs, Lane, W. Byam, E. Byam, Dawkins, Dixon, Douglas, Stewart, and Pennington.

Paymaster Cocksedge.

Lieut. and Adj. Griffith.

Surgeon S. Cantan.

Asst.-Surgeons S. Jeyes and W. Gibney.

Veterinary Surgeon C. Dalwig.

REGIMENTAL SERGEANT-MAJOR.—*Charles Hickman.*

TROOP SERGEANT-MAJORS.—*William Greasley, George Chettle, Daniel Heard, James Williamson, William Dawes, James Hervey.*

STAFF SERGEANTS.—*John Johnson, Joseph Symes, and William Hyde.*

SERGEANTS.—*George Albert, James Bishop, Joseph Brind, Joseph Carr, Samuel Clarke, George Crofts, William Dewall, William Farr, William Giddings, Lawrence Hardy, Richard Holtom, Joseph Lovegrove, William Moulder, Thomas Newell, Richard Page, William Prouting, John Scott, S. F. Winterfield, and Samuel Wright.*

CORPORALS.—*Edward Bailey, George Barter, Thomas Bennett, H. O. Burden, John Clarke, John Cockhead, John Day, James Dawkins, John Fishlock, Amos French, William Fisher, John Hall, Richard Handford, John Howarth, Thomas Land, Richard Morley, Samuel Stillwell, and William Swan.*

TRUMPETERS.—*William Bowles, W. T. Britain, H. Handley, August Nesler, and Henry Phiffin.*

PRIVATES.—*James Adam, Charles Allen, Jonathan Allum, George Alsop, John Andrews, William Arthur, George Ashton, John Aspden, Thomas Bacon, Joseph Bailey, Charles Baker, John Baker, George Barker, George Bartlett, Robert Barnard, Charles Barnes, Joseph Bastard, Thomas Beck, John Bevis, Thomas Beach, Richard Bedwell, Thomas Buckingham, John Bennett, George Benbow, Thomas Benson, John Binder, Henry Binger, James Bingfield, John Blake, George Bond, James Boram, Henry Booth, James Bosson, Samuel Bosworth, Henry Boyden, Christopher Boyne, William Bradbury, John Bradshaw, William Brailsford, Adam Brewer, Charles Briddock, William Britton, Thomas Brian, George Brown (1), George Brown (2), Daniel Brown, Richard Brown, James Broad, James Burford, William Bulbrook, James Burrough, William Burrows, Henry Buxton, Richard Bye, Samuel Bourne, Thomas Carter, John Castlick, William Chasey, John Challiner, John Chester, Robert*

Chellies, John Clarke, James Clarke, Charles Coates, Joseph Cooper, Thomas Cooper, John Coombs, James Corr, Frederick Courtney, James Cottam, William Court, John Cowap, James Cox, Thomas Cracknell, William Curl, Robert Daintry, William Darrell, Thomas Davis, John Davis, Robert Dalton, Thomas Dean, Joseph Dixon, Stephen Drake, Edmund Drewitt, William Drought, William Duvall, Isaac Earl, Thomas Eaton, George Eastman, Henry Easton, Robert Edwards, William Ekins, Jacob Elliott, Robert Elliott, William Elliot, James Errington, Hugh Evans, Jenkin Evan, John Fairgreve, Charles Fiebdhouse, John Fine, Thomas Fisher, Thomas Fletcher, Joseph Fluke, T. W. Fort, John Ford, Daniel Fowler, William Francis, William Freeman, Thomas Freeland, Thomas Gaskill, Thomas Gillott, George Girling, John Godon, Charles Gordon, William Goldingay, James Grace, Samuel Grave, Richard Gray, James Green, Joseph Guy, George Haines, John Hankin, James Hardman, Samuel Harding, George Harding, Thomas Harris, Thomas Hampson, Thomas Harland, R. D. Haslam, Thomas Hazlehurst, William Hawke, John Hawarden, Benjamin Hayter, Joseph Higgins, John Hillary, James Hill, Joseph Hillwell, John Hickson, Daniel Hinson, John Hodson, John Holtom, William Holmes, Joseph Hobbs, Henry Hoare, William Holyoak, Samuel Holehouse, Charles Howell, John Hubbard, Henry Hughes, David Humphries, John Hulme, William Hutson, Thomas Hutton, James James, Robert Jamison, John Jaques, John Jeffery, Henry Jefferson, Joseph Inger, Thomas Jenkins, John Johnson, Benjamin Johnson, Thomas Johnson, Edward Jones, John Jones, Richard Joynston, John Ives, Edward Heatley, John Kell, John Kelly, William Keely, William Killick, George Knights (1), Robert Knights, James Knights, George Knights (2), George Lane, Joseph Langstone, Edward Latter, William Lawton, John Leach, Samuel Leavy, George Leigh, Thomas Lennan, Thomas Lewis, Samuel Lim, Jacob Lister, James Lock, John Longshaw, Giles Lovett, Benjamin Lucy, John Luke, William Machin, Thomas Madcalf, James McKay, Thomas McCarthy, Richard McInnes, James Martin, William Mathews, Samuel Mathews, William Mason, Robert Marlow, Henry Meadon, Isaac Millwood, James Mills, Matthew Mills, John Morgan, Thomas Moreton, Thomas Moss, Joseph Moray, Andrew Monteith, Thomas Muschamp, Titus Netherwood, William Newbery, William Newman, Thomas Newsham, William Nicholls, William North, John Nott, James Nutburne, Robert Nash, Thomas Okill, Peter Osborne, Henry Osbourne, Stephen Parkes, Thomas Parsons, Robert Paton, Edward Pearson, Thomas Pearce, Ephraim Perrim, Thomas Phipps, William Phillips, John Pickles, Henry Pickett, William Pike, John Plummer, Thomas Pope, Richard Porter, Thomas Potter, Charles Powell, George Pound, William Pretty, George Pretty, John Pragnell, Robert Proating, John Prothero, Thomas Price (1), Thomas Price (2), Francis Pugh, Thomas Pye, Robert Ramage, Richard Ramshire, William Reeves (1), William Reeves (2), Edward Revell, Donald Ritchie, John Richardson, William Robinson, William Rooke, Thomas Rogers, Thomas Roff, Edward Rowley, Thomas Rowland, John Rose, Richard Ryder, Richard Salmon, James Sadler, Thomas Saunders, Richard Sawyer, Simeon Savage, Richard Savage, John Scarratt, James Sellers, Peter Silvester, John Seymour (1), John Seymour (2), William Sharps, Robert Sharrack, Edward Shirley, James Sheppard, John Sheppard, James Sibley, John Simpson,

Richard Slack, Abraham Small, Joseph Smith, William Smith, James Smith, Robert Soper, William Standage, Giles Stacey, Thomas Stockwell, Stephen Stone, William Steedman, Jesse Stephens, William Sutton, James Summers, Richard Syer, James Taylor, Richard Taylor, John Taylor, John Tarrant, William Telling, James Tierney (or Turney), Frederick Thompson, S. H. Thompson, Samuel Thompson, Conrad Pilpt, George Toulminge, James Town, William True, John Tull, T. A. Tufnell, Joseph Turner, William Wallace, James Walker, Edward Ware, Henry Ward, James Warriner, Thomas Watts, Joseph Watts, Thomas Watson, Samuel Webb, Thomas Webb, Joseph Webb, Robert Webb, Charles Wells, William Wellington, W. B. Wharton, Edward Watmore, Richard Whitrow, Edward Wickham, George Whiting, James White, Thomas Williams, Daniel Wilkinson, John Wilson, George Windsor, Samuel Winsor, William Woods, James Woods, Thomas Woolard, John Wodehouse, Henry Woodsall, Stephen Wright, James Wright, and Thomas Young.

This return includes the names of those killed and died of wounds ; it is signed by Major Hancox.

ROLL OF WARRANT OFFICERS

REGIMENTAL SERGEANT-MAJORS

Names	Dates
J. W. Humphrey	July 1, 1881 ¹
C. Pearson	July 18, 1883
H. W. Bell	February 1, 1886
F. C. Marsh	October 18, 1893
H. J. Ellicock	July 4, 1906

BANDMASTERS

Names	Dates
C. Mansbridge	July 1, 1881
H. Gladman	April 4, 1883
W. H. Field	June 1, 1894
H. A. Broughton	April 1, 1896

¹ The rank of Warrant Officer dates only from this year.

NOTES ON SPORT

COMPILED BY LIEUT. F. A. NICOLSON

LIST OF WINNERS OF THE REGIMENTAL CHALLENGE
CUP 15TH (THE KING'S) HUSSARS

Owner	Horse	Rider	Year	Course
Mr. Inglis . . .	b.g. Mullingar	Mr. Winthrop	1861	Cahir.
„ Winthrop . . .	b.m. Princess	Owner	1862	{ Springfield, Co. Meath.
„ Le Messurier . . .	g.g. Ironsides	Owner	1863	Dundalk.
Capt. Cartwright . . .	g.g. Charity Boy	Owner	1864	Fairy House.
Mr. Wilson . . .	ch.g. Red Rock	Capt. Cartwright	1865	{ Boghill, near Edinburgh.
Capt. Humphreys . . .	ch.g. Marengo	Capt. Ricardo	1866	Retford, Yorkshire.
Col. FitzWygram . . .	ch.g. Sunrise	Mr. Healy	1867	Aldershot.
Mr. Briscoe . . .	ch.g. David	Mr. Healy	1868	{ Kirby Beadon, near Norwich.
„ Briscoe . . .	b.g. Ebor	Capt. Ricardo	1869	Hopgrove.

INDIA

Capt. Pearson . . .	b.a.h. Bayard.	Mr. Rennell	1870	Mhow.
Mr. Davison . . .	b.a.h. Damascus	Mr. Healy	1871	Mhow.
„ Davison . . .	b.a.h. Damascus	Owner	1872	Mhow.
„ Sullivan . . .	g.a.h. Etonian	Owner	1873	Meerut.
„ Sewell . . .	b.a.h. Lothair	Mr. Sullivan	1874	Meerut.
		No Race	1875	
		No Race	1876	
Capt. White . . .	b.a.h. Maidstone	Owner	1877	Meerut.

ENGLAND

Hon. A. Manners . . .	ch.g. Red Knight	Owner	1883	Aldershot.
Mr. Coke . . .	br.g. Hottentot	Owner	1884	Aldershot.
„ Browne . . .	ch.g. Golden Fleece	Owner	1885	Kempton Park.
Capt. Hon. A. Manners	ch.g. Red Knight	Owner	1886	Wetherley.
Mr. Pocklington . . .	b.m. Terror	Mr. Bewicke	1887	Wetherley.
„ Hargreaves . . .	b.g. Orient	Owner	1888	Oatridge.
Capt. Browne . . .	ch.g. Nugget	Owner	1889	Hamilton Park.
Mr. Bald . . .	ch.m. Decoy	Owner	1890	Fethard.
„ Dundas . . .	br.m. Lady Helen	Owner	1891	Fethard.
Capt. Bewicke . . .	b.m. Verena	Mr. Dalgety	1892	Fethard.
Mr. Bald . . .	br.m. Pineleaf	Owner	1893	Dundalk.
„ Anderson . . .	ch.g. Huguenot	Owner	1894	Dundalk.
„ Anderson . . .	ch.g. Huguenot	Owner	1895	Baldoyle.
Capt. Dalgety . . .	b.m. Cahir	Owner	1896	Baldoyle.
„ Aspinall . . .	ch.g. Huguenot	Owner	1897	Aldershot.
„ L. Kennard . . .	b.g. Promotion	Owner	1898	Aldershot.
Mr. Courage . . .	ch.g. Lord Neptune	Owner	1899	Folkestone.

WINNERS OF THE SUBALTERNS CUPS, ETC.

Owner	Horse	Rider	Year	Course
Mr. Le Messurier .	ch.g. Lincoln	Owner	1866	Retford, Yorkshire.

FOR A CUP PRESENTED BY CORNET WILSON

Mr. Gill . . .	br.g. Ploughboy	Owner	1867	Aldershot.
„ Hood . . .	b.g. Wild Irishman	Owner	1868	{ Kirby Beadon,
„ Briscoe . . .	b.g. Militiaman	Mr. Healy	1869	{ near Norwich.
				Hopgrove.

INDIA

FOR SUBALTERNS STAKES OF £25

Mr. Sullivan . . .	g.a.h. Etonian	Owner	1870	Mhow.
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FOR A CUP PRESENTED BY LIEUTENANT DAVISON

Mr. Sullivan . . .	g.a.h. Etonian	Owner	1871	Mhow.
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FOR SUBALTERNS STAKES OF Rs. 200

Mr. Beck . . .	g.a.h. Crown Prince	Mr. Middleton	1873	Meerut.
„ Beck . . .	g.a.h. Crown Prince	Mr. Middleton	1874	Meerut.

WINNERS OF THE SUBALTERNS CHALLENGE CUP

Hon. A. Manners .	ch.g. Red Knight	Owner	1883	Aldershot.
Mr. Coke . . .	ch.g. West Wind	Mr. Bewicke	1884	Aldershot.
„ Beauclerk . . .	ch.g. Cheemaunan	Mr. Bewicke	1885	Kempton Park.
„ Bewicke . . .	br.g. Helmet	Owner	1886	Wetherley.
„ Bewicke . . .	br.m. Mermaid	Owner	1887	Wetherley.
„ Hargreaves . . .	b.g. Onent	Owner	1888	Oatridge.
„ Wood . . .	br.g. The Major	Owner	1889	Hamilton Park.
Capt. Beauclerk .	b.g. Runnymede	Owner	1890	Fethard.
Mr. Dalgety . . .	b.m. Margot	Owner	1891	Fethard.
„ F. la Terrière .	ch.m. Senorita	Mr. Dalgety	1892	Fethard.
„ Bald . . .	b.m. Scotch Thistle	Owner	1893	Dundalk.
„ Anderson . . .	br.g. Shipton	Owner	1894	Dundalk.
„ Anderson . . .	ch.m. Lady Scott	Owner	1895	Baldoye.
„ Balmain . . .	ch.m. Queen Mab	Owner	1896	Baldoye.
„ Balmain . . .	ch.m. Queen Mab	Owner	1897	Aldershot.
„ Balmain . . .	ch.m. Queen Mab	Owner	1898	Aldershot.
„ Courage . . .	ch.g. Lord Neptune	Owner	1899	Folkestone.

WINNERS OF COLONEL DAVISON'S CHALLENGE CUP

INDIA

Owner	Horse	Rider	Year	Course
Mr. Sullivan . . .	g.a.h. Etonian	Owner	1873	Meerut.
„ Sewell . . .	b.a.h. Lothair	Mr. Thomas	1874	Meerut.
„ Allfrey . . .	b.w.m. Empress	Capt. Sullivan	1877	Meerut.

AT HOME

Capt. Armitage . . .	ch.g. Red Hussar	Owner	1884	Aldershot.
„ Armitage . . .	br.m. Instinct	Owner	1885	Kempton Park.
Mr. Coke . . .	b.m. Broken Bonds	Mr. Bewicke	1886	Wetherley.
„ Pocklington . . .	b.m. Terror	Mr. Bewicke	1887	Wetherley.
„ Dundas . . .	b.m. Maid of Lorne	Owner	1888	Oatridge.
„ Davey . . .	b.g. Red Ruin	Owner	1889	Hamilton Park
„ Dalgety . . .	b. g. Parachute	Owner	1890	Fethard.
Capt. de Crespigny . . .	b.g. Saltpetre	Owner	1891	Fethard.
„ Bewicke . . .	b.m. Verena	Mr. Dalgety	1892	Fethard.
Mr. Greetham . . .	b.g. The Solicitor	Mr. Dalgety	1893	Dundalk.
„ Anderson . . .	br.g. Shipton	Owner	1894	Dundalk.
Capt. de Crespigny . . .	b.g. West	Owner	1895	Baldoyle.
Mr. C. De Prée . . .	b.g. Living Picture	Owner	1896	Baldoyle.
Capt. Hodgson . . .	br.g. Donovan	Capt. Aspinall	1897	Aldershot.
Mr. H. Cresswell . . .	br.g. Brunton	Owner	1898	Tweesledown.
Capt. Kennard . . .	ch.g. Promotion	Mr. Courage	1899	Folkestone.

WINNERS OF THE REGIMENTAL HUNTERS
STEEPLECHASE

Capt. Cartwright & } Capt. Enery }	b.g. Badger	Capt. Ricardo	1866	Retford, Yorkshire.
Mr. Broun . . .	ch.g. Prince Rupert	Capt. Burrell	1867	Aldershot.
„ Cookson . . .	ch.m. Honesty	Capt. Burrell	1868	{ Kirby Beadon, near Norwich.
„ Calum . . .	ch.g. Robin	Mr. Hessele	1869	Hopgrove.
„ Coke . . .	b.g. Tuft Hunter	Owner	1883	Aldershot.
Capt. Armitage . . .	ch.g. Red Hussar	Owner	1884	Aldershot.
Mr. Bewicke . . .	br.g. Helmet	Owner	1886	Wetherley.
„ Coke . . .	ch.m. Mogalove	Mr. Bewicke	1887	Wetherley.
„ de Crespigny . . .	br.g. Seckly	Owner	1888	Oatridge.
Mr. Bewicke . . .	b.g. Crampton	Owner	1889	Hamilton Park.
„ Bald . . .	b.m. Verena	Mr. Bewicke	1890	Fethard.
„ Bald . . .	b.g. The Wizard	Owner	1891	Fethard.
„ Dalgety . . .	ch.m. Lady Fancier	Owner	1892	Fethard.
Capt. Dundas . . .	b.g. Henry Irving	Owner	1893	Dundalk.
„ Dundas . . .	b.g. Henry Irving	Owner	1894	Dundalk.
Mr. Anderson . . .	ch.g. Huguenot	Owner	1895	Baldoyle.
Capt. Dalgety . . .	b.m. Cahir	Owner	1896	Baldoyle.
Mr. Cresswell . . .	ch.g. Flying Dutchman	Owner	1897	Aldershot.
„ Bald . . .	br.g. Clongowes Wood	Owner	1898	Tweesledown.

WINNERS OF THE REGIMENTAL POINT-TO-POINT RACES

Owner	Horse	Rider	Year	Course
Mr. de Crespigny .	b.g. Paddy	Owner	1883	Maiden Erlegh.
Capt. Armitage . .	ch.g. Red Hussar	Owner	1884	Maiden Erlegh.
Mr. Browne . . .	b.g. Paddy	Owner	1886	Weeton Station.
„ Frith . . .	br.g. Sepoy	Owner	1887	Wharf River.
„ Wood . . .	b.m. Rocket	Owner	1890	{ D'Arcy's Cross, Tipperary.
„ Dundas . . .	ch.m. Frizette	Owner	1891	{ Rose Green, Tipperary.
Capt. de Crespigny .	b.g. Saltpetre	Owner	1892	{ Tullamane Gate, Tipperary.
Mr. Dalgety . . .	b.g. Jehu	Owner	1893	Drumcar.
Capt. Dundas . . .	ch.g. The Rover	Owner	1894	{ Mullacurry, Co. Louth.
„ Dalgety . . .	b.m. Vengeance	Owner	1895	Old Fairyhouse.
„ Dalgety . . .	b.m. Cahir	Owner	1896	Ashbourne.
Mr. Walker . . .	b.m. Miss Cathcart	Owner	1897	{ Haynes Hill, Wokingham.
„ Hambro . . .	ch.g. Saltfish	Owner	1898	Sparkford.
Capt. Hambro . . .	ch.g. Saltfish	Owner	1899	Shrine Farm, Kent.

There is no record in the Regiment of any races, except the Regimental Races, prior to the year 1870, when the Regiment was in India. There are, however, numerous records of matches run between officers of the Regiment, for sums varying from £5 to £100, and many small sweepstakes and races for chargers, etc. The following are some of the most important races won by officers of the Regiment after 1870 :

During the visit of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales to India in 1875, Capt. Davison of the Regiment carried off most of the principal events at the big race meeting at Calcutta, including the Maiden Stakes with his g.cb.g. Lord Evergreen—Walker up ; the Prince of Wales's Stakes, ch.h. Buttercup—Bowen ; Corinthian Purse, br.w.h. Dandynong—Lord William Beresford. Capt. Davison won six events during this meeting.

Capt. Davison won in 1876, at Poona : The Deccan Derby with his b.w.g. Spec—Bowen up ; The Governor of Bombay's Cup, b.a.h. Revenge—Blackburn.

At the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1876 Capt. Davison won The Prince of Wales's Stakes with his horse Florican—Bowen up. The Trial stakes were won by Capt. Bullen's Octoroon—Mr. Elliot up.

Shortly after this date followed the Afghan War and the Regiment's tour in South Africa, during which there are no important races to chronicle.

In 1885 Mr. Bewicke, riding his own horse Primula, won the Sunbury Handicap Hurdle Race at Kempton Park. In the same year Capt. Armitage rode his horse Red Hussar in the Grand National and finished 8th out of a field of eighteen. In 1891 Mr. F. Bald won the Metropolitan

Steeplechase with his horse The Primate at Gatwick, ridden by Capt. Bewicke. In 1892 Capt. Bewicke rode The Primate in the Grand National; Capt. Bewicke, riding the same horse, won the Grand International Steeplechase at Gatwick in the same year. Between Jan. 1, 1891, and Jan. 1, 1892, Capt. Bewicke rode 39 winners out of 81 mounts, having the best average under National Hunt rules. Between January 1, 1892, and January 1, 1893, he rode 38 winners out of 109 mounts. During the season 1891 and 1892 he rode among others the winners of the following important races: the Ladies Plate at Sandown Park, 1891 and 1892; the International Steeplechase at Gatwick; the Great Bangor Steeplechase; the Lancashire Handicap Steeplechase; the International Steeplechase at Sandown Park; the Grand Military Gold Cup at Sandown Park. In 1893 Mr. Bald's The Primate, ridden by Capt. Bewicke, and Capt. Dundas's Lady Helen both started in the Grand National, and both fell. In 1898 Mr. Hambro won the Welter Race in the Army Point-to-Point with his horse Saltfish.

When the Regiment proceeded to India in 1899 the Race Book was not kept up. The following are, however, some of the important races won by Capt. Barrett and Capt. Bingham during the Regiment's tour in India from 1899 to 1909: In 1905 the Poona Grand National, won by Capt. Barrett on his own horse Pirate King. In 1909 the Indian Grand National, won by Capt. Barrett's horse Cairnsmore, ridden by Capt. Bingham, who on the same day also rode the winner of the Hunters Steeplechase. Capt. Barrett also rode the winners of the following important races: Tollygunge Plate, in 1904; Grand Annual Hurdle Race, Calcutta, in 1907; the Indian Grand National, in 1910.

POLO

Polo was first started in the Regiment during its tour in India from about 1870-77, but no records of Polo at that early date can be found. There is not much to record prior to the year 1890, when a team composed (1) Mr. Hargreaves, (2) Mr. Dundas, (3) Capt. de Crespigny, (back) Mr. Bewicke, reached the finals in the All Ireland Open Cup, playing against an All Ireland team; the match had, however, to be abandoned, owing to both Mr. Bewicke and Mr. Dundas being injured and unable to continue. In the year 1891 a team composed of (1) Mr. Hargreaves, (2) Mr. H. Dundas, (3) Capt. de Crespigny, (back) Capt. Bewicke, won the All Ireland Inter-Regimental Cup, beating the 3rd Hussars by 9 goals to 5. The same team, in the same year, were beaten in the finals of the Inter-Regimental, at Hurlingham, by the 9th Lancers by 3 goals to 2. In 1894 the Regiment, represented by (1) Capt. Dalgety, (2) Capt. Dundas, (3) Capt. Mundy, (back) Capt. de Crespigny, won the All Ireland Open Cup, beating the 10th Hussars, by 5 goals to 4, after extra time had been played. The Regiment first won the Inter-Regimental Tournament in India in March 1902. The Regimental Team consisted

of (1) Mr. Courage, (2) Capt. Hambro, (3) Mr. Barrett, (back) Capt. Pilkington. This team beat the 5th Dragoon Guards by 5 goals to 5 subsidiaries. The following year, 1903, the Regiment, represented by (1) Lord Kensington, (2) Mr. Bingham, (3) Mr. Courage, (back) Mr. Barrett, again won the Inter-Regimental, beating the 10th Hussars by 4 goals 4 subs. to 2 goals 2 subs.

Again in 1904 the Regiment won the Inter-Regimental at Meerut, the team consisting of (1) Mr. Charrington, (2) Capt. Courage, (3) Mr. Barrett, (back) Mr. Livingstone-Learmonth, and beat the 9th Lancers, by 2 goals 2 subs. to 1 goal 2 subs.

The Regiment again won the Inter-Regimental at Meerut in 1905, when the team, consisting of (1) Capt. Courage, (2) Mr. Bingham, (3) Mr. Barrett, (back) Capt. Livingstone-Learmonth, beat the 9th Lancers by 4 goals 5 subs. to 2 subs.

Besides winning the Inter-Regimental for four years in succession, the Regiment was also in the Finals for the years 1901, 1906, 1907.

The Regimental Team, consisting of (1) Mr. Charrington, (2) Mr. Bingham, (3) Mr. Barrett, (back) Capt. Livingstone-Learmonth, won the International Cup at Agra during the Agra Durbar in 1907, beating the Central India Horse by 5 goals 5 subs. to 3 goals. Capt. Pilkington played in some of the matches of this Tournament, as Mr. Bingham was hurt.

A Subalterns Team, composed of (1) Mr. Ratcliffe, (2) Mr. Pollok, (3) Mr. Bingham, (back) Mr. Barrett, won the Subalterns Cup at Umballa, beating a team of the 3rd Hussars, by 5 goals 5 subs. to 2 goals.

Other important Tournaments won by representative teams from the Regiment in India were: the Lucknow Autumn Cup in 1900; Meerut Autumn Tournament in 1901; Lucknow Cup Tournament in February 1903; Meerut Autumn Tournament in 1903; Lucknow Cup Tournament November 1903; Beresford Cup Tournament at Simla in 1904; Meerut Autumn Tournament in 1904; Lucknow Cup Tournament in 1905; Agra Tournament in 1905; The Royal Dragoons Cup at Lucknow in 1907; Lucknow Tournament, 15th Hussars Cup in 1909.

In South Africa the Regimental Team, consisting of (1) Capt. Charrington, (2) Mr. Osborne, (3) Capt. Bingham, (back) Mr. Muir, won the Inter-Regimental in 1911, beating the 12th Lancers by 5 goals to 2 goals.

The Regimental Team, consisting of (1) Mr. Wells, (2) Mr. Godman, (3) Capt. Bingham, (back) Mr. Muir, again won the Inter-Regimental of South Africa in 1912, beating the 12th Lancers by 9 goals to 5 goals.

Other Tournaments won by teams from the Regiment in South Africa were: the Rand Christmas Tournament at Johannesburg in 1909; the Rand Christmas Tournament at Johannesburg in 1910; the Autumn Tournament at Pretoria in 1912.

The Inter-Regimental Tournament in South Africa of 1910 was abandoned owing to a fatal accident to Mr. Barry, who was playing No. 1 for the Regiment.

In 1913, the Regiment's first year in England after its tour of Foreign

Service, the Regimental Team, consisting of (1) Mr. Osborne, (2) Capt. Bingham, (3) Capt. Barrett, (back) Mr. Muir, won the Inter-Regimental at Hurlingham, beating the 20th Hussars by 12 goals to 3 goals.

A team from the Regiment also won the Aldershot Cup at Ranelagh in the same year.

PIGSTICKING

There is no record in the Regiment of Pigsticking prior to the year 1899, although it is well known that the Regiment took a keen interest in the sport during its stay at Meerut, from 1873 to 1877, and there were few meets of the Meerut Tent Club which were not attended by several spears from the 15th Hussars.

The Kadir Cup of 1874 was won by Major White, on his g.a.h. Mo, Major White's other horse Hindoo being also in the final. Major White again won the Kadir Cup in 1876, with his b.a.h. Joe ridden by Mr. Preston.

On the return of the Regiment to Meerut in 1899 all officers entered into the sport of Pigsticking with zest, and again there were few meets in the Kadir which did not contain a large contingent from the 15th Hussars.

In 1901 Captain Balmain was elected Honorary Secretary of the Meerut Tent Club. During the seasons 1901-1903 Lieut.-Colonel Peyton, Capt. Kennard, Capt. Hambro, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Charrington obtained many first spears. In the Kadir Cup of 1902 Capt. Barrett was in the final, with his horse Chase-me-Con, and it was through bad luck that he was unable to obtain first spear. Mr. S. H. Charrington succeeded Capt. Balmain as Honorary Secretary of the Meerut Tent Club in 1903. In the same year, Mr. Charrington rode the winner of the Hog Hunters Cup, Major-General Sir E. Locke-Elliot's horse Badger. The Kadir Cup of 1904 was won by Mr. Livingstone-Learmonth, on his horse El Dorado.

The Regiment on its arrival at Muttra found itself in one of the best Pigsticking centres in India. Major Kennard took over the duties of Honorary Secretary of the Muttra Tent Club. The result of the season 1904-1905 at Muttra was 241 boars killed.

The Kadir Cup of 1906 was won by Mr. Ritchie on Bobs; Capt. Livingstone-Learmonth was in the final with Boxer. Mr. Wells won the Pony Hog Hunters Cup on his pony Solace.

During 1905-1906 223 boars were killed; Mr. Muir then succeeded Major Kennard as Honorary Secretary of the Tent Club, and the result of his first season, 1906-1907, was 114 boars, and during 1907-1908 a total of 157.

The Kadir Cup of 1909 was won by Lord Kensington (late 15th Hussars) on Twilight, Lord Kensington's second horse Acorn, ridden by Capt. Livingstone-Learmonth, and Jeypore, owned and ridden by Mr. Godman, being also in the final heat.

The last season at Muttra, 1908-1909, yielded 224 boars.

BIG-GAME SHOOTING

The Game Book in the Regiment only dates from the year 1899; it is a very full and interesting record of big-game shooting in all parts of India, Burma, and Africa, many record heads having been obtained by officers in the Regiment. A rough estimate of some of the big game shot while the Regiment was in India would be: 16 Tiger, 6 Elephant, 15 Barasingh, 18 Leopard, 62 Ibex, 12 Markhor, 4 Ovis Ammon, 7 Bison, besides innumerable trophies of all other game to be obtained in India.

In South Africa also every kind of game that is to be found in that Continent finds a record in the Regimental Game Book. Capt. Charrington and Mr. Wells during the early part of 1910 in British East Africa obtained a bag of 148 head (Capt. Charrington 86, Mr. Wells 68), including 36 different varieties of game. Towards the end of 1910 Mr. Godman in Portuguese East Africa shot a total of 63 head, including 26 different varieties of game. Major Bramwell, Capt. Livingstone-Learmonth, Mr. Muir and Mr. Brace all obtained very good bags in different parts of South Africa.

Other sports of all kinds have always been most popular in the Regiment among all ranks, although no records have been kept, yet in all parts of the world where the Regiment has served, the Regimental Football, Hockey, and Cricket Teams have always given a good account of themselves, and there are many victories to their credit. Boxing has always been very popular in the Regiment, and while in India the Boxing Club was in a most flourishing condition, containing many members who could be relied upon to put up clean and plucky fights.

REGIMENTAL SONGS AND MUSIC

SAHAGUN

DECEMBER 21, 1808

'Twas in quar - ters we lay, as you quick - ly shall hear, Lord

Pa - get came to us, and bade us pre - pare— Say - ing,

"Sad - die your hor - ses by the light of the moon, For the

French they are ly - ing in the town of Saha - gun!" Say - ing, - gun.

1st. 2nd.

'Twas in quarters we lay, as you quickly shall hear,
 Lord Paget came to us and bade us prepare,
 Saying, "Saddle your horses—by the light of the moon,
 For the French they are lying in the town of Sahagun."

We saddled our horses, and away we did go
 O'er rivers of ice and o'er mountains of snow,
 To the town of Sahagun then our course we did steer,
 'Twas the Fifteenth Hussars, who had never known fear.

We rode on all night till the daylight did break,
When eight of those French on a bridge we did take,
But two got away, and rode off to Sahagun,
To tell the French there that the English had come.

The French they turned out of the town of Sahagun,
Well mounted, well armed, full eight hundred strong :
So loud they did cry for Napoleon, their king ;
With three cheers from the Fifteenth the vineyards did ring.

They formed themselves up, and the fight it began,
They thought they could frighten the brave Englishman ;
With our glittering broadswords right at them we sped,
They turned threes about, and away they all fled.

We soon overtook them as frightened they fled,
Cut through the brass helmets they wore on their head ;
"Have mercy, have mercy!" so loud they did cry ;
"Have mercy, you English, or else we must die."

'Mid the snow in the vineyards the French they lay dead ;
Three hundred were taken, the rest of them fled :
Their Colonel, likewise, he was taken in the field ;
'Twas the Fifteenth Hussars made those Frenchmen to yield.

The Spaniards turned out of the town of Sahagun
To welcome the Fifteenth, the "King's Light Dragoons,"
With jugs full of wine, our thirst for to quench,
Crying, "Long live the English, and down with the French."

Lord Paget came to us, and thus he did say :
"I thank you, Fifteenth, for your valour this day ;
Dismount now your horses and feed every one,
For the battle is over and the fight it is won."

The Twenty-first of December, my boys, was the day
When three hundred "Fifteenth" made those French run away,
Although they then numbered eight hundred or more.
We'll drink and we'll sing now the battle is o'er.

Here's health to Lord Paget, so endeth our stave,
Likewise Colonel Grant, and our Officers brave ;
With a full flowing bowl, now we'll drink and we'll sing,
"Success to the Fifteenth," and "God Save the King."

NOTE.—From statements in Captain Gordon's diary and the Adjutant's journal of December 21, 1809, this song was composed by one of the men and was sung for the first time on that date. The first anniversary of Sahagun was actually observed on December 27, 1809, when the Duke of Cumberland came down to Guildford, inspected the Regiment, and dined with the officers. On this occasion H.R.H. presented to Colonel Grant a sword subscribed for by the officers in memory of his having commanded the Fifteenth in Spain.

THE BOLD KING'S HUSSARS

When our trum-pets to bat-tle so cheer-i-ly sound, None so quick at their post as the

"Fifteenth" are found; No care for to-morrow, no trouble they know, Their on-ly con-cern is to get at the foe!

The musical score is written for two staves, treble and bass clef, in 8/8 time. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first system of music corresponds to the first line of lyrics, and the second system corresponds to the second line of lyrics. The music is a march-like tune with a strong rhythmic pattern.

WHEN our trumpets to battle so cheerily sound,
 None so quick at their posts as the "Fifteenth" are found;
 No care for to-morrow, no trouble they know,
 Their only concern is to get at the foe.
 How good at the word is the Lancer so bold,
 Likewise the Lifeguardsman, all covered with gold,
 And so is the Light Dragoon, covered with scars;
 But show me the lads like the bold King's Hussars.

When our heroes to glory dash on to the fray,
 The bold King's Hussars have to show them the way,
 And when sometimes we're forced to put up with defeat,
 The bold King's Hussars are the last to retreat.
 Wherever the bullets fly thickest through air,
 The bold King's Hussars you are sure to find there,
 And when "Forward" 's the watchword for Venus or Mars,
 Oh! show me the boys like the bold King's Hussars.

When the War's at an end, and from victory's shore
 We return to Old England in triumph once more,
 Even then our advance no resistance can bar,
 We are foremost in Love as well as in War;
 We soon teach the ladies wherever we come,
 Those heavy old lumber of Guardsmen to shun,
 See how each sweet little damsel her lover regards
 When she sees the red cap of the bold King's Hussars.

Now, fill up your glasses, let's drink to the dead,
To those who have fought for their country, and bled ;
Fill again to those living, who ready remain
To fight when their Country may call them again.
We care for no danger, we know no disgrace,
For our darling old Queen we the devil would face.
Then damn those old Heavies and lumbering Lifeguards,
And pledge me success to the bold King's Hussars.

FIFTEENTH OR KING'S HUSSARS

SONG FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ACTION AT VILLIERS-EN-COUCHE. SAID TO
HAVE BEEN COMPOSED BY SIR R. WILSON.

EMSDORFF's fame unfurled before ye,
Brave Fifteenth, your Standards rear ;
Guided by your ancient glory,
Show what dauntless Britons are.
'Mid the battle's rage transported
Numbers vanish in your eyes,
Into perils nobly courted
O'er the ranks of death ye rise.

Brave Fifteenth, in foreign regions,
Mem'ry stamps your envied name,
Rescued from surrounding legions
Austria's Eagle owns your Fame ;
For the Imperial Bird in danger
On his drooping pinions lay,
When to ev'ry fear a stranger
British valour gained the day.

Thus the soldier, all things daring,
Fearless into battle goes,
All for King and Country bearing
Meets the fiercest of their foes.
Farewell then man's keenest pleasure,
Farewell fortune, child, and wife,
Our dear Country is our treasure,
England's Honour is our life.

Liberty, so aptly blended
With the nerve of regal sway,
By undaunted truth defended
Never shalt thou waste away.
Proud ambition may deceive thee,
In false colours bid thee stand,
Britons only well conceive thee,
England is thy native land.

Princely valour nobly firing,
Plunging on a desperate foe,
Ev'ry martial breast inspiring
Bade us conquer at Cateau.

York ! to vict'ry still conduct us,
Teach us merit by your own,
By your virtues still instruct us
How to guard the British throne.

On our shores in myriads rushing,
Should infuriate Gallia stand,
Britons all her efforts crushing,
Prove the genius of the land.
Heart and hand at once combining,
Bid the rash invader know
That all other calls resigning
Britons one resistance show.

Honoured shades of those who perished !
Brave dragoons in battle slain !
In our hearts you're fondly cherished,
In our minds you live again.
Often as the sun enlightens
April's twenty-fourth, ye rise,
To mankind your story brightens,
Into future ages flies.

By the same just cause excited,
To our fame and fate allied,
Leopold's brave sons united
Fought and vanquished at our side.
Austrian soldiers ! thus we cherish
What your own exploits enhance,
Link'd together, let us perish
Sooner than be slaves of France.

Drink we then each dauntless fellow
On the twenty-fourth that fell,
Comrades sober, grave, or mellow
Three times three repeat—farewell !
When we fall like those departed—
Falling with our swords in hand,
May remembrance thus imparted
Name us to a grateful land.

From Jackson's *Curiosities of War*.

REGIMENTAL MARCH

Risoluto.

PIANO.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of grand staff notation. Each system contains a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo/mood is marked 'Risoluto.' and the dynamics are 'PIANO.' The score begins with a treble staff melodic line and a bass staff accompaniment. The first system includes a fermata over a bass note. The second system features a melodic flourish in the treble. The third system has a complex chordal texture in the treble. The fourth system includes a melodic line in the treble with a fermata. The fifth system features a melodic flourish in the treble. The sixth system concludes with a final chord in the treble and a sustained bass line.



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LIEUT.-COLONEL THE EARL OF PEMBROKE



A LIGHT DRAGOON—1759.



From a contemporary map in the Royal United Services Institute Library.

PLAN OF THE ACTION WHICH TOOK PLACE ON JULY 16, 1760, BETWEEN AN ALLIED HANOVERIAN ARMY AND A ROYAL FRENCH ARMY AT ERXDORF, CLOSE TO AMÖNEBURG.

a. French corps under command of Marshal de Glaubitz, camped near Waseberg. b. Its march on Erxdorf. c. The Allied Hanoverian army under command of His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, which had advanced from Fritzlar to Treysa, and there camped on July 15. d. March of the same on the 16th to Speckwinkel. e. Position of the French corps, the left wing of which was resting in the wood near Emsdorf, its right on Erxdorf. f. March of the Hanoverian corps through the wood, whereby this force gained the left flank of the French, and attacked it. g. Hanoverian battery engaging the French with 4 guns. h. General Lückner's attack with the cavalry, and the regiment Behr on the French



LIEUTENANT JOHN FLOYD, 1763

*From an oil painting in Willon House (by
kind permission of the Earl of Pembroke)*



G. W. G.

A DRUMMER—1763.

ATTENTION TO THE FRENCH

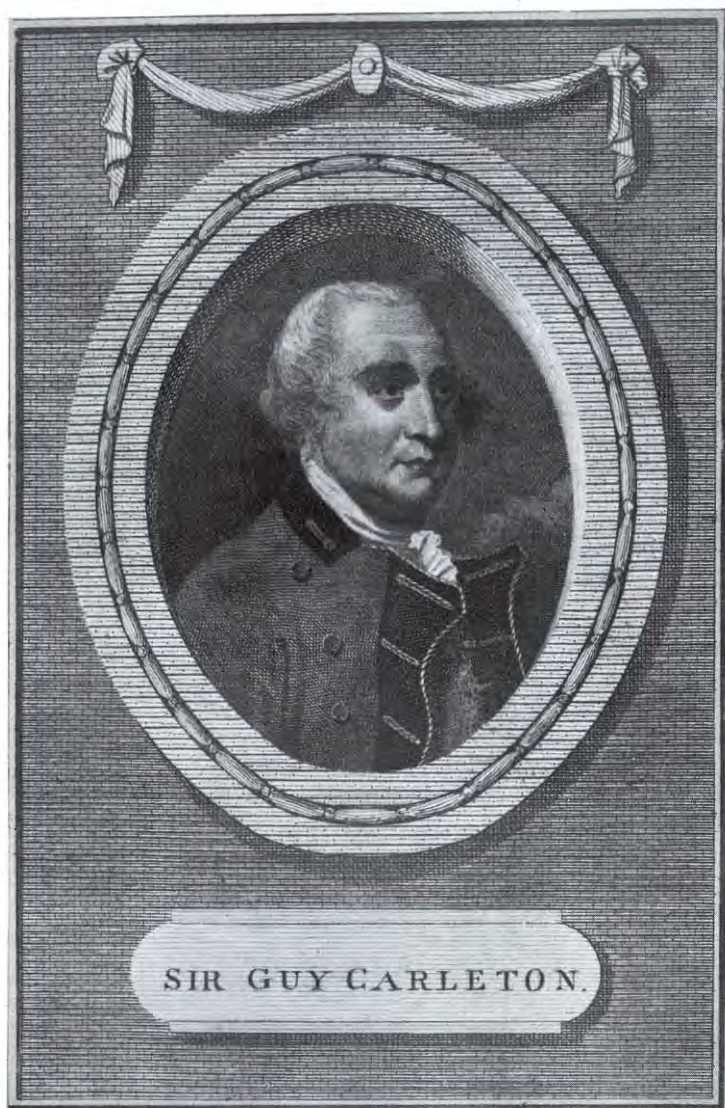
THE KING'S REGIMENT OF LIGHT DRAGOONS,
 COMMANDED BY
General ELIOT T,
 To all *Young Men of Spirit, who love their King and Country.*
 We hereby invite you to join your Countrymen, in a
 Regiment, which always distinguished itself in the most
eminent Manner on every Occasion during the last War, so as
 to Merit the particular Favour of our *Sovereign*; who in
 Consideration of our *good Services*, was graciously pleased, in
Person, to create Us a **ROYAL REGIMENT**, and to Name Us,
The KING's REGIMENT.
 YOUNG MEN of good Character and Appearance, who are willing to enter VOLUNTEERS,
 may depend on the greatest Encouragement and the highest Bounty. You are desired to
 apply to
 and no where else, as there are *kidnappers* who would deceive you under the Name
 of this Regiment. It has already been discovered
 given to anyone who *brings* a RECRUIT; or if the RECRUIT comes alone
 the same time, give the same, over *enlisting money*. When with the Regiment
 they will receive *and all appointments*, and be mounted on *horses*
 as surpassed *men need up*, unless their Engagements are given up.
 No A
 GOD bless their **MAJESTIES**

AN EARLY RECRUITING POSTER

Original in the Officers' Mess



A LIGHT DRAGOON—1768.



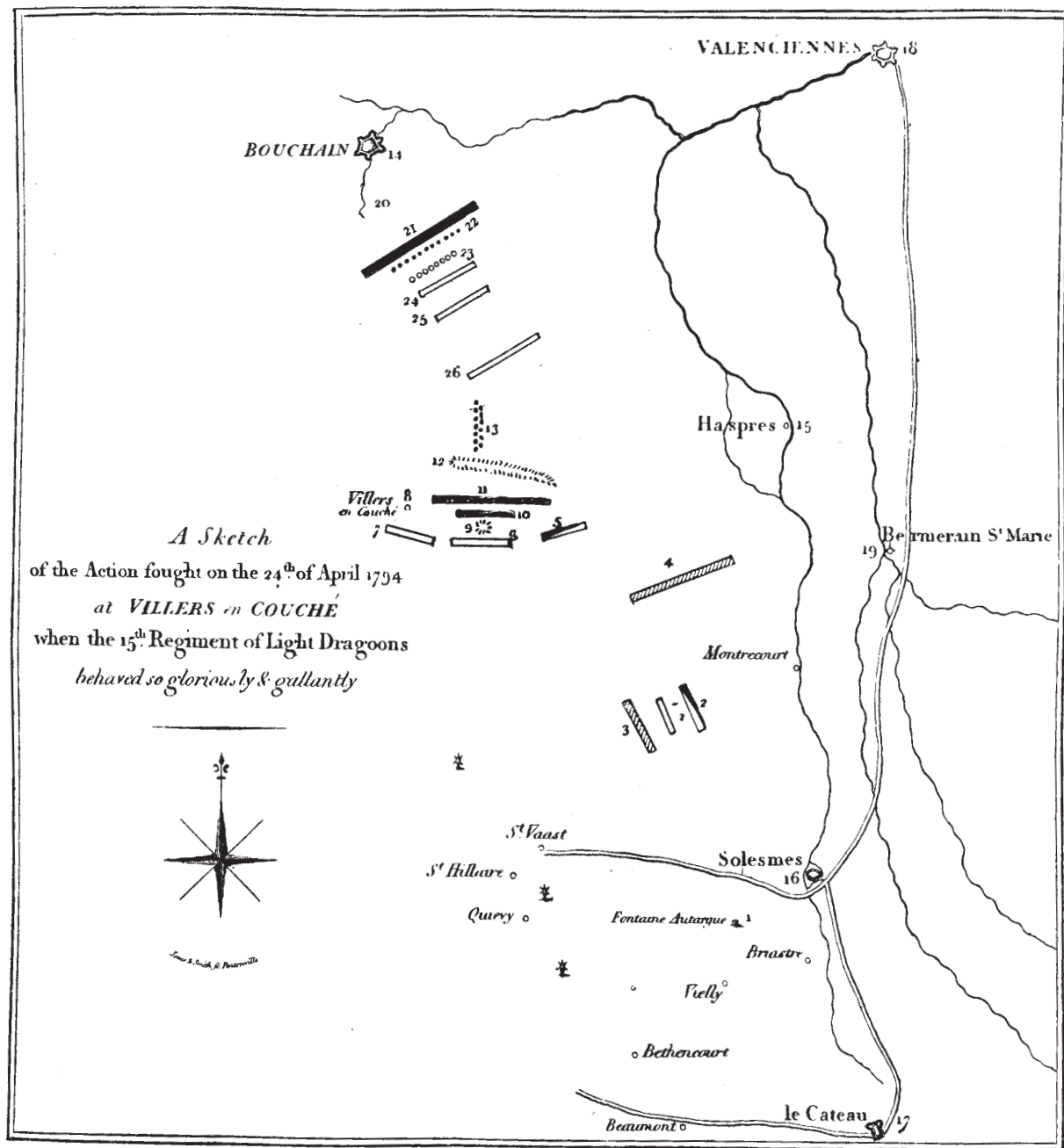
GENERAL LORD DORCHESTER

COLONEL 1790-1801



R. W. G. m. c.

A LIGHT DRAGOON—1793.



From a contemporary print.

NUMERICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SKETCH OF THE ACTION OF APRIL 24, 1794.

No. 1. Fontaine au Targue, a farm-house, where the hussars, the heavy cavalry, and 15th Light Dragoons lay on their arms the night previous to the attack. 2. The 15th Light Dragoons and hussars marching to the attack. 3. The heavy cavalry marching to the attack. 4. The heavy cavalry here abandoned the light dragoons. 5. Austrian hussars. 6. The right squadron of the 15th Light Dragoons. 7. The left squadron of the 15th Light Dragoons. 8. Villers en Couché crowded with troops and cannons. 9. A hill. 10. French cavalry. 11. French infantry, with cannon and colours. 12. A ravine, where the French lost great numbers after the charge. 13. The French cavalry retreating in disorder. 14. Bouchain. 15. Haspres. 16. Solesmes. 17. Cateau. 18. Valenciennes. 19. Bermerain St Marie, the village through which the Emperor had to pass on the day of the attack, and of which the French had taken possession, but were obliged to abandon, in consequence of the attack made upon a body of their troops on the right. 20. The enemy pursued to this spot, but the Allied troops being now beset by many thousands, collected from Bouchain and other towns, a rear-guard was formed, and the retreat executed in good order in the face of the enemy. 21. French forces advancing. 22. French skirmishers. 23. The 15th Dragoons skirmishers. 24. The rear-guard of the Fifteenth facing the enemy. 25. The rear-guard of the Fifteenth retreating. 26. The body of the Fifteenth retreating.



CHARGE OF THE 15TH LIGHT DRAGOONS AND AUSTRIAN LEOPOLD HUSSARS
AT VILLIERS EN COUCHE

*From an oil painting in the Officers' Mess,
presented by Captain C. H. G. Wood*



JAMES LEISHMAN

A QUARTERMASTER OF THE REGIMENT FOR 39 YEARS



A SERGEANT—1799.



LIEUT.-GENERAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND

COLONEL 1801-1827



A PRIVATE—1808.

*From JOURNAL OF A CAVALRY OFFICER
IN THE CORUNNA CAMPAIGN, by per-
mission of Mr. John Murray*



SAHAGUN, DECEMBER 21, 1808

J. P. Beadle (by kind permission)



A SENTRY, 1809



FIFTEENTH HUSSARS AT WATERLOO

*From MILITARY MEMOIRS OF LIEUT.-GEN. SIR
J. THACKWELL, by permission of Mr. John Murray*



AN OFFICER—1817.



LIEUT.-COLONEL JOSEPH THACKWELL

*Yours most faithfully,
Jes. Thackwell*

*From MILITARY MEMOIRS OF LIEUT.-GEN. SIR
J. THACKWELL, by permission of Mr. John Murray*



AN OFFICER—1828.



SIR WALTER SCOTT

CAPTAIN ABOUT 1828

*(From an oil painting of Abbotsford
Melrose, N.B., by kind permission
of the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell-Scott)*



G. C. S. Jones

AN OFFICER—REVIEW ORDER—1831.



AN 'OFFICER—FIELD-DAY ORDER—1831.



LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ROBERT THOMAS WILSON
COLONEL 1835-1849



CAPTAIN LEWIS NOLAN

*Reproduced from THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS of November 5, 1854,
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AN OFFICER—1868.



LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR F. W. J. FITZWYGRAM, BT.

COLONEL 1891-1904



GENERAL SIR GEORGE LUCK, G.C.B.

COLONEL 1904-



AN OFFICER—1913.



DRESS SABRETACHES



1806 — 1817



1817 — 1830



1841 — 1902



1830 — 1837



1837 — 1841



HELMETS WORN ABOUT 1763 AND 1784



OBVERSE



REVERSE